

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK

1893.

CONTAINING A DIGEST OF THE STATISTICS OF VICTORIA, WITH
REFERENCES TO THE STATISTICS OF THE OTHER AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

(TWENTIETH YEAR OF ISSUE.)

BY

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ERRATA.

VOLUME I.

Page 404, table following paragraph 782. This table has been abandoned in favour of a more comprehensive one, given in Appendix A. of Volume II.

VOLUME II.

Folding Sheet No. 1, last line of column showing number of members of Friendly Societies, *read* "88,688," *instead of* "91,002."

Page 24, seventh line from bottom, *read* "lbs." *instead of* "cwt."

Page 256, last two lines in table, *read* "†" *instead of* note-sign "‡."

Page 111, paragraph 127 (c.), in last line, *read* "1893" *instead of* "1892," and "about £18,000" *instead of* "£23,756."

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK, 1893.

PART VI.—INTERCHANGE.

1. The weights and measures used in Victoria are in every respect similar to those in use in the United Kingdom. Weights and measures.

2. In converting the weights and measures of foreign countries into their English equivalents, which is often necessary in the progress of this work, the operation is performed by using the scale adopted by the Imperial Board of Trade, which is as follows:— Foreign weights and measures.

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, WITH THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.

Countries.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	English Equivalents.
Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland	Kilomètre ...	·621 of a mile
	Square kilomètre ...	·386 of a square mile
	Are ...	·0247 of an acre
	Hectare ...	2·47 acres
	Cubic mètre ...	1·308 cubic yard
	Mètre ...	1·094 yard or 3·28 feet
	Kilogramme ...	2·204 lbs. avoirdupois
	Quintal métrique	220·4 lbs. „
	Centner „	
	Tonneau (coal) ...	2,204 lbs. „
	Hectolitre (liquid measure)	22 Imperial gallons
	„ (cereals, etc.) ...	2·75 Imperial bushels
	Ts'un ...	1·41 inch
China ...	Ch'ih ...	1·175 foot
	Chang ...	11·75 feet
	Li ...	2,115 feet
	Tael ..	1·33 ounce avoirdupois
	Catty ...	1·33 lb. „
	Picul ...	133½ lbs. „
Denmark ...	Dansk mil ...	4·68 miles
	Geo. mil ...	4·61 miles
	Geo. sq. mil	21·195 square miles
	Töndeland ...	1·36 acre
	Tönde (corn) ...	3·8 Imperial bushels
	„ (coal) ...	4·6775 bushels
	Pund ...	1·102 lb. avoirdupois
Egypt ...	Oke ...	2·7 lbs. „
	Cantar ...	98·06 lbs. „
	Ardeb of wheat or maize (118 okes)	318·6 lbs. „
	„ barley (88 okes)	237·6 lbs. „
	„ rice (152 okes)	410·4 lbs. „

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, WITH THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS—continued.

Countries.			Foreign Weights and Measures.	English Equivalents.
Greece	...	...	Ocque ...	2·84 lbs. avoirdupois
			Quintal ...	123·2 lbs. „
			Livre ...	1·1 lb. „
			Drachme ...	$\frac{1}{9}$ ounce
Japan	...	...	Ri ...	2·4403 miles
			Ri carré ...	5·9552 square miles
			Tchô ...	5·4229 chains
			Tchô carré ...	2·4507 acres
			Ken ...	1·9884 yard
			Tsoubo ...	3·9538 square yards
			Kokou (liquid) ...	39·7033 gallons
			„ (dry) ...	4·9629 bushels
			Chô (liquid) ...	1·5881 quart
			„ (dry) ...	·1985 peck
Russia	...	...	Kwan ...	8·2817 lbs. avoirdupois
			Verste ...	·663 mile
			Sq. verste ...	·44 square mile
			Dessiatine ...	2·7 acres
			Pood ...	36 lbs. avoirdupois
			Berkovet ...	360 lbs. „
			Tchetvert ...	5·77 Imperial bushels
			Vedro ...	2·7 Imperial gallons

Imports and
exports
classified.

3. The returns of imports and exports, as given in the following pages, are arranged according to a system of classification recommended by the Statistical Conference of representatives of the Australasian colonies held in Tasmania in 1875,* the principle kept in view being that articles of a like nature should be classed together, and the form adopted that then employed in the tabulation of the Victorian Census Return of Occupations, means thus being thereby afforded of making calculations in respect to the number of persons in the colony working at the various trades in connection with which articles are manufactured similar to those imported into and exported from the colony. The year under review is the eighteenth in which this mode of classification has been used in Victoria. It has met with the approval of eminent statisticians in Europe and elsewhere, but up to the present time has only been adopted by one of the other colonies represented at the Conference.

Mode of
valuing
imports and
exports.

4. The Customs valuations are made upon the following principle. In the case of the imports, goods on which *ad valorem* duties are payable are by law appraised at their fair market value in the

* See Report of Conference, with introductory letter by the Government Statist of Victoria (Parliamentary Paper, No. 11, Session 1875), page 6, paragraph 16 ; page 9, resolution 6 ; and page 12, Appendix A. ; also *Victorian Year-Book*, 1875, paragraphs 96 to 99, and footnotes.

principal markets of the country whence they were exported, with 10 per cent. added.* Valuations of other imported goods may be practically said to be their cost price on landing, *i.e.*, their invoice values with the addition of freight and charges. In the case of the exports, the values returned are presumed to be the actual values in the local markets at the time of shipment. Declarations have to be made of the values of all imports; but in respect to exports such declarations are only required upon goods exported for drawback, or upon those on which an export duty is payable. In the case of both imports and exports, however, the values are carefully checked by officers of the Customs Department, and returned to the merchants for amendment if found incorrect.

5. In the following table, the rates of import duty† are given, also the amount collected in connexion with each article. The quantities of the various articles are also given where possible, as well as the values, and, in addition, the excess of imports over exports, or the contrary, of each article. Table of imports and exports.

6. The table of imports and exports is preceded by the following summary of the headings adopted for the classification of articles; also by an alphabetical index, which will still further facilitate the discovery of the position of any article:— Classification and index of imports and exports.

CLASSIFICATION OF ENTRIES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.		CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.	
Order	1. Books, etc.	Order	15. Wool and worsted manufactures.
„	2. Musical instruments.	„	16. Silk manufactures.
„	3. Prints, pictures, etc.	„	17. Cotton and flax manufactures.
„	4. Carving, figures, etc.	„	18. Drapery and haberdashery.
„	5. Tackle for sports and games.	„	19. Dress.
„	6. Watches, philosophical instruments, etc.	„	20. Manufactures of fibrous materials.
„	7. Surgical instruments.	CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.	
„	8. Arms, ammunition, etc.	Order	21. Animal food.
„	9. Machines, tools and implements.	„	22. Vegetable food.
„	10. Carriages, harness, etc.	„	23. Drinks and stimulants.
„	11. Ships and boats, and matters connected therewith.	CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.	
„	12. Building materials.	Order	24. Animal substances.
„	13. Furniture.	„	25. Vegetable substances.
„	14. Chemicals.	„	26. Oils.‡

* This has been assumed by the Victorian authorities to be the average rate at which goods increase in value *in transitu* by reason of freight and other charges.

† For particulars respecting the Australasian Tariffs see Appendices at the end of this volume.

‡ It being undesirable to separate the different kinds of oil, mineral as well as animal and vegetable oils are included under this heading.

CLASSIFICATION OF ENTRIES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED—*continued.*

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.	CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.
Order 27. Articles connected with mining.	Order 33. Animals and birds.
„ 28. Coal, etc.	„ 34. Plants.
„ 29. Stone, clay, earthenware, and glass.	
„ 30. Water.	CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.
„ 31. Gold, silver, specie, and precious stones.	Order 35. Miscellaneous articles of trade, etc.
„ 32. Metals other than gold and silver.	„ 36. Indefinite articles.

INDEX.

Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Acid—acetic, other ...	14	Birds ...	33	Canvas ...	20
Aërated waters ...	23	Biscuits ...	22	Caps and hats — felt, silk, straw, etc. ...	19
Agricultural — imple-ments, machinery ...	9	Bitters ...	23	Caps, percussion ...	8
Air-bricks ...	12	Black oil ...	26	Carbolic acid ...	14
Ale and porter ...	23	„ sand ...	32	Cards, playing ...	1
Alkali ...	14	Blacking ...	14	Carpeting ...	15
Almond oil ...	26	Blankets ...	15	Carriages, carriage ma-terials ...	10
Almonds ...	22	Blasting powder ...	8	Cartridges, cartridge cases ...	8
Alum ...	14	Blue ...	25	Carts, waggon, etc. ...	10
Anchors ...	11	Boats ...	11	Carving, figures, etc. ...	4
Animal food ...	21	Boilers, steam ...	9	Casks ...	25
„ substances ...	24	Bolts and nuts ...	32	Castor oil ...	26
Animals and birds ...	33	Bone-dust ...	24	Cattle ...	33
Antimony—crude, ore, regulus ...	32	Bones ...	24	Cement ...	12
Apparel ...	19	Bonnets ...	19	Chaff ...	25
Arms and ammunition ...	8	Books, printed ...	1	Chain cables ...	11
Arrowroot ...	22	Boots ...	19	Chandeliers & gasaliers ...	13
Arsenic ...	14	Boot-webbing ...	20	Charcoal ...	28
Artificial flowers ...	19	Borax ...	14	Cheese ...	21
Artists' materials ...	3	Bottled fruit ...	22	Chemicals ...	14
Asphalt ...	14	Bottles ...	29	Chicory ...	23
Axle—arms, boxes ...	10	Bran ...	25	China matting ...	20
Axles ...	10	„ bags ...	20	„ ware ...	29
		Brandy ...	23	Chinese oil ...	26
		Brassware ...	32	Chocolate ...	23
		Bricks—air, clay, fire ...	12	Cider ...	23
		„ bath ...	29	Cigars, cigarettes ...	23
Bacon ...	21	Bristles ...	24	Clay tobacco pipes ...	4
Bagging ...	20	Broadcloths, etc. ...	15	Clocks ...	6
Bags, sacks ...	20	Broom corn ...	25	Clover seed ...	25
„ paper ...	25	Brooms—hair, brush-ware ...	35	Coal ...	28
Bark ...	25	Brownware ...	29	Cocoa beans ...	23
Barley ...	22	Brushware, brooms ...	35	Cocoanut fibre ...	25
Basket and wicker ware ...	25	Buckets and tubs, iron ...	32	Cocoanut oil ...	26
Bass ...	25	Building materials ...	12	Cocoanuts ...	22
Bath bricks ...	29	Butter, butterine ...	21	Cod, cod-liver oil ...	26
Beans ...	22			Coffee ...	23
Bêche de mer ...	21	Canary seed ...	25	Coir and other matting ...	20
Beef—salted ...	21	Candles ...	24	Coke ...	28
Beer ...	23	Canes ...	25		
Beeswax ...	24	Cannons ...	8		
Benzine ...	26				
Bicycles, tricycles ...	10				

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Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Colours ...	14	Fencing wire ...	32	Gum ...	25
Colza oil ...	26	Fibre ...	25	Gun caps ...	8
Combs ...	24	Firearms ...	8	Gun cotton... ..	8
Confectionery ...	22	Firebricks ...	12	Gunny bags ...	20
Copper — ore, regulus,		Firewood ...	25	Gunpowder ...	8
sheet, ware,		Fireworks ...	5	Gutta-percha goods ...	25
wire ...	32	Fish—fresh, preserved,			
„ specie ...	31	salted, shell... ..	21	Haberdashery ...	18
Copra ...	25	„ ova ...	33	Hair—curled, seating	24
Cordage ...	20	Flannels—piece ...	15	Hams ...	21
„ iron, steel ...	32	Flax ...	25	Handkerchiefs ...	19
Cordials ...	23	„ manufactures ...	17	Hardware ...	35
Cork and corks cut ...	25	Flock ...	24	Hares ...	33
Cornsacks ...	20	Floorcloth ...	20	Harmoniums ...	2
Cotton and flax manu-		Flour ...	22	Harness ...	10
factures ...	17	„ sacks ...	20	Hats and caps—felt,	
Cotton — piece goods,		Flowers, artificial ...	19	silk, straw, etc. ...	19
waste, wick ...	17	Food, animal ...	21	Hatters' materials ...	19
„ raw ...	25	„ vegetable ...	22	Hay ...	25
Cotton seed oil ...	26	Fresh fish, meat ...	21	Hemp ...	25
Cream separators ...	9	Frillings ...	19	Hides ...	24
Curiosities ...	36	Fruit — bottled, dried,		Hollow-ware ...	35
Currants ...	22	green, currants, rai-		Honey ...	21
Cutlery ...	9	sins ...	22	Hoofs ...	24
		Fuel ...	28	Hops ...	23
Detonators ...	8	Furniture, furniture		Horned cattle ...	33
Dholl ...	25	springs ...	13	Horns ...	24
Dogs ...	33	Furs ...	19	Horses ...	33
Donkeys ...	33	Fuse ...	8	Hosiery ...	19
Doors ...	12				
Drake ...	25	Galvanized iron—cord-		Implements, agricul-	
Drapery ...	18	age, buckets, tubs,		tural ...	9
Dress ...	19	guttering, sheet, ware	32	Indefinite articles ...	36
Dried fruit ...	22	Gasaliers & chandeliers	13	Indiarubber goods ...	25
Drinks and stimulants	23	Gasoline oil... ..	26	Ink—printing, coloured,	
Druggeting... ..	15	Gelatine, blasting ...	8	and writing ...	14
Drugs ...	14	Gin ...	23	Instruments, musical... ..	2
Dyes ...	14	Ginger, ground ...	23	„ optical ..	6
Dynamite ...	8	Glass—bottles, plate,		„ scientific	6
		window, ware ...	29	„ surgical	7
Earthenware ...	29	Gloves ...	19	Iron—bar, castings, gal-	
Eggs ...	21	Glucose ...	22	vanized, hoop, ores,	
Electric light fittings	32	Glue, glue pieces ...	24	pig, pipes, plate, rod,	
Electro-plated ware ...	32	Glycerine ...	14	scrap, sheet, ware,	
Emus ...	33	Goats ...	33	wire, etc... ..	32
Engine-packing ...	20	Goat skins ...	24	Ironmongery ...	35
Engines, steam ...	9	Gold—leaf, plate, specie	31	„ saddlers' ..	10
Engravings... ..	3	Goods manufactured,		Isinglass ...	21
Essences and essential		unenumerated ...	36	Ivory ...	24
oils ...	14	Grain ...	22		
Explosives ...	8	Gram ...	22	Jaconet frilling and	
		Grass seeds... ..	25	ruffling, etc. ...	19
Fancy bags ...	18	Grates and stoves ...	32	Jams and preserves ...	22
„ goods ...	35	Grease ...	24	Jewellery ...	31
Feathers ...	24	Greasy wool ...	24	Jute ...	25
„ ornamental ...	19	Grindery ...	35	„ piece goods ...	20
Felt—hoods ...	19	Grindstones... ..	29		
„ sheathing, etc....	20	Guano ...	14	Kangaroo skins ...	24

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„ shale ...	28	Millinery ...	19	Peanuts ...	22
Lamps and lampware ...	13	Millstones ...	29	Pearl barley ...	22
Lard ...	21	Mineral earths, clays, etc. ...	32	Pearl shell ...	24
„ oil ...	26	„ oil, undefined ...	26	Peas, split ...	22
Lead—ore, pig, pipe, sheet ...	32	„ waters ...	23	Peel, drained ...	22
Leather, leatherware ...	24	Miscellaneous articles of trade ...	35	Pepper ...	23
Leeches ...	33	Molasses ...	22	„ ground ...	23
Lime ...	12	Mouldings ...	4	Perfumed spirits ...	23
Limejuice ...	23	Musical instruments ...	2	Perfumery ...	23
Linen piece goods ...	17	Muslins ...	17	Personal effects ...	36
Linseed meal ...	25	Mustard ...	23	Phormium, N.Z. ...	25
„ oil ...	26	Mutton-bird oil ...	26	Photographic goods ...	35
Liquorice ...	22	Nails ...	32	Pianofortes ...	2
Lithofracteur ...	8	Naphtha ...	14	Pickles ...	23
Live animals ...	33	Natural history, specimens of ...	36	Pigs ...	33
Lubricating oil ...	26	Neatsfoot oil ...	26	Pine oil ...	26
Macaroni ...	22	Nets and netting ...	20	Pipes—iron, lead ...	32
Machinery—agricultural, weaving, and spinning ...	9	Nut oil ...	26	„ tobacco ...	4
Machines, tools, and implements ...	9	Nuts ...	22	Pistols ...	8
Maize ...	22	Oakum ...	25	Pitch ...	25
Maizena and corn flour ...	22	Oars ...	11	Plants ...	34
Malt ...	22	Oatmeal ...	22	Plaster of paris ...	29
Manufactured articles of cotton, woollens, silks, etc. ...	18	Oats ...	22	Platedware ...	32
Manufactures of fibrous materials ...	20	Oilcake ...	25	Plumbago ...	32
Manufactures of mixed metals ...	32	Oilcloth ...	20	Pollard ...	25
Manures ...	14	Oilmen's stores ...	35	Porcelain ...	29
Marble ...	29	Oils of all kinds ...	26	Pork, salted ...	21
Matches ...	14	„ in bottles ...	26	Potatoes ...	22
Materials, building ...	12	Olive oil ...	26	Poultry ...	33
„ carriage ...	10	Onions ...	22	Powder—blasting, sporting ...	8
„ hatters' ...	19	Opium ...	14	Precious stones ...	31
„ printing ...	35	Opossum skins ...	24	Preserved fish, meats ...	21
„ telegraphic ...	35	Optical instruments ...	6	„ milk ...	23
„ watchmakers' ...	6	Ordnance stores ...	35	„ vegetables ...	22
Mats ...	20	Ore—antimony, copper, iron, lead, tin ...	32	Preserves ...	22
Matting—China, coir ...	20	„ bags ...	20	Printing ink ...	14
Meal, linseed ...	25	Ores, mineral earths, clays, etc. ...	32	„ materials ...	35
„ oat ...	22	Organs ...	2	„ paper ...	25
Meats—fresh, preserved ...	21	Ornamental feathers ...	19	Prints, pictures, etc. ...	3
Medicinal oil ...	26	Ova ...	33	Provisions, preserved and salted ...	21
„ roots ...	14	Oxalic acid ...	14	Pulse ...	22
Medicines, patent ...	14	Paintings ...	3	Pulu ...	25
Meerschum pipes ...	4	Paints ...	14	Pumice stone ...	29
Metals, other than gold and silver ...	32	Palm oil ...	26	Putty ...	29
Methylated spirits ...	14	Paper—bags, hangings, patterns, printing, wrapping, writing ...	25	Quartz ...	31
Milk, preserved ...	23	Paraffine ...	28	Quicksilver ...	32
		Parasols ...	19	Quilts ...	18
		Patent leather ...	24	Rabbit skins ...	24
				Rags ...	25
				Railway rails, chairs, etc. ...	32
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				Rape oil ...	26

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Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
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„ sugar 22	Soda—ash, bicarbonate,		Travellers' samples 35
Refined sugar	... 22	caustic, crystals, ni-		Tricycles, bicycles 10
Regulus ...	... 32	trate, silicate ...	... 14	Turnery ...	... 4
Resin ...	... 25	Specie ...	... 31	Turpentine ...	... 14
Ribbons ...	... 16	Specimens of natural		Turtles ...	... 33
Rice ...	... 22	history ...	... 36	Tweeds ...	... 15
Rock salt ...	... 23	Spelter ...	... 32	Twine ...	... 20
Rolls and fillets	... 1	Sperm oil ...	... 26		
Roots, medicinal	... 14	Spices ...	... 23	Umbrellas ...	... 19
Rope ...	... 20	Spinning and weaving		Unserviceable cordage	20
Ruffings ...	... 19	machinery ...	... 9	Upholstery ...	... 13
Rugs ...	... 15	Spirits, methylated ...	... 14	Utensils ...	... 9
Rum ...	... 23	„ other ...	... 23		
Rye ...	... 22	Split peas ...	... 22	Varnish ...	... 25
		Sponges ...	... 24	Vegetable food ...	... 22
Saccharum ...	... 22	Starch ...	... 25	„ oil ...	... 26
Sacks, bags...	... 20	Stationery ...	... 1	„ substances...	... 25
Saddlery ...	... 10	Steam boilers, engines	9	Vegetables—fresh, pre-	
Saddlers' ironmongery	10	Stearine ...	... 24	served ...	... 22
Saddle-trees	... 10	Steel, cordage ...	... 32	Velvets ...	... 16
Sago ...	... 22	Stimulants ...	... 23	Vermicelli ...	... 22
Salad oil ...	... 26	Stone, clay, earthen-		Vestas ...	... 14
Salt ...	... 23	ware, and glass	29	Vinegar ...	... 23
Salted beef, pork, fish	21	„ grind, mill, ware,			
Saltpetre ...	... 23	etc. ...	... 29	Waggons ...	... 10
Sashes ...	... 12	Stoves ...	... 32	Walnuts ...	... 22
Sauces ...	... 23	Straw ...	... 25	Washed wool ...	... 24
Sausage skins ...	... 24	„ hats ...	... 19	Watches ...	... 6
Scientific instruments	6	Sugar—candy, raw, re-		Watchmakers' materials	6
Scoured wool ...	... 24	fined ...	... 22	Weaving and spinning	
Screws ...	... 32	Sulphur ...	... 14	machinery ...	... 9
Seal oil ...	... 26	Surgical instruments...	7	Whalebone...	... 24
„ skins ...	... 24			Wheat ...	... 22
Seeds—canary, clover,		Tackle for sports and		Whisky ...	... 23
grass ...	... 25	games ...	... 5	Whiting ...	... 29
Seed oil ...	... 26	Tallow ...	... 24	Wicker and basketware	25
Sewing machines	... 9	„ oil ...	... 26	Wine ...	... 23
Shale ...	... 28	Tanks, iron...	... 32	„ spirits of ...	... 23
„ waste...	... 26	Tapioca ...	... 22	Wire netting ...	... 32
Sheep ...	... 33	Tar ...	... 25	Wooden tobacco pipes	4
„ skins ...	... 24	Tares ...	... 25	Woodenware ...	... 25
Shell—pearl, tortoise	24	Tarpaulins, linen	... 17	Wool ...	... 24
Shellfish ...	... 21	Tea ...	... 23	„ and worsted manu-	
Ships, boats, etc.	... 11	Telegraphic materials	35	factures ...	... 15
Shoes ...	... 19	„ wire ...	... 32	Woollen piece goods ...	... 15
Shot ...	... 8	Tents, linen ...	... 17	Woolpacks ...	... 20
Silk—manufactures,		Timber, all kinds	... 25	Works of art ...	... 3
mixtures; silks ...	... 16	Tin—block, foil, ore,		Writing paper ...	... 25
Silver—plate, specie	... 31	plates, ware ...	... 32		
Skins ...	... 24	Tobacco ...	... 23	Yarn ...	... 15
Slate slabs ...	... 29	„ pipes ...	... 4		
Slates, roofing ...	... 12	Tonite ...	... 8	Zinc—ingots, sheet, per-	
Slops ...	... 19	Tools ...	... 9	forated ...	... 32

IMPORTS, 1892.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.				
Order 1.—Books, etc.				
Free ...	...	Books, printed ...	...	187,251
3s. per doz. packs	967	Cards, playing ... doz. packs	8,410	1,698
10 per cent.	6s.	Rolls and fillets (ornamental) ...	...	3
20 „	4,795	Stationery* ...	...	24,079
†35 „	7,144	„ ...	...	21,026
Free ...	...	„ ...	...	23,585
Order 2.—Musical Instruments.				
£3 each ...	39	Harmoniums ... No.	13	126
„ ...	1,560	Organs ... „	556	6,090
£15 each ...	375	Pianofortes, Grand ... „	21	1,578
£5 each ...	11,540	„ Upright ... „	2,696	64,208
25 per cent.	88	Pianoforte actions, etc. ...	...	353
Free ...	...	Others, undescribed ...	...	11,395
Order 3.—Prints, Pictures, etc.				
Free ...	...	Artists' materials ...	...	4,505
„ ...	...	Paintings and engravings ...	...	45,446
„ ...	...	Works of art ...	...	3,320
Order 4.—Carving, Figures, etc.				
1s. per gross	21	Pipes, tobacco—clay ... gross	285	187
25 per cent.	5	„ „ meerschauum ...	...	18
„ „	4,052	„ „ wooden ... gross	4,496	17,622
„ „	121	„ „ other ...	...	406
„ „	20	Pipe cases ...	...	79
„ „	40	Turnery ...	...	160
†35 „	8	„ ...	...	22
Order 5.—Tackle for Sports and Games.				
20 per cent.	244	Fireworks ...	...	1,459
Free ...	...	Toys ...	...	21,214
Order 6.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, etc.				
20 per cent.	2,130	Clocks ...	...	11,334
Free ...	...	Instruments, optical ...	...	10,971
„ ...	...	„ scientific ...	...	5,716
20 per cent.	5,683	Watches ...	...	33,039
Free ...	...	Watchmakers' materials ...	...	2,883

* See also "Paper," Order 25.

† After 28th July.

EXPORTS, 1892.

** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (–).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.				
Order 1.—Books, etc.				
...	67,971	Books, printed ...	...	+ 119,280
629	241	Cards, playing ... doz. packs	+ 7,781	+ 1,457
...	...	Rolls and fillets (ornamental) ...	...	+ 3
...	31,312	Stationery* ...	...	+ 37,378
Order 2.—Musical Instruments.				
27	619	Harmoniums ... No.	– 14	– 493
19	1,016	Organs ... „	+ 537	+ 5,074
340	11,449	Pianofortes ... „	+ 2,377	+ 54,337
...	...	Pianoforte actions, etc. ...	...	+ 353
...	1,058	Others, undescribed ...	...	+ 10,337
Order 3.—Prints, Pictures, etc.				
...	187	Artists' materials ...	...	+ 4,318
...	40,661	Paintings and engravings ...	...	+ 4,785
...	710	Works of art ...	...	+ 2,610
Order 4.—Carving, Figures, etc.				
599	172	Pipes, tobacco—clay ... gross	– 314	+ 15
...	328	„ „ meerschaum ...	...	– 310
1,235	7,101	„ „ wooden ... gross	+ 3,261	+ 10,521
...	...	„ „ other ...	...	+ 406
...	...	Pipe cases ...	...	+ 79
...	469	Turnery ...	...	– 287
Order 5.—Tackle for Sports and Games.				
...	681	Fireworks ...	...	+ 778
...	1,118	Toys ...	...	+ 20,096
Order 6.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, etc.				
...	1,419	Clocks ...	...	+ 9,915
...	3,425	Instruments, optical ...	...	+ 7,546
...	903	„ scientific ...	...	+ 4,813
...	11,352	Watches ...	...	+ 21,687
...	15	Watchmakers' materials ...	...	+ 2,868

* See also "Paper," Order 25.

IMPORTS, 1892—continued.

** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—continued.

		<i>Order 7.—Surgical Instruments.</i>			
Free	...	Instruments, surgical	...	...	19,839
		<i>Order 8.—Arms, Ammunition, etc.</i>			
Free	...	Arms, pistols, etc.	No.	1,846	550 }
*20 per cent.	49	" "	"	702	245 }
Free	...	" sporting	"	7,744	17,939 }
*20 per cent.	814	" "	"	2,338	4,283 }
		Ammunition, etc.—			
Free	...	" caps	pkgs.	39	819 }
*20 per cent.	16	" "	"	6	80 }
Free	...	" cartridges	"	1,471	8,096 }
*20 per cent.	106	" "	"	135	592 }
Free	...	" cartridge cases	"	231	3,727 }
*20 per cent.	89	" "	"	79	709 }
"	...	" detonators	...	87	1,474
4d. per lb....	689	" dynamite	lbs.	48,200	4,516
1½d. per coil	308	" fuse	coils	73,743	2,011
1d. per lb....	42	" gelatine, blasting	lbs.	10,000	975
"	1,530	" dynamite	"	415,750	30,496
"	1,519	" powder, blasting	"	212,698	4,314
3d. per lb....	1,848	" sporting	"	234,258	17,079
†Free	...	" fine	"	250	7
1d. per lb....	529	" shot	"	127,007	1,366
4d. per lb....	1	" tonite	"	20	2
Free	...	" unenumerated	...	...	3,825 }
*20 per cent.	220	" "	...	...	1,263 }
		<i>Order 9.—Machines, Tools, and Imple-</i>			
		<i>ments.</i>			
35 per cent.	461	Boilers, steam	No.	23	2,516 }
‡45 per cent.	235	" "	"	11	603 }
Free	...	Cream separators	...	...	13,212
"	...	Cutlery	...	...	17,541 }
\$10 per cent.	1,072	"	...	...	11,030 }
35 per cent.	1,420	Engines, steam	No.	95	7,418 }
‡45 per cent.	440	" "	"	26	1,526 }
Free	...	" traction	"	50	7,053
25 per cent.	1,272	" portable	"	63	9,866
20 per cent.	6,006	Implements, agricultural, undescribed	...	...	32,884
Free	...	Machinery, agricultural	...	...	21,303
"	...	" spinning and weaving	...	...	2,696

* From 29th July to 18th October.
+ To 28th July.

‡ From 29th July to 25th October.
§ From 29th July.

EXPORTS, 1892—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—continued.				
Order 7.—Surgical Instruments.				
...	561	Instruments, surgical ...	...	+ 19,278
Order 8.—Arms, Ammunition, etc.				
...	...	Arms, pistols, etc.... No.	+ 2,548	+ 795
432	1,341	„ sporting ... „	+ 9,650	+ 20,881
Ammunition, etc.—				
...	4	„ caps ...	...	+ 895
...	1,668	„ cartridges ...	...	+ 7,020
...	40	„ cartridge cases ...	...	+ 4,396
...	752	„ detonators ...	...	+ 722
102,762	8,360	„ dynamite ... lbs.	— 54,562	— 3,844
21,977	671	„ fuse ... coils	+ 51,766	+ 1,340
9,000	860	„ gelatine, blasting lbs.	+ 1,000	+ 115
35,450	2,853	„ „ dynamite „	+ 380,300	+ 27,643
101,026	2,066	„ powder, blasting „	+ 111,672	+ 2,248
11,735	1,192	„ „ sporting „	+ 222,523	+ 15,887
...	...	„ „ fine „	+ 250	+ 7
33,402	450	„ shot ... „	+ 93,605	+ 916
...	...	„ tonite ... „	+ 20	+ 2
...	44	„ unenumerated ...	...	+ 5,044
Order 9.—Machines, Tools, and Implements.				
35	5,013	Boilers, steam ... No.	— 1	— 1,894
...	...	Cream separators ...	...	+ 13,212
...	2,308	Cutlery ...	...	+ 26,263
64	10,011	Engines, steam ... No.	+ 57	— 1,067
...	...	„ traction ... „	+ 50	+ 7,053
...	...	„ portable ... „	+ 63	+ 9,866
...	47,134	Implements, agricultural, undescribed	...	— 14,250
...	13,340	Machinery, agricultural ...	...	+ 7,963
...	...	„ spinning and weaving ...	...	+ 2,696

IMPORTS, 1892—*continued*.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—*continued*.

		<i>Order 9.—Machines, Tools, and Implements—continued.</i>				
Free ...	...	Machinery, undescribed	...	...	...	11,062
35 per cent.	21,541	" "	...	...	...	75,246
*45 per cent.	2,500	" "	...	...	...	16,080
Free ...	...	Sewing machines	...	No.	12,220	44,255
" ...	...	Tools and utensils	...	...	...	43,023
		<i>Order 10.—Carriages, Harness, etc.</i>				
10s. per arm	412	Axles and arms, with brass caps	No.	817	616	
7s. per arm	537	" " mail patent, over 1½ in.	"	1,537	862	
4s. 6d. p. arm	531	" " " to 1½ in.	"	2,464	1,031	
4s. 6d. p. arm	194	" " common nut, over 1½ in.	"	840	278	
3s. per arm	1,284	" " " to 1½ in.	"	7,807	1,019	
25 per cent.	672	" " common dray	"	3,752	2,599	
35 per cent.	88	Axle-boxes	...	3,129	251	
*45 per cent.	32	"	...	856	71	
		Carriages and carts—				
£50 each	350	Barouches, broughams, mail phaetons, drags, etc.	No.	5	1,080	
£10 each	155	Dog carts, etc.	...	15	521	
£20 each	120	Hansom cabs, etc.	...	7	381	
20 per cent.	87	All carts and waggons without springs	"	61	569	
£15 each	30	Express waggons, etc.	...	5	175	
Free	...	Used in Border traffic	...	21	491	
25 per cent.	922	Unenumerated	...	...	3,842	
25 per cent.	2,289	Bicycles, tricycles, perambulators, etc.	...	...	10,144	
†25 per cent.	1,468	Bicycles, tricycles, etc.	...	...	6,834	
†35 per cent.	740	Perambulators, etc.	...	...	1,525	
35 per cent.	212	Carriage materials	...	...	645	
*45 per cent.	24	"	...	...	44	
Various	629	" wheels, poles, shafts, bars, and under-gear	...	...	1,429	
†35 per cent.	49	Rugs (waterproof) and horse-clothing, including saddlecloths, girths, etc., from 26th October			293	
25 per cent.	569	Saddlery and harness	...	...	2,458	
†45 per cent.	210	"	...	...	850	
Free	...	Saddlers' ironmongery	...	...	14,962	
10s. per doz.	7	Saddle-trees (harness)	...	doz.	13	39
20s. per doz.	104	" (riding)	...	103	411	

* From 29th July to 25th October.

† From 29th July.

EXPORTS, 1892—*continued*.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (–).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—*continued*.

		<i>Order 9.—Machines, Tools, and Implements—continued.</i>				
...	77,966	Machinery, undescribed	...	...	...	+ 24,422
4,636	16,161	Sewing machines	...	No.	+ 7,584	+ 28,094
...	4,619	Tools and utensils	...	...	...	+ 38,404
		<i>Order 10.—Carriages, Harness, etc.</i>				
1,208	901	Axles and arms, with brass caps	No.	}	+ 16,009	+ 5,504
		„ „ mail patent	„			
		„ „ „	„			
		„ „ common nut	„			
		„ „ common dray	„			
...	...	Axle-boxes	...	„	+ 3,985	+ 322
		Carriages and carts—				
183	4,660	Carriages	...	No.	– 156	– 2,678
97	1,647	Carts, waggon, etc.	...	„	– 10	– 412
...	...	Unenumerated	...	...	...	+ 3,842
...	2,544	Bicycles, tricycles, perambulators, etc.	...	...	...	+ 15,959
...	1,393	Carriage materials	...	}	...	+ 725
		„ wheels, poles, shafts, bars, and	...			
		under-gear	...			
...	153	Rugs (waterproof) and horse-clothing	...	...	...	+ 140
...	5,660	Saddlery and harness	...	...	...	– 2,352
...	621	Saddlers' ironmongery	...	...	...	+ 14,341
...	...	Saddle-trees (harness)	...	doz.	+ 13	+ 39
111	71	„ (riding)	...	„	– 8	+ 340

IMPORTS, 1892—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—continued.				
Order 11.—Ships and Boats, and matters connected therewith.				
Free	...	Anchors	No. 39	65
"	...	Boats	" 17	353
"	...	Chain cables	tons 53	725
"	...	Oars, ash	No. 1,243	352
25 per cent.	...	" unenumerated	... 136	83
Order 12.—Building Materials. (See also Order 29, post.)				
*35 per cent.	7	Bricks, air	No. 600	18
Free	...	" clay	" 56,600	110
20s. per 1,000	190	" fire	" 192,246	1,405
†20 per cent.	43	" "	" 47,435	218
Free	...	Cement	cwt. 510,189	78,490
‡6d. per cwt.	2,373	"	" 97,225	15,097
†1s. per cwt.	1,183	"	" 54,675	7,392
5s. to 10s. each	75	Doors	No. 848	634
5s. each	10s.	Frames, door and window	" 2	1
Free	...	Lime	tons 59	170
3s. per pair	1	Sashes, window, glazed	pairs 7	4
Free	...	Slates, roofing	No. 1,617,762	10,156
Order 13.—Furniture.				
35 per cent.	12,758	Furniture and upholstery	...	39,035
§50 per cent.	1,535	" "	...	4,300
||40 per cent.	1,623	" "	...	4,156
10 per cent.	13	Furniture springs	...	131
35 per cent.	270	Gasaliers and chandeliers	...	384
¶45 per cent.	...	" "	...	38
25 per cent.	2,454	Lamps and lampware	...	10,414
**45 per cent.	719	" "	...	1,736
††35 per cent.	522	" "	...	1,209
Order 14.—Chemicals.				
3d. per lb....	513	Acid, acetic	lbs. 44,156	1,418
5s. per cwt.	47	" undescribed	" 21,068	136
Free	...	" "	" 648,750	31,480
"	...	Alkali, soda—acetate	cwt. 783	714
"	...	" " ash	" 19,192	8,152
"	...	" " bicarbonate	" 10,371	4,680
"	...	" " caustic	" 11,748	8,689

* To 28th July.

† From 20th October.

‡ From 29th July to 19th October.

§ From 29th July to 26th October.

|| From 27th October.

¶ From 29th July to 25th October.

** From 29th July to 2nd November.

†† From 3rd November.

EXPORTS, 1892—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS— <i>continued.</i>				
		<i>Order 11.—Ships and Boats, and matters connected therewith.</i>		
...	...	Anchors No.	+ 39	+ 65
29	873	Boats "	— 12	— 520
...	3	Chain cables tons	+ 53	+ 722
...	...	Oars, ash No.	+ 1,243	+ 352
86	72	" unenumerated	+ 50	+ 11
		<i>Order 12.—Building Materials. (See also Order 29, post.)</i>		
...	...	Bricks, air No.	+ 600	+ 18
204,190	395	" clay "	— 147,590	— 285
21,657	188	" fire "	+ 218,024	+ 1,435
3,444	652	Cement cwt.	+ 658,645	+ 100,327
939	669	Doors No.	— 91	— 35
...	...	Frames, door and window "	+ 2	+ 1
155	442	Lime tons	— 96	— 272
602	419	Sashes, window pairs	— 595	— 415
40,780	289	Slates, roofing No.	+ 1,576,982	+ 9,867
		<i>Order 13.—Furniture.</i>		
...	25,497	Furniture and upholstery ... ..	...	+ 21,994
...	...	Furniture springs ... ..	...	+ 131
...	...	Gasaliers and chandeliers ... ..	...	+ 422
...	1,664	Lamps and lampware ... ..	...	+ 11,695
		<i>Order 14.—Chemicals.</i>		
5,837	171	Acid, acetic lbs.	+ 38,319	+ 1,247
101,131	3,119	" undescribed "	+ 568,687	+ 28,497
...	...	Alkali, soda—acetate cwt.	+ 783	+ 714
416	222	" " ash "	+ 18,776	+ 7,930
224	138	" " bicarbonate "	+ 10,147	+ 4,542
1,355	1,033	" " caustic "	+ 10,393	+ 7,656

IMPORTS, 1892—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—continued.

Order 14.—Chemicals—continued.					
40s. per ton	14	Alkali, soda crystals ...	tons	7	48
Free ...	...	Alum ...	cwt.	3,198	1,087
„ ...	...	Arsenic ...	„	248	254
„ ...	...	Asphalt ...	„	2,937	1,038
25 per cent.	1,058	Blacking ...	...	...	4,884
Free ...	...	Borax ...	cwt.	339	2,103
Drugs and chemicals—					
2d. per lb....	341	Ammonia, carbonate of ...	lbs.	41,446	651
„	24	„ liquid ...	„	2,860	164
6d. per lb....	397	Gelatine ...	„	17,462	2,703
1s. 6d. per oz.	77	Morphia ...	oz.	1,023	218
6d. per oz....	3	Nitrate of silver ...	„	122	16
2d. per lb....	6s.	Nux vomica ...	lbs.	35	9
1s. per oz....	371	Strychnine ...	oz.	12,806	1,646
Free ...	...	Unenumerated ...	...	...	69,697
3d. per lb....	199	Glycerine, pure ...	lbs.	28,485	760
1d. per lb....	1	„ crude ...	„	224	6
Free ...	...	Nitrate of soda ...	cwt.	5,114	3,015
„ ...	...	Silicate of soda ...	„	5,937	1,752
„ ...	...	Dyes ...	...	...	20,229
„ ...	...	Essences and essential oils ...	...	...	8,328
„ ...	...	Guano ...	tons	950	2,588
„ ...	...	Ink, printing ...	lbs.	202,864	4,015
6d. per lb....	158	„ coloured ...	„	6,242	693
10 per cent.	411	„ writing—liquid or powder ...	...	...	4,183
Free ...	...	Manures, undescribed ...	tons	568	3,390
1s. 3d. per gross	118	Matches and vestas in metal boxes	gross	3,251	857
1s. per gross	15,202	„ „ „ in paper boxes	„	328,556	45,218
Free ...	...	„ safety ...	„	114,747	8,897
6d. per gross	225	„ wooden ...	„	10,500	990
25 per cent.	13,069	Medicines, patent ...	...	...	59,626
Free ...	...	Medicinal roots ...	...	...	562
„ ...	...	Naphtha ...	galls.	6,974	579
20s. per lb.	10,465	Opium, prepared ...	lbs.	8,857	17,540
Free ...	...	Paints and colours, dry colours, etc.	cwt.	13,787	14,920
80s. per ton	658	„ „ mixed for use	„	3,644	9,359
40s. per ton	4,413	„ „ ground in oil	„	44,466	49,637
1s. per gal.	63	Spirits, methylated ...	galls.	818	221
Free ...	...	Sulphur ...	cwt.	50,884	10,194
„ ...	...	Turpentine ...	galls.	104,079	9,928

EXPORTS, 1892—*continued*.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+) Exports over Imports (—)	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—*continued*.

		Order 14.— <i>Chemicals</i> — <i>continued</i> .			
11	123	Alkali, soda crystals	... tons	— 4	— 75
48	35	Alum ...	... cwt.	+ 3,150	+ 1,052
202	203	Arsenic ...	... "	+ 46	+ 51
940	288	Asphalt	... "	+ 1,997	+ 750
...	1,191	Blacking	... "	...	+ 3,693
19	39	Borax ...	... cwt.	+ 320	+ 2,064
...	28,690	Drugs and chemicals—miscellaneous	...	...	+ 46,414
50,287	1,271	Glycerine	... lbs.	— 21,578	— 505
41	37	Nitrate of soda	... cwt.	+ 5,073	+ 2,978
362	172	Silicate of soda	... "	+ 5,575	+ 1,580
...	3,043	Dyes	...	...	+ 17,186
...	10,567	Essences and essential oils	...	...	— 2,239
294	1,465	Guano	... tons	+ 656	+ 1,123
45,473	1,088	Ink, printing	... lbs.	+ 157,391	+ 2,927
...	...	„ coloured	... "	+ 6,242	+ 693
...	374	„ writing	... "	...	+ 3,809
3,134	29,189	Manures, undescribed	... tons	— 2,566	— 25,799
33,717	4,940	Matches and vestas	... gross	+ 423,337	+ 51,022
...	10,273	Medicines, patent	...	...	+ 49,353
...	56	Medicinal roots	...	...	+ 506
85	15	Naphtha	... galls.	+ 6,889	+ 564
1,117	2,247	Opium, prepared	... lbs.	+ 7,740	+ 15,293
4,450	7,044	Paints and colours	... cwt.	+ 57,447	+ 66,872
341	61	„ „ mixed for use	... "		
603	355	„ „ ground in oil	... "	+ 477	+ 160
8,578	940	Spirits, methylated	... galls.	+ 50,281	+ 9,839
		Sulphur	... cwt.	+ 95,501	+ 8,988
		Turpentine	... galls.		

IMPORTS, 1892—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.			
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.		
	£			£		
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.						
Order 15.—Wool and Worsted Manufactures.						
25 per cent.	9,522	Blankets pairs	78,167	31,348 }		
* 35 per cent.	407	„ „	13,163	4,534 }		
20 per cent.	8,528	Carpeting and druggeting ... packages	1,767	44,858 }		
† 35 per cent.	3,513	„ „ „	450	10,446 }		
‡ 25 per cent.	1,433	„ „ „	165	3,912 }		
Free ...	...	„ printed felt „	74	596 }	
30 per cent.	6,231	Flannels, piece ... ..	...	15,035 }	
§ 45 per cent.	208	„ „ ... ..	...	1,186 }	
|| 40 per cent.	214	„ „ ... ..	...	1,624 }	
25 per cent.	1,356	Rugs, woollen ... ..	...	5,229 }	
* 35 per cent.	180	„ „ ... ..	...	546 }	
Woollen piece goods—						
30 per cent.	75,313	Broad and narrow cloths, tweeds, etc.	...	238,001 }		
§ 45 per cent.	19,760	„ „ „ ... ..	...	52,142 }	
|| 40 per cent.	6,644	„ „ „ ... ..	...	19,058 }	
Free ...	...	Dress goods, containing wool ...	...	266,342 }
...	...	„ women's ... ..	...	...
30 per cent.	123	Shirtings ... ..	...	654 }	
§ 45 per cent.	36	„ ... ..	...	80 }	
|| 40 per cent.	...	„ ... ..	...	75 }	
Free ...	...	Undescribed ... ..	...	14,552 }
„ ...	...	Woollen manufactures unenumerated ...	...	5,005 }
„ ...	...	Yarn lbs.	234,822	3,531 }	
¶ 8s. per cwt.	226	„ „	83,776	2,145 }		
Order 16.—Silk Manufactures.						
20 per cent.	21,000	Silks and satins, dress ... ..	...	104,689 }	
** 35 per cent.	14,417	„ „ „ ... ..	...	41,788 }	
†† 25 per cent.	4,106	„ „ „ ... ..	...	15,680 }	
‡‡ 20 per cent.	36	„ dress goods, mixed with other material	...	394 }		
†† 25 per cent.	...	„ pongees ... ..	...	61 }	
20 per cent.	591	Silk ribbons ... ..	...	3,678 }	
* 35 per cent.	516	„ „ ... ..	...	1,216 }	
†† 25 per cent.	259	„ „ ... ..	...	1,038 }	
20 per cent.	102	„ velvets and crapes ... ..	...	689 }	
* 35 per cent.	42	„ „ „ ... ..	...	374 }	
†† 25 per cent.	36	„ „ „ ... ..	...	23 }	

* From 29th July.
† From 29th July to 19th October.
‡ From 20th October.
§ From 29th July to 18th October.
|| From 19th October.

¶ From 29th July to 26th October.
** From 29th July to 25th October.
†† From 26th October.
‡‡ To 28th July.

EXPORTS, 1892—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (-).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.				
<i>Order 15.—Wool and Worsted Manufactures.</i>				
8,172	3,923	Blankets ... pairs	+ 83,158	+ 31,959
270	3,544	Carpeting and druggeting ... packages	+ 2,112	+ 55,672
...	...	„ printed felt ...	+ 74	+ 596
...	966	Flannels, piece ...	...	+ 16,879
...	1,135	Rugs, woollen ...	...	+ 4,640
...	...	Woollen piece goods—	...	...
...	19,383	Broad and narrow cloths, tweed, etc.	...	+ 289,818
...	...	Dress goods, containing wool ...	...	+ 266,342
...	18,579	„ women's ...	...	- 18,579
...	...	Shirtings ...	...	+ 809
...	...	Undescribed ...	...	+ 14,552
...	1,099	Woollen manufactures unenumerated	...	+ 3,906
20,085	586	Yarn ... lbs.	+ 298,513	+ 5,090
<i>Order 16.—Silk Manufactures.</i>				
...	27,560	Silks and satins, dress ...	...	+ 134,597
...	...	„ dress goods, mixed with other material	...	+ 394
...	...	„ pongees ...	...	+ 61
...	...	Silk ribbons ...	...	+ 5,932
...	...	„ velvets and crapes ...	...	+ 1,086

IMPORTS, 1892—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—continued.

Order 16.—Silk Manufactures—continued.				
20 per cent.	2,280	Silk, other manufactures of	...	12,367
*35 per cent.	1,331	" " "	...	3,888
†25 per cent.	85	" " "	...	492
Free	...	" " "	...	12,344
Order 17.—Cotton and Flax Manufactures.				
Free	...	Cotton piece goods (all cotton)	...	693,177
"	...	" manufactures, such as counterpanes, etc.	...	48,918
"	...	" waste	... lbs.	1,075,463
"	...	" wick	...	52,117
"	...	Linen piece goods	...	31,356
"	...	" manufactures, such as table linen, towels, etc.	...	2,870
20 per cent.	11	" tents and tarpaulins	...	104
Order 18.—Drapery and Haberdashery.				
Free	...	Haberdashery	...	183,257
25 per cent.	717	Bags—Fancy	...	2,766
30 per cent.	1,054	Quilts, cosies, etc.	...	3,444
Order 19.—Dress.				
35 per cent.	27,009	Apparel and slops, woollen	...	76,352
‡45 per cent.	6,354	" " "	...	13,845
§50 per cent.	1,549	" " "	...	3,471
25 per cent.	45,110	" " unenumerated	...	166,692
||35 per cent.	24,733	" " "	...	75,653
||Free	...	" " "	...	85,182
25 per cent.	654	Bonnets, fancy and trimmed	...	2,767
4s.to45s.doz.prs	13,373	Boots and shoes	... pairs	188,355
||4s.to60s.dz.prs	8,877	" " "	...	148,947
Free	...	" " infants', Nos. 0-3	...	68,640
12s.p.doz.prs	1,548	" " indiarubber, spiked	...	39,457
4s. p. doz. prs	138	" " goloshes	...	8,870
20 per cent.	14	Clogs and pattens	...	68
25 per cent.	5,621	Feathers, ornamental	...	23,445
Free	...	Flowers, artificial	...	11,800
25 per cent.	1,413	Frillings and ruffings	...	5,610
2d. per lb.	54	Furs, dressed	... lbs.	6,495

* From 29th July to 25th October.
† From 26th October.
‡ From 29th July to 18th October.

§ From 19th October.
|| From 29th July.

EXPORTS, 1892—*continued*.** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS— <i>continued</i> .				
Order 16.— <i>Silk Manufactures</i> — <i>continued</i> .				
...	255	Silk, other manufactures of ...	...	+ 28,836
Order 17.— <i>Cotton and Flax</i> <i>Manufactures</i> .				
...	70,668	Cotton piece goods (all cotton) ...	...	+ 622,509
...	7,034	„ manufactures, such as counter- panes, etc.	...	+ 41,884
50,182	926	„ waste ... lbs.	+ 1,025,281	+ 7,755
5,448	255	„ wick ... „	+ 46,669	+ 2,850
...	3,199	Linen piece goods ...	...	+ 28,157
...	221	„ manufactures, such as table linen, towels, etc.	...	+ 2,649
...	...	„ tents and tarpaulins ...	...	+ 104
Order 18.— <i>Drapery and Haberdashery</i> .				
...	29,752	Haberdashery ...	...	+ 153,505
...	234	Bags—Fancy ...	...	+ 2,532
...	67	Quilts, cosies, etc....	...	+ 3,377
Order 19.— <i>Dress</i> .				
...	109,733	Apparel and slops ...	...	+ 311,462
...	49	Bonnets, fancy and trimmed ...	...	+ 2,718
118,449	26,339	Boots and shoes ... pairs	+ 335,820	+ 58,475
...	...	Clogs and pattens ...	...	+ 68
...	3,242	Feathers, ornamental ...	...	+ 20,203
...	852	Flowers, artificial ...	...	+ 10,948
...	1,170	Frillings and ruffings ...	...	+ 4,440
...	2,469	Furs, dressed ...	...	+ 1,551

IMPORTS, 1892—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—*continued.*

		<i>Order 19.—Dress—continued.</i>			
Free ...	...	Furs, undressed ...	...	...	366
25 per cent.	440	„ hatters' ...	...	...	1,761
20 per cent.	16,753	Gloves, kid or leather ...	...	1,406	81,547
Free ...	...	„ other ...	...	...	24,122
10 per cent.	1,692	Handkerchiefs ...	...	...	16,793
		Hats and caps—			
60s. per doz.	495	Dress ...	No.	2,223	1,089
30s. per doz.	99	With calico frames and covered, etc. „		800	222
*36s. per doz.	33	„ „ „ „ „		220	74
†20s. per doz.	10,239	Men's, boys', etc., felt or pith „		105,450	16,916
*36s. per doz.	2,409	„ „ „ felt ...		28,741	5,305
*20s. per doz.	43	„ „ „ pith ...		571	34
8s. per doz.	975	Cloth, sewn, etc. ...		24,918	1,429
5s. per doz.	236	Felt hoods ...		7,774	435
Free ...	...	Straw, untrimmed ...		883,511	38,459
25 per cent.	3,350	Others unenumerated ..		142,480	13,938
17,879		Total hats and caps ...		1,196,688	77,901
Free ...	...	Hatters' materials ...		...	8,176
„ ...	...	Hosiery, cotton, linen, etc. ...		...	59,909
25 per cent.	15,792	„ wool and silk ...		...	59,688
*35 per cent.	5,397	„ „ „ „ „		...	17,172
„ ...	...	Millinery ...		...	...
2s. 6d. each	720	Umbrellas and parasols, silk ...	No.	3,806	3,387
1s. each ...	29	„ „ other ...		620	98
„ ...	2	Umbrella sticks ...		2	...
Free ...	...	„ materials ...		...	19,525
		<i>Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials.</i>			
Free ...	...	Bags and sacks, bran bags ...	No.	1,767,550	29,507
„ ...	...	„ „ corn and flour sacks „		5,096,819	114,208
„ ...	...	„ „ gunny bags ...		574,950	9,957
3s. per doz.	2,785	„ „ woolpacks ...		233,092	25,652
6d. per doz.	20	„ „ undescribed ...		29,652	301
Free ...	...	„ „ „ „ „		129,290	2,128
„ ...	...	Boot webbing ...		...	2,305
„ ...	...	Canvas ...	pkgs	562	14,352
5s. per cwt.	31	Cordage, coir ...	cwt.	123	117
12s. per cwt.	278	„ hempen ...		1,004	3,072
„ ...	208	„ white lines ...		346	2,246
„ ...	315	„ engine packing ...		526	4,088
Free ...	...	„ unserviceable ...	tons	274	1,245

* From 29th July.

† To 28th July.

EXPORTS, 1892—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—)	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS— <i>continued.</i>				
Order 19.— <i>Dress</i> — <i>continued.</i>				
...	...	Furs, undressed ...	...	+ 366
...	...	„ hatters' ...	...	+ 1,761
...	11,155	Gloves ...	...	+ 94,514
...	...	Handkerchiefs ...	...	+ 16,793
...	...	Hats and caps—		
...	...	Dress ... No.	+ 2,223	+ 1,089
...	...	With calico frames and covered, etc., „	+ 1,020	+ 296
47,213	6,832	Men's, boys', etc., felt or pith „	+ 87,549	+ 15,423
...	...	Cloth, sewn, etc. ... „	+ 24,918	+ 1,429
1,812	164	Felt hoods ... „	+ 5,962	+ 271
69,422	4,326	Straw ... „	+ 814,089	+ 34,133
...	...	Others unenumerated ... „	+ 142,480	+ 13,938
118,447	11,322		+ 1,078,241	+ 66,579
...	226	Hatters' materials... ..	...	+ 7,950
...	8,078	Hosiery ... ..	...	+ 128,691
...	29	Millinery ... ..	...	— 29
7,403	1,954	Umbrellas and parasols ... No.	— 2,977	+ 1,531
...	...	Umbrella sticks ... „	+ 2	...
...	...	„ materials ... „	...	+ 19,525
Order 20.— <i>Manufactures of Fibrous Materials.</i>				
158,190	3,051	Bags and sacks, bran bags ... No.	+ 1,609,360	+ 26,456
558,744	12,168	„ „ corn and flour sacks „	+ 4,538,075	+ 102,040
24,036	555	„ „ gunny bags „	+ 550,914	+ 9,402
126,802	11,711	„ „ woolpacks... „	+ 106,290	+ 13,941
408,486	5,568	„ „ undescribed „	— 249,544	— 3,139
...	469	Boot webbing ... ..	...	+ 1,836
...	2,284	Canvas ... ..	...	+ 12,068
2,128	5,408	Cordage cwt.	— 655	+ 27
165	1,358	„ engine packing ... „	+ 361	+ 2,730
343	1,563	„ unserviceable ... tons	— 69	— 318

IMPORTS, 1892—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—continued.

		Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials—continued.				
Free	...	Felt, sheathing	...	...	...	1,779
"	...	Jute piece goods	...	...	...	33,125
25 per cent.	441	Mats	...	...	...	1,792
*35 per cent.	182	"	...	...	...	706
20 per cent.	52	Matting, coir, jute	...	...	...	306
*35 per cent.	171	" " "	...	...	...	550
Free	...	" other	...	...	...	1,270
"	...	Nets and netting	...	cwt.	111	981
20 per cent.	9,891	Oil and other floor cloths	...	...	...	50,133
2½d. per lb.	1,392	Twine and lines	...	lbs.	152,788	4,648
8s. per cwt.	413	" reaper and binder	...	"	99,904	2,462
Free	...	" unenumerated...	...	"	282,650	9,445

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.

		Order 21.—Animal Food.				
2d. per lb. ...	4,596	Butter	...	lbs.	556,505	28,667
1s. per lb. ...	...	Butterine	...	"	108	3
2d. per lb. ...	1,653	Cheese	...	"	247,234	6,749
*3d. per lb.	1,330	"	...	"	90,157	2,323
2d. per lb. ...	7,506	Milk, preserved	...	"	1,189,867	25,880
2s. per gross	824	Eggs	...	No.	1,191,600	4,047
Free	...	Fish, fresh	...	...	...	5,715
2d. per lb. ...	20,378	" preserved	...	lbs.	2,213,312	56,756
†3d. per lb.	1,797	" "	...	"	296,456	8,565
Free	...	" salted...	...	cwt.	13,348	15,362
*5s. per cwt.	911	" " ...	...	"	3,848	6,588
Free	...	" shell ...	...	...	...	18,577
2d. per lb. ...	12	Honey	...	lbs.	1,742	34
10 per cent.	54	Isinglass	...	"	2,391	636
Free	...	" uncut	...	"	36,056	3,354
"	...	Lard	...	"	59,961	724
"	...	Meats, fresh	...	cwt.	192,528	4,344
‡7s. per centl.	343	" " beef, mutton, and veal	...	lbs.	113,400	1,413
‡10s. p. centl.	26	" " pork	...	"	5,300	99
...	...	" frozen	...	cwt.	...	...
2d. per lb. ...	1,546	" preserved	...	lbs.	231,689	9,281
†3d. per lb.	261	" "	...	"	34,922	1,369
2d. per lb. ...	59	" bacon	...	"	8,768	301

* From 29th July. ‡ From 8th June.
† From 29th July to 25th October.

EXPORTS, 1892—*continued*.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—*continued*.

		<i>Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials—continued.</i>			
...	362	Felt, sheathing	...	...	+ 1,417
...	3,022	Jute piece goods	...	...	+ 30,103
...	533	Mats	...	...	+ 1,965
...	391	Matting	...	...	+ 1,735
...	1,649	Nets and netting	...	...	— 668
...	1,839	Oil and other floor cloths	...	...	+ 48,294
130,287	4,396	Twine and lines	...	lbs.	+ 22,501
149,184	3,618	„ reaper and binder	...	„	— 49,280
...	...	„ unenumerated	...	„	+ 282,650
					+ 9,445

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.

		<i>Order 21.—Animal Food.</i>			
7,098,233	355,941	Butter	...	lbs.	— 6,541,728
...	...	Butterine	...	„	+ 108
91,105	2,702	Cheese	...	„	+ 246,286
218,544	5,280	Milk, preserved	...	„	+ 971,323
135,972	502	Eggs	...	No.	+ 1,055,628
...	87	Fish, fresh	...	...	+ 5,628
407,021	11,928	„ preserved	...	lbs.	+ 2,102,747
1,075	1,746	„ salted	...	cwt.	+ 16,121
...	40	„ shell	...	...	+ 18,537
31,154	656	Honey	...	lbs.	— 29,412
15,056	2,393	Isinglass	...	„	— 12,665
...	...	„ uncut	...	„	+ 36,056
18,343	483	Lard	...	„	+ 41,618
99,568	1,214	Meats, fresh	...	„	+ 211,660
10,530	12,403	„ frozen	...	cwt.	— 10,530
2,081,070	54,211	„ preserved	...	lbs.	— 1,814,459
105,522	3,795	„ bacon	...	„	— 96,754
					— 3,494

IMPORTS, 1892—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—continued.

		Order 21.—Animal Food—continued.					
*5s. per cwt.	159	Meats, beef, salted	...	...	lbs.	71,232	1,089
†7s. per centl.	9	„ beef or mutton, salted	...	...	„	4,500	61
2d. per lb....	834	„ hams	...	...	„	73,315	3,057
5s. per cwt.	16	„ pork, salted	...	...	„	9,408	120
†10s. p. centl.	12	„ „ „	...	...	„	2,500	22
20 per cent.	471	„ potted, etc.	...	...	...	...	3,282
Free	...	„ poultry and game	...	...	...	...	544
		Order 22.—Vegetable Food.					
2d. per lb....	814	Arrowroot	...	...	lbs.	128,356	1,896
„	72	Biscuit, fancy	...	...	„	10,400	327
„	2,972	Confectionery	...	...	„	366,673	15,608
„	9	„ sugar candy	...	...	„	1,046	19
		Fruit—					
		Dried or preserved—					
18s. per doz.	9	„ „ bottled and canned doz.				11	48
		(over a quart and up to a gallon)					
3s. per doz.	941	„ „ bottled and canned doz.				10,274	3,385
		(pints and over half a pint)					
2d. per lb....	6,010	„ „ dried	...	...	lbs.	741,695	11,874
†3d. per lb.	2,676	„ „ „	...	...	„	348,399	6,773
2d. per lb....	1,784	„ „ peel, drained, can-			„	181,895	3,569
		died, etc. ...					
„	24,040	„ „ currants	...	...	„	2,906,848	36,855
†3d. per lb.	12,137	„ „ „	...	...	„	1,817,700	22,040
2d. per lb....	10,482	„ „ raisins	...	...	„	1,257,379	20,426
†3d. per lb.	5,132	„ „ „	...	...	„	711,434	11,577
Free	...	Fresh, bananas	...	...	bushels	334,396	73,133
9d. per bush.	10,930	„ oranges and lemons	...	...	„	291,459	97,112
1s. 6d. p. bush.	5,197	„ all other	...	...	„	146,376	64,508
3d. per lb....	1,998	Jams and preserves	...	...	lbs.	183,100	5,507
2d. per lb....	1,348	Nuts, almonds	...	...	„	163,255	6,078
Free	...	„ cocoa	...	...	No.	287,058	863
2d. per lb....	407	„ walnuts	...	...	lbs.	53,152	1,159
„	683	„ unenumerated	...	...	„	107,124	1,301
„	...	Pulp	...	...	„	...	...
3s. p. cental	3	Grain and pulse, barley	...	...	centals	314	112
2s. 11d. p. ctl.	95	„ „ beans and peas	...	...	„	620	409
„	211	„ „ maize	...	...	„	1,449	721
3s. p. cental	251	„ „ oats	...	...	„	47,925	12,465
2s. p. cental	229	„ „ peanuts	...	...	„	2,525	2,119
6s. p. cental	10,610	„ „ rice	...	...	„	57,906	34,083
4s. p. cental	10,127	„ „ „ dressed in bond	...	...	„	58,185	31,730

* To 7th June.
† From 8th June.

‡ From 29th July.

EXPORTS, 1892—*continued*.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.— <i>continued</i> .				
Order 21.— <i>Animal Food</i> — <i>continued</i> .				
152,096	1,596	Meats, beef, salted ... lbs.	—76,364	—446
27,759	949	„ hams ... „	+45,556	+2,108
28,560	868	„ pork, salted ... „	—16,652	—726
...	...	„ potted, etc. ...	...	+3,282
...	...	„ poultry and game ...	...	+544
Order 22.— <i>Vegetable Food</i> .				
25,698	452	Arrowroot ... lbs.	+102,658	+1,444
1,093,313	17,807	Biscuit, fancy ... „	—1,082,913	—17,480
65,059	2,579	Confectionery ... „	+301,614	+13,029
...	...	„ sugar candy ... „	+1,046	+19
Fruit—				
Dried or preserved—				
44,847	1,310	„ „ bottled and canned „	...	+2,123
227,203	4,218	„ „ dried ... „	+862,891	+14,429
17,637	523	„ „ peel, drained, „ candied, etc.	+164,258	+3,046
456,392	6,110	„ „ currants ... „	+4,268,156	+52,785
377,646	6,490	„ „ raisins ... „	+1,591,167	+25,513
...	...	Fresh, bananas ... bushels	+334,396	+73,133
...	...	„ oranges and lemons „	+291,459	+97,112
91,812	19,177	„ all other ... „	+54,564	+45,331
148,535	3,490	Jams and preserves ... lbs.	+34,565	+2,017
19,214	810	Nuts, almonds ... „	+144,041	+5,268
15,175	64	„ cocoa ... No.	+271,883	+799
...	...	„ walnuts ... lbs.	+53,152	+1,159
20,695	380	„ unenumerated ... „	+86,429	+921
160	3	Pulp ... „	—160	—3
30,826	9,313	Grain and pulse, barley ... centals	—30,512	—9,201
113,726	28,939	„ „ beans and peas „	—113,106	—28,530
56,428	18,901	„ „ maize ... „	—54,979	—18,180
37,398	10,771	„ „ oats ... „	+10,527	+1,694
...	...	„ „ peanuts ... „	+2,525	+2,119
14,726	11,255	„ „ rice ... „	+101,365	+54,558

IMPORTS, 1892—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—continued.

		Order 22.—Vegetable Food.—continued.			
...	...	Grain and pulse, rye ...	centals	...	...
2s. 11d. p.ctl.	62	„ „ wheat ...	„	116,235	47,111
2s. p. cental	12	„ „ unenumerated	„	100	102
		„ prepared—			
7s. 6d. p.ctl.	6	Barley, pearl ...	„	15	11
5s. p. cental	12	Flour ...	„	32,499	17,999
4s. 6d. p.bush.	9s.	Malt ...	bushels	1,082	401
9s. p. cental	18	Oatmeal ...	centals	375	213
5s. p. cental	93	Peas, split ...	„	437	249
5s. p. cental	8	Semolina ...	„	11	16
	33	Unenumerated ...	„	163	148
2d. per lb.	279	Liquorice ...	lbs.	51,934	2,177
Free ...	...	„ crude ...	„	12,544	258
2d. per lb....	684	Macaroni and vermicelli	„	77,133	1,466
„ ...	4,271	Maizena and corn flour	„	545,880	14,248
Free ...	...	Molasses, unrefined ...	cwt.	11,914	3,271 }
3s. per cwt.	59	„ refined ...	„	1,450	907 }
2s. per cwt.	2,713	„ Victorian refined (in bond)	„	...	...
20s. per ton	1	Onions ...	tons	1	11
10s. per ton	146	Potatoes ...	„	292	887 }
* 20s. per ton	486	„ ...	„	493	1,530 }
Free ...	...	Sago ...	lbs.	117,860	608
		Sugar—			
3s. per cwt.	20,512	Cane, raw ...	cwt.	142,061	140,219
2s. per cwt.	88,028	„ Victorian refined (in bond)	„	904,830	630,923
3s. per cwt.	12,254	„ refined ...	„	90,292	91,249
...	...	„ unrefined ...	„	...	...
6s. per cwt.	187	Beet and other ...	„	258	427
3s. per cwt.	599	Glucose ...	„	3,458	2,808 }
† 6s. per cwt.	378	„ ...	„	1,865	1,625 }
‡ 6s. per cwt.	34	„ solid ...	„	343	251 }
‡ 3s. per cwt.	212	„ liquid ...	„	1,345	758 }
3s. per cwt.	3s.	Saccharine ...	„	1	...
	122,204	Total Sugar ...	„	1,144,453	868,260
Free ...	...	Tapioca ...	lbs.	1,611,903	11,166
3s. per doz.	674	Vegetables, bottled (pints and over half a pint)	doz.	4,893	1,858
Free ...	3	„ fresh ...	cwt.	7,966	4,828
2d. per lb...	128	„ dried ...	lbs.	16,639	330 }
§ 3d. per lb.	8	„ „ ...	„	672	42 }
5s. per cwt.	48	„ salted ...	cwt.	172	176

* From 29th July.
† From 29th July to 19th October.

‡ From 20th October.
§ From 27th October.

EXPORTS, 1892—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—continued.				
Order 22.—Vegetable Food.— continued.				
82	28	Grain and pulse, rye ... centals	—82	—28
2,219,355	776,278	„ „ wheat ... „	—2,103,120	—729,167
...	...	„ „ unenumerated ... „	+100	+102
791	324	„ prepared—		
987,441	492,391	Barley, pearl ... „	—776	—313
137,899	34,429	Flour ... „	—954,942	—474,392
46,537	33,962	Malt ... bushels	—136,817	—34,028
601	437	Oatmeal ... centals	—46,162	—33,749
...	...	Peas, split ... „	—164	—188
462	169	Semolina ... „	+11	+16
8,560	295	Unenumerated ... „	—299	—21
7,436	145	Liquorice ... lbs.	+43,374	+1,882
8,675	296	„ crude ... „	+5,108	+113
50,865	1,303	Macaroni and vermicelli ... „	+68,458	+1,170
10,877	8,939	Maizena and corn flour ... „	+495,015	+12,945
...	...	Molasses... cwt.	+2,487	—4,761
7,439	26,016	„ Victorian, refined ... „	...	...
11,245	33,525	Onions ... tons	—7,438	—26,005
48,071	367	Potatoes... „	—10,460	—31,108
...	...	Sago ... lbs.	+69,789	+241
102,811	99,827	Sugar—		
15,184	11,677	Cane, raw ... cwt.	+142,061	+140,219
389	490	„ Victorian refined ... „	+904,830	+630,923
422	402	„ refined ... „	—12,519	—8,578
...	...	„ unrefined ... „	—15,184	—11,677
118,806	112,396	Beet ... „	—131	—63
108,476	855	Glucose ... „	+6,589	+5,040
...	...	Saccharine ... „	+1	...
5,247	3,653	Total Sugar ... „	+1,025,647	+755,864
19,006	501	Tapioca ... lbs.	+1,503,427	+10,311
...	...	Vegetables, bottled (pint and over half a pint) doz.	+4,893	+1,858
...	...	„ fresh ... cwt.	+2,719	+1,175
...	...	„ preserved ... lbs.	—1,695	—129
...	...	„ salted... cwt.	+172	+176

IMPORTS, 1892—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—continued.

Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants.					
10 per cent.	113	Aërated and mineral waters	doz.	4,950	1,154
*9d. per gal.	28,247	Beer (ale and porter)...	galls.	727,307	140,223
†1s. 6d. per gal.	12,711	„ bottled	„	306,584	65,548
†1s. per gal.	1,646	„ draught	„	60,705	7,097
1s. 6d. p. doz. pts.	1,324	„ lager	„	19,745	4,734
†1s. 6d. per gal.	907	„ „	„	21,418	4,574
3d. per lb...	15	Chicory	lbs.	20,160	161
„	...	„ root	...	...	...
„	5,220	Chocolate and cocoa	„	396,313	33,144
9d. per gal.	3	Cider and perry	galls.	85	16
†1s. per gal.	7s.	„	„	7	1
Free	...	Cocoa, raw	lbs.	173,085	9,286
3d. per lb...	979	Coffee, ground	„	76,000	4,376
Free	...	„ raw	„	1,077,350	52,688
„	...	Ginger	„	92,013	1,874
2d. per lb....	1	„ ground	„	210	8
8d. per lb....	4,092	Hops	„	233,261	15,611
20 per cent.	20	Limejuice	galls.	276	40
Free	...	„	„	2,514	309
2d. per lb.	...	Milk, preserved (see Order 21)...	...	...	...
„	2,920	Mustard	lbs.	363,376	18,327
Free	...	Pepper	„	460,733	10,153
2d. per lb.	3	„ ground	„	390	20
20 per cent.	1,006	Perfumery§	...	...	5,252
3s. per doz.	75	Pickles (quarts and over a pint)	doz.	629	197
2s. 6d. p. doz.	1,424	„ (pints and over half a pint)	„	10,657	4,588
1s. per doz.	17	„ (half-pints and smaller)	„	345	84
20 per cent.	6	„ other	...	...	29
20s. per ton.	9,703	Salt	tons	11,002	34,973
Free	...	„ rock	„	567	1,249
„	...	Saltpetre	cwt.	1,878	2,292
2s. per doz.	1,309	Sauces (pints and over half a pint)	doz.	14,797	8,621
10 per cent.	6	„ other	...	...	61
Free	...	Spices, unenumerated	lbs.	167,481	6,830
2d. per lb.	83	„ ground	„	11,091	574
12s. per gal.	89,775	Spirits, brandy	galls.	119,038	64,643
†15s. per gal.	14,951	„ „	„	58,085	30,994
12s. per gal.	1,413	„ cordials and bitters	„	2,802	2,899
†15s. per gal.	365	„ „	„	1,661	1,355
12s. per gal.	61,840	„ gin	„	94,648	20,343
†15s. per gal.	9,209	„ „	„	56,483	17,335
12s. per gal.	207	„ of wine	„	518	39
†15s. per gal.	10s.	„ „	„	2,676	205

* To 12th July.
† From 13th July.

‡ From 29th July.
§ See also Spirits, perfumed.

EXPORTS, 1892—*continued*.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (−).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.— <i>continued</i> .				
<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants.</i>				
7,530	850	Aërated and mineral waters... doz.	− 2,580	+ 304
145,046	23,106	Beer (ale and porter) ... galls.	+ 949,550	+ 189,762
15,522	3,480	„ lager ... „	+ 25,641	+ 5,828
20,224	247	Chicory ... lbs.	− 64	− 86
2	40	„ root ... tons	− 2	− 40
29,233	1,867	Chocolate and cocoa ... lbs.	+ 367,080	+ 31,277
272	111	Cider and perry ... galls.	− 180	− 94
10,192	515	Cocoa, raw ... lbs.	+ 162,893	+ 8,771
83,262	4,108	Coffee ... „	+ 1,070,088	+ 52,956
8,983	240	Ginger ... „	+ 83,240	+ 1,642
217,300	11,295	Hops ... „	+ 15,961	+ 4,316
10,374	1,663	Limejuice ... galls.	− 7,584	− 1,314
...	...	Milk, preserved (see Order 21) ...	...	...
60,412	2,280	Mustard... lbs.	+ 302,964	+ 16,047
56,115	2,276	Pepper ... „	+ 405,008	+ 7,897
...	870	Perfumery* ...	...	+ 4,382
1,762	1,518	Pickles (quarts and over a pint) doz.	− 1,133	− 1,321
...	...	„ (pints and over half a pint) „	+ 10,657	+ 4,588
...	...	„ (half-pints and smaller) „	+ 345	+ 84
...	...	„ other ...	...	+ 29
786	2,773	Salt ... tons	+ 10,216	+ 32,200
152	428	„ rock ... „	+ 415	+ 821
143	196	Saltpetre ... cwt.	+ 1,735	+ 2,096
10,338	3,767	Sauces (pints and over half a pint) doz.	+ 4,459	+ 4,854
...	...	„ other ...	...	+ 61
67,277	2,619	Spices, unenumerated ... lbs.	+ 100,204	+ 4,211
...	...	„ ground ... „	+ 11,091	+ 574
89,745	35,019	Spirits, brandy ... galls.	+ 87,378	+ 60,618
7,854	4,263	„ cordials and bitters ... „	− 3,391	− 9
13,361	5,031	„ gin ... „	+ 137,770	+ 32,647
1,440	218	„ of wine ... „	+ 1,754	+ 26

* See also Spirits, perfumed.

IMPORTS, 1892—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—continued.

		Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants— continued.					
24s. per gal.	2,315	Spirits, perfumed	...	...	galls.	1,922	7,072
12s. per gal.	33,205	„ rum	...	...	„	38,465	6,909
*15s. per gal.	3,486	„ „	...	...	„	21,660	4,266
12s. per gal.	264,850	„ whisky	...	...	„	343,360	118,797
*15s. per gal.	67,606	„ „	...	...	„	267,180	91,662
12s. per gal.	20,776	„ other, undescribed	...	...	„	33,279	17,428
*15s. per gal.	1,732	„ „ „	...	...	„	2,865	1,937
1d. per lb.	37,250	Tea	...	...	lbs.	5,384,505	243,937
*3d. per lb.	34,317	„	...	...	„	9,651,849	374,075
3s. per lb....	201,625	Tobacco (manufactured)	...	...	„	1,891,362	142,968
1s. per lb....	37,690	„ (unmanufactured)	...	...	„	889,103	43,894
6s. per lb....	44,312	„ cigars	...	...	„	198,992	89,170
„ „	11,170	„ cigarettes	...	...	„	41,764	18,797
3s. per lb....	661	„ snuff	...	...	„	4,258	831
6d. per gal.	2,762	Vinegar	...	...	galls.	114,588	11,803
6s. per gal.	15,194	Wine, in wood and bottled	...	...	„	63,973	22,046
†10s. per gal.	4,033	„ „ „	...	...	„	19,239	7,576
†12s. per gal.	3,211	„ „ „	...	...	„	39,886	10,076
8s. per gal.	7,386	„ sparkling	...	...	„	15,731	31,615
12s. per gal.	1,382	„ „	...	...	„	6,088	12,187
†15s. per gal.	1,140	„ „	...	...	„	3,065	5,290

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

		Order 24.—Animal Substances.					
Free	...	Beeswax	...	...	cwt.	35	95
„	...	Bones	...	...	tons	144	397
„	...	Bonedust	...	...	„	54	393
„	...	Bristles	...	...	lbs.	18,976	3,676
2d. per lb.	4,391	Candles	...	...	„	787,030	18,740
10 per cent.	335	Combs	...	...	...	...	3,279
Free	...	Feathers, other than ornamental	...	...	...	...	271
„	...	Flock	...	...	tons	2,018	57
2d. per lb.	969	Glue	...	...	lbs.	137,259	4,227
20 per cent.	154	„ liquid...	...	...	...	...	801
Free	...	„ pieces	...	...	tons	...	...
60s. per ton	162	Grease, antifriction	...	...	„	53	1,105
25 per cent.	11	Hair, artificial, human, made up	...	...	lbs.	...	43
2d. per lb.	203	„ curled	...	...	„	26,729	1,280

* From 13th July.
† From 13th July to 26th October.

‡ From 27th October.

EXPORTS, 1892—*continued*.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—*continued*.

		<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants— continued.</i>			
255	492	Spirits, perfumed ...	galls.	+ 1,667	+ 6,580
14,473	3,453	„ rum ...	„	+ 45,652	+ 7,722
86,978	33,136	„ whisky ...	„	+ 523,562	+ 177,323
4,484	3,908	„ other, undescribed ...	„	+ 31,660	+ 15,457
7,627,307	364,774	Tea ...	lbs.	+ 7,409,047	+ 253,238
767,757	67,325	Tobacco (manufactured) ...	„	+ 1,123,605	+ 75,643
61,990	4,218	„ (unmanufactured) ...	„	+ 827,113	+ 39,676
74,500	30,334	„ cigars ...	„	+ 124,492	+ 58,836
9,208	3,690	„ cigarettes ...	„	+ 32,556	+ 15,107
120	25	„ snuff ...	„	+ 4,138	+ 806
9,815	1,009	Vinegar ...	galls.	+ 104,773	+ 10,794
269,279	55,314	Wine, in wood and bottled ...	„	— 146,181	— 15,616
3,974	7,921	„ sparkling ...	„	+ 20,910	+ 41,171

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

		<i>Order 24.—Animal Substances.</i>			
233	1,163	Beeswax...	cwt.	— 198	— 1,068
120	926	Bones ...	tons	+ 24	— 529
1,638	7,903	Bonedust ...	„	— 1,584	— 7,510
2,028	349	Bristles ...	lbs.	+ 16,948	+ 3,327
255,059	6,710	Candles ...	„	+ 531,971	+ 12,030
...	316	Combs ...	...	...	+ 2,963
...	...	Feathers, other than ornamental	...	...	+ 271
383	293	Flock ...	tons	+ 1,635	— 236
11,503	417	Glue ...	lbs.	+ 125,756	+ 3,810
...	...	„ liquid ...	...	...	+ 801
11	185	„ pieces ...	tons	— 11	— 185
11	232	Grease ...	„	+ 42	+ 873
...	...	Hair ...	lbs.	...	+ 43
3,710	142	„ curled ...	„	+ 23,019	+ 1,138

IMPORTS, 1892—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—continued.

		Order 24.—Animal Substances— continued.				
Free	...	Hair, seating	...	...	...	864
"	...	" other	...	lbs.	34,630	1,282
"	...	Hides	...	No.	100,831	86,005
"	...	Horns and hoofs	...	cwt.	46	64
"	...	Leather	...	...	...	7,164
6d. per lb.	6,800	"	...	cwt.	2,259	42,364
"	351	" calf	...	"	157	3,225
Free	...	" kid, calf kid, etc.	...	"	654	34,477
25 per cent.	93	" cut into shapes	...	...	...	372
*45 per cent.	14	" " "	...	...	...	200
6d. per lb.	6	" fancy, patent, etc.	...	lbs.	680	326
Free	...	" imitation	...	...	...	3,597
1s. per lb.	277	" laces	...	lbs.	4,864	815
"	353	" morocco, roan, etc.	...	"	9,474	2,874
†35 per cent.	220	" " (except black)	...	"	3,774	703
†20 per cent.	138	" " black, and goat levant	...	"	6,278	864
24s. p. dz. prs.	7	" uppers, closed, men's	pairs	506	27	1
18s. p. dz. prs.	9s.	" " women's	"	6	1	142
6s. p. dz. prs.	21	" " wellington fronts	"	690	142	960
		and grafts				
3s. p. dz. prs.	325	" " cashmere, etc.	"	26,002	960	
25 per cent.	3,262	Leatherware	...	...	...	13,260
*45 per cent.	2,928	"	...	...	...	6,881
Free	...	Sausage skins	...	lbs.	250,137	13,433
"	...	Skins, kangaroo	...	No.	79,933	9,394
"	...	" opossum	...	"	162,089	3,822
"	...	" rabbit	...	"	2,668,255	9,202
"	...	" sheep, with wool	...	"	600,166	71,670
"	...	" " without wool	...	"	6,753	602
"	...	" undescribed	...	"	29,738	2,502
2d. per lb.	143	Soap, common	...	lbs.	24,882	364
4d. per lb.	4,642	" fancy, perfumed	...	"	296,067	17,786
Free	...	Sponges	...	"	13,311	2,177
"	...	Tallow	...	tons	1,017	18,767
"	...	Whalebone	...	lbs.	112	51
"	...	‡Wool, greasy	...	"	76,003,837	2,594,715
"	...	" scoured	...	"	10,024,140	535,101
"	...	" washed	...	"	116,524	5,101

* From 29th July.
† From 28th October.
‡ The quantity of wool imported amounted to 86,144,501 lbs., valued at £3,134,917, of which all but 29,019,144 lbs., valued at £1,024,737, was brought overland from New South Wales and South Australia.

EXPORTS, 1892—*continued*.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—*continued*.

		Order 24.— <i>Animal Substances</i> — continued.					
...	62	Hair, seating	...	...	...	...	+ 802
165,799	3,222	„ other	...	...	lbs.	− 131,169	− 1,940
30,192	17,260	Hides	...	...	No.	+ 70,639	+ 68,745
5,200	3,338	Horns and hoofs	...	...	cwt.	− 5,154	− 3,274
60,364	257,279	Leather	...	...	„	− 57,294	− 170,049
...	151	„ cut into shapes	...	...	...	...	+ 421
...	123	„ fancy, patent, etc.	...	...	...	...	+ 203
...	61	„ imitation	...	...	...	...	+ 3,536
...	...	„ laces	...	...	lbs.	+ 4,864	+ 815
...	...	„ morocco, roan, etc.	...	...	„	+ 13,248	+ 3,577
...	...	(except black)	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	„ „ black and goat Levant	...	...	„	+ 6,278	+ 864
...	70	„ uppers	...	...	...	...	+ 1,060
...	3,882	Leatherware	...	...	...	...	+ 16,259
147,218	7,535	Sausage skins	...	...	lbs.	+ 102,919	+ 5,898
71,628	9,460	Skins, kangaroo	...	...	No.	+ 8,305	− 66
553,438	10,305	„ opossum	...	...	„	− 391,349	− 6,483
7,501,864	31,905	„ rabbit	...	...	„	− 4,833,609	− 22,703
1,392,394	232,592	„ sheep, with wool	...	...	„	− 792,228	− 160,922
100,149	5,530	„ „ without wool	...	...	„	− 93,396	− 4,928
...	...	„ undescribed	...	...	„	+ 29,738	+ 2,502
618,579	5,086	Soap, common	...	...	lbs.	− 593,697	− 4,722
150,843	9,140	„ fancy, perfumed	...	...	„	+ 145,224	+ 8,646
338	75	Sponges	...	...	„	+ 12,973	+ 2,102
8,182	163,685	Tallow	...	...	tons	− 7,165	− 144,918
...	...	Whalebone	...	...	lbs.	+ 112	+ 51
143,770,551	5,344,871	*Wool, greasy	...	...	„	− 67,766,714	− 2,750,156
20,783,831	1,212,635	„ scoured	...	...	„	− 10,759,691	− 677,534
1,035,995	61,635	„ washed	...	...	„	− 919,471	− 56,534

* The quantity of wool exported amounted to 165,590,377 lbs., valued at £6,619,141, of which 22,702,647 lbs., valued at £851,708, was entered as the produce of places outside Victoria.

IMPORTS, 1892—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—continued.

		Order 25.—Vegetable Substances.					
Free	...	Bark	...	...	tons	200	1,920
"	...	Bass	...	...	"	111	4,815
2d. per lb.	655	Blue	...	...	lbs.	78,067	2,212
5s. p. cental	7	Bran	...	...	centals	5,953	1,247
Free	...	Canes and rattans	...	...	bundles	12,271	2,480
25 per cent.	141	Casks	...	...	No.	2,769	1,309 }
*35 per cent.	11	"	...	...	"	741	322 }
Free	...	" empty	...	...	"	3,527	533
"	...	Cork	...	...	cwt.	200	361
4d. per lb....	3,580	" cut	...	...	lbs.	208,330	21,896
Free	...	Cotton, raw	...	...	"	84,065	1,293
2s. per cental	4	Dholl	...	...	centals	44	16
Free	9	Fibre, cocoanut	...	...	tons	68	882
"	...	" undescribed	...	...	"	1,841	16,261
"	...	Firewood	...	...	"	2,467	1,324
"	...	Flax	...	...	"	...	6,129
"	...	Gum	...	...	"	81	4,091
"	...	Hay and chaff	...	...	"	2,337	5,545
"	...	Hemp	...	...	"	1,045	30,391
"	...	Indiarubber goods	...	...	...	...	56,333
"	...	Jute	...	...	tons	3	43
"	...	Linseed and linseed meal	...	...	lbs.	396,829	2,441
"	...	Millet, broom corn, etc.	...	...	tons	251	5,012
"	...	Oakum	...	...	cwt.	15	21
"	...	Oilcake	...	...	ton	1	8
4d. per lb.	2,035	Paper, advertising matter	...	...	lbs.	181,326	6,327
15s. p. cwt.	473	" bags...	...	...	cwt.	616	1,121
25 per cent.	189	" boxes, cardboard	...	...	...	...	763
"	528	" " glove, etc.	...	...	...	...	2,118
Free	...	" printing, uncut	...	...	cwt.	166,230	171,175
6s. per cwt.	2,860	" wrapping	...	...	"	9,784	9,343
2d. per lb....	65	" writing	...	...	lbs.	7,405	337 }
Free	...	" " uncut	...	...	"	2,553,936	46,221 }
2d. per lb....	433	" undescribed, cut	...	...	"	51,373	1,964
6s. per cwt.	3,669	" " "	...	...	cwt.	11,619	21,906
4s. per cwt.	1,160	" cardboard	...	...	"	6,753	5,994
Free	...	Paperhangings	...	...	...	...	27,655
"	...	Paper patterns	...	...	...	...	...
Free	...	Pitch and tar	...	...	cwt.	4,083	1,457
5s. per cental	1	Pollard	...	...	centals	4,477	725
Free	...	Rags	...	...	tons	956	3,424
"	...	Resin	...	...	cwt.	23,983	5,011
10 per cent.	212	Seeds, canary	...	...	centals	4,479	2,141
Free	...	" clover	...	...	"	432	1,261

* From 27th October.

EXPORTS, 1892—*continued*.** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (−).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—*continued*.

		Order 25.—Vegetable Substances.				
4,028	38,883	Bark	tons	− 3,828	− 36,963	
2	182	Bass	„	+ 109	+ 4,633	
38,660	1,032	Blue	lbs.	+ 39,407	+ 1,180	
27,190	7,166	Bran	centals	− 21,237	− 5,919	
2,611	475	Canes and rattans...	bundles	+ 9,660	+ 2,005	
...	...	Casks	No.	+ 3,510	+ 1,631	
7,072	3,749	„ empty	„	− 3,545	− 3,216	
18	38	Cork	cwt.	+ 182	+ 323	
46,844	5,183	„ cut	lbs.	+ 161,486	+ 16,713	
2,594	29	Cotton, raw	„	+ 81,471	+ 1,264	
...	...	Dholl ... ..	...	+ 44	+ 16
5	50	Fibre, cocoanut	tons	+ 63	+ 832	
115	6,800	„ undescribed	„	+ 1,726	+ 9,461	
...	...	Firewood	„	+ 2,467	+ 1,324	
...	...	Flax	„	...	+ 6,129	
16	1,106	Gum	„	+ 65	+ 2,985	
40,748	149,292	Hay and chaff	„	− 38,411	− 143,747	
28	914	Hemp	„	+ 1,017	+ 29,477	
...	5,606	Indiarubber goods ... ..	...	...	+ 50,727
...	1	Jute	tons	...	+ 42	
12,386	99	Meal, linseed	lbs.	+ 384,443	+ 2,342	
22	682	Millet, broom corn, etc.	tons	+ 229	+ 4,330	
10	13	Oakum	cwt.	+ 5	+ 8	
...	...	Oilcake ... ..	...	+ 1	+ 8
...	...	Paper, advertising matter	lbs.	+ 181,326	+ 6,327	
705	1,229	„ bags	cwt.	− 89	− 108	
...	94	„ boxes, cardboard ... ..	...	...	+ 669
...	...	„ „ glove, etc. ... ..	...	...	+ 2,118
6,756	11,527	„ printing	cwt.	+ 159,474	+ 159,648	
4,430	6,793	„ wrapping	„	+ 5,354	+ 2,550	
89,936	2,308	„ writing	lbs.	+ 2,471,405	+ 44,250	
...	...	„ undescribed, cut	„	+ 51,373	+ 1,964	
...	...	„ „ uncut	cwt.	+ 11,619	+ 21,906	
...	...	„ cardboard ... ..	...	+ 6,753	+ 5,994
...	1,449	Paperhangings ... ..	...	...	+ 26,206
...	1,028	Paper patterns ... ..	...	...	− 1,028
7,671	2,349	Pitch and tar	cwt.	− 3,588	− 892	
7,574	1,979	Pollard	centals	− 3,097	− 1,254	
112	2,148	Rags	tons	+ 844	+ 1,276	
1,224	362	Resin	cwt.	+ 22,759	+ 4,649	
111	111	Seeds, canary	centals	+ 4,368	+ 2,030	
113	419	„ clover	„	+ 319	+ 842	

IMPORTS, 1892—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—continued.

		Order 25.—Vegetable Substances— continued.			
Free	...	Seeds, grass	... centals	12,927	11,836
"	...	" undescribed	...	...	13,691
2d. per lb....	3,746	Starch	... lbs.	455,824	6,828
2s. p. cental	14	Tares	... centals	144	77
25 per cent.	4	*Timber, bent and finished	...	...	16
†35 per cent.	...	"	...	...	63
6d. p. cub. ft.	176	" cut into shapes	... cub. ft.	9,174	1,513
Free	...	" deals	... sup. ft.	566,900	2,594
‡2/6 p.100s.f.	3,529	" Oregon, size—7in. x 2½in.	"	5,476,000	27,747
		and over			
§5s. p.100 s.f.	1	" " dressed, less than	"	300	3
		7in. x 2½in.			
§2/6 p.100s.f.	291	" " of 7in. x	"	922,000	4,865
		2½in. and less than 12in.			
		x 6in.			
§1/6 p.100s.f.	242	" " 12in. x	"	838,600	4,727
		6in. and over			
2/6 p. 100 s.f.	1,951	" other, of sizes less than 7in.	"	1,560,700	15,735
		x 2½in.			
†4s. p.100 s.f.	414	" other, of sizes less than 7in.	"	207,300	1,686
		x 2½in.			
2s. p. 100 s.f.	1,630	" hardwood	...	1,644,500	8,242
†3s. p.100 s.f.	104	"	...	69,900	219
Free	...	" undressed	...	19,935,700	138,180
1/6 p.100 s. f.	16,581	" flooring boards	...	22,132,800	165,490
"	1,068	" lining boards	...	1,425,300	8,006
"	227	" weatherboards	...	302,900	1,334
7s. per 100 l.f.	222	" mouldings (3 inches and	lin. ft.	80,200	1,418
		over)			
4s. per 100 l.f.	2,854	" " (under 3 inches)	"	1,568,100	8,718
5s. per 1,000	444	" laths	... No.	1,777,500	2,401
Free	...	" logs	... sup. ft.	2,149,500	14,326
9d. per 100	38	" palings	... No.	100,800	554
6d. per 100	113	" pickets, undressed	...	451,600	2,913
Free	...	" posts and rails	...	...	...
9d. per 1,000	6	" shingles	...	168,000	93
Free	...	" staves, rough	...	127,786	3,125
25 per cent.	...	" " shaped	...	...	...
Free	...	" spars and piles	... sup. ft.	779,000	8,052
6d. per 100	22	" spokes and felloes (except	No.	90,025	781
		hickory)			

* See also Order 13 ante.
† From 29th July.

‡ From 29th July to 2nd November.
§ From 3rd November.

EXPORTS, 1892—*continued*.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—*continued*.

		<i>Order 25.—Vegetable Substances— continued.</i>				
535	843	Seeds, grass	...	centals	+ 12,392	+ 10,993
...	4,200	„ undescrbed	...	„	...	+ 9,491
221,140	3,825	Starch	...	lbs.	+ 234,684	+ 3,003
...	...	Tares	...	centals	+ 144	+ 77
...	...	Timber, bent and finished	...	...	...	+ 79
...	...	„ cut into shapes	...	cub. ft.	+ 9,174	+ 1,513
26,905	433	„ deals	...	sup. ft.	+ 539,995	+ 2,161
...	...	„ Oregon	...	„	+ 7,236,900	+ 37,342
...	...	„	...	„
230,321	2,363	„ dressed, other	...	„	+ 1,537,679	+ 15,058
...	...	„ hardwood	...	„	+ 1,714,400	+ 8,461
3,191,556	23,037	„ undressed	...	„	+ 16,744,144	+ 115,143
679,531	5,277	„ flooring boards	...	„	+ 21,453,269	+ 160,213
...	...	„ lining boards	...	„	+ 1,425,300	+ 8,006
...	...	„ weatherboards	...	„	+ 302,900	+ 1,334
135,625	1,970	„ mouldings and skirtings	lin. ft.		+ 1,512,675	+ 8,166
81,025	141	„ laths	...	No.	+ 1,696,475	+ 2,260
4,500	60	„ logs	...	sup. ft.	+ 2,145,000	+ 14,266
46,776	309	„ palings	...	No.	+ 54,024	+ 245
13,640	105	„ pickets	...	„	+ 437,960	+ 2,808
1,013	56	„ posts and rails	...	„	— 1,013	— 56
...	...	„ shingles	...	„	+ 168,000	+ 93
10,786	217	„ shooks and staves	...	„	+ 117,000	+ 2,908
...	...	„ spars and piles	...	sup. ft.	+ 779,000	+ 8,052
13,315	717	„ spokes and felloes	...	„	+ 76,710	+ 64

IMPORTS, 1892—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—continued.

		Order 25.—Vegetable Substances—continued.				
Free	...	*Timber, spokes and felloes of sup. ft.	10,772	337		
		hickory undressed				
„	...	„ other unenumerated ...	...	2,338		
	29,917	Total timber ...	...	425,476		
2s. per gal.	4,312	Varnish ... galls.	44,305	20,686		
Free	...	Wax, vegetable ... tons	46	1,851		
25 per cent.	418	Wicker and basket ware ...	...	1,386	}	
†45 per cent.	957	„ „ ...	...	2,229		
25 per cent.	4,472	Woodenware ...	...	18,679	}	
†35 per cent.	4,418	„ „ ...	...	12,528		
		Order 26.—Oils.†				
6d. per gal.	6	Almond ... galls.	254	121		
Free	...	Black ... „	5,191	232		
6d. per gal.	5,927	Castor—in bulk ... „	233,046	22,888		
12s. per doz.	4	„ (over a quart and up to doz.	6	10		
		a gallon)				
2s. per doz.	679	„ (pints and over half a pint) „	7,074	2,809		
6d. per gal.	761	Chinese ... galls.	32,560	4,218		
Free	...	Cocoanut ... „	19,351	1,864		
„	...	Cod ... „	35,320	3,515		
„	...	Codliver—in bulk ... „	1,333	217		
2s. per doz.	10	„ (pints and over half a pint) doz.	99	118		
6d. per gal.	74	Colza ... galls.	2,915	456		
Free	...	Kerosene ... „	2,803,650	92,320		
6d. per gal.	1s.	Lanoline ... „	2	5		
„	314	Lard ... „	14,206	2,165		
„	7,117	Linseed—in bulk ... „	308,236	32,724		
2s. per doz.	4	„ (pints and over half a pint) doz.	38	13		
6d. per gal.	17	Lubricating—in bulk ... galls.	692	103	}	
Free	...	„ „ „ „ „	334,968	20,575		
12s. per doz.	10	„ in bottle (over a quart doz.	17	23		
		and up to a gallon)				
2s. per doz.	113	„ in bottle (pints and over „	1,113	206		
		half a pint)				
„	43	Medicinal (pints and over half a pint) „	433	651		
6d. per gal.	8	Mineral—in bulk ... galls.	300	60	}	
Free	...	„ refined ... „	13,102	723		
„	...	„ unrefined—in bulk ... „	11,639	971		

* See also Order 13 ante.

† From 29th July.

‡ It being undesirable to separate the different kinds of oil, mineral as well as animal and vegetable oils are included under this head. For essential oils, see Order 14 ante.

EXPORTS, 1892—*continued*.* * For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (–).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—*continued*.

		<i>Order 25.—Vegetable Substances— continued.</i>		
...	...	Timber, spokes and felloes, sup. ft. undressed	+ 10,772	+ 337
...	47	„ other unenumerated ...	...	+ 2,291
...	34,732	Total timber ...	...	+ 390,744
4,683	3,185	Varnish ... galls.	+ 39,622	+ 17,501
2	78	Wax, vegetable ... tons	+ 44	+ 1,773
...	383	Wicker and basket ware ...	...	+ 3,232
...	9,749	Woodenware ...	...	+ 21,458
		<i>Order 26.—Oils.*</i>		
...	...	Almond ... galls.	+ 254	+ 121
3,762	284	Black ... „	+ 1,429	– 52
20,258	2,669	Castor ... „	+ 212,788	+ 20,219
...	...	„ (over a quart and up to a gallon) doz.	+ 6	+ 10
...	...	„ (pints and over half a pint) „	+ 7,074	+ 2,809
6,188	1,017	Chinese ... galls.	+ 26,372	+ 3,201
1,308	171	Cocoanut ... „	+ 18,043	+ 1,693
13,619	1,431	Cod ... „	+ 21,701	+ 2,084
367	80	Codliver—in bulk ... „	+ 966	+ 137
...	...	„ (pints and over half a pint) doz.	+ 99	+ 118
1,360	248	Colza ... galls.	+ 1,555	+ 208
141,033	6,219	Kerosene ... „	+ 2,662,617	+ 86,101
...	...	Lanoline ... „	+ 2	+ 5
375	82	Lard ... „	+ 13,831	+ 2,083
...	...	Linseed—in bulk ... „	+ 308,236	+ 32,724
29,259	4,230	„ in bottle doz. pints	– 29,221	– 4,217
18,660	2,081	Lubricating—in bulk ... galls.	+ 317,000	+ 18,597
...	...	„ in bottle (over a quart and up to a gallon) doz.	+ 17	+ 23
...	...	„ in bottle (pints and over half a pint) „	+ 1,113	+ 206
...	...	Medicinal (pints and over half a pint) „	+ 433	+ 651
37,213	3,516	Mineral ... galls.	– 12,172	– 1,762

* It being undesirable to separate the different kinds of oil, mineral as well as animal and vegetable oils are included under this head. For essential oils, see Order 14 *ante*.

IMPORTS, 1892—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—continued.

Order 26.—Oils*—continued.							
6d. per gal.	1	Mutton bird	...	...	galls.	40	3
"	1	Neatsfoot	...	...	"	78	12
"	...	Nut	...	...	"	250	35
"	257	Olive	...	...	"	10,126	2,276
Free	...	Palm	...	...	"	7,418	884
6d. per gal.	3	Pine	...	...	"	100	8
Free	...	Resin	...	...	"	1,046	52
...	...	Salad	...	...	"	...	...
12s. per doz.	7	"	(over a quart and up to a gal.) doz.			11	17
2s. per doz.	1,956	"	(pints and over half a pint)			17,880	8,066
6d. per gal.	98	Seed	...	...	galls.	4,891	573
Free	...	Shale, waste	...	...	"	37,156	1,040
"	...	Sperm	...	...	"	13,308	1,095
"	...	Tallow	...	...	"	...	...
6d. per gal.	102	Vegetable—in bulk	...	...	"	4,080	691
12s. per doz.	1	"	(over a quart and up to a gallon)			...	...
2s. per doz.	12	"	(pints and over half a pint) doz.			119	111
Free	...	Oils undescribed	...	...	galls.	26,370	2,479
6d. per gal.	63	"	"	"	"	4,125	694
17,588		Total Oils			...	galls.	...
						...	205,023

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.

Order 27.—Articles connected with Mining.†

Order 28.—Coal, etc.								
Free	Coal	...	...	tons	739,703	675,047
20 per cent.		4	Coal and charcoal, ground	...	...	...	...	19
Free	Coke, charcoal	...	...	tons	3,995	7,184
„	Kerosene shale	...	...	„	3,537	10,546
„	Paraffine	...	...	„	...	...
Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass.—(See also Order 12 ante.)								
Free	Bricks, bath	...	...	No.	33,806	143
20 per cent.		1,737	Brownware and tiles	...	...	...	...	8,671
15 per cent.		3,958	Chinaware and porcelain	...	...	...	...	26,550

* It being undesirable to separate the different kinds of oil, mineral as well as animal and vegetable oils are included under this head. For essential oils, see Order 14 ante.
† The Customs returns do not distinguish mining materials. No doubt machinery, tools, etc., specially intended for use in mining operations, were landed during the year, and possibly some such articles were exported; but their connexion with mining was not shown by the entries.

EXPORTS, 1892—*continued.** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (–).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—*continued.*

		Order 26.—Oils*— <i>continued.</i>			
...	...	Mutton bird galls.	+ 40	+ 3	
5,701	702	Neatsfoot "	– 5,623	– 690	
...	...	Nut "	+ 250	+ 35	
4,242	939	Olive "	+ 5,884	+ 1,337	
308	53	Palm "	+ 7,110	+ 831	
...	...	Pine "	+ 100	+ 8	
290	22	Resin "	+ 756	+ 30	
4,257	1,301	Salad "	– 4,257	– 1,301	
...	...	„ (over a quart and up to a gallon) doz.	+ 11	+ 17	
...	...	„ (pints and over half a pint) „	+ 17,880	+ 8,066	
...	...	Seed galls.	+ 4,891	+ 573	
...	...	Shale, waste "	+ 37,156	+ 1,040	
2,650	197	Sperm "	+ 10,658	+ 898	
90,856	6,421	Tallow "	– 90,856	– 6,421	
438	154	Vegetable "	+ 3,642	+ 537	
...	...	„ (pints and over half a pint) doz.	+ 119	+ 111	
6,559	881	Oils undescribed "	+ 23,936	+ 2,292	
...	32,698	Total Oils ... galls.	...	+ 172,325	

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.

Order 27.—Articles connected with Mining.†

		Order 28.—Coal, etc.			
517	517	Coal tons	+ 739,186	+ 674,530	
...	...	Coal and charcoal, ground ... ..	...	+ 19	
482	1,524	Coke, charcoal tons	+ 3,513	+ 5,660	
...	...	Kerosene shale "	+ 3,537	+ 10,546	
26	1,040	Paraffine "	– 26	– 1,040	
Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass.—(See also Order 12 <i>ante</i> .)					
1,172	11	Bricks, bath No.	+ 32,634	+ 132	
...	952	Brownware ... ..	...	+ 7,719	
...	2,721	Chinaware and porcelain ... ..	...	+ 23,829	

* It being undesirable to separate the different kinds of oil, mineral as well as animal and vegetable oils are included under this head. For essential oils, see Order 14 *ante*.

† The Customs returns do not distinguish mining materials. No doubt machinery, tools, etc., specially intended for use in mining operations, were landed during the year, and possibly some such articles were exported but their connexion with mining was not shown by the entries.

IMPORTS, 1892—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—continued.				
Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass—continued. (See also Order 12 ante.)				
8d. per c. ft.	8,451	Earthenware cub. feet	257,086	46,195
6d. per c. ft.	914	Glass bottles, for aërated waters ,,	36,740	6,188
		and medicines		
*1s. p. cub. ft.	13	,, for aërated waters ,,	262	58
†	289	,, for medicines	8,058	1,247
6d. per doz.	18,267	,, containing spirits doz.	730,729	22,600
3d. per doz.	130	,, ,, pickles ,,	10,387	259
†3d. per doz.	959	,, unenumerated	76,690	1,915
Free ...	...	,, containing 1 fluid dram or less	...	...
,, ...	...	Glass, plate sup. feet	282,174	15,888
,, ...	...	,, window	2,744,365	22,735
20 per cent.	254	,, bent ... ..	...	1,251
†35 per cent.	116	,, ,, ... ..	...	351
1s. 6d. p. c. ft.	1,362	Glassware, cut cub. feet	17,497	6,832
†2s. 6d. p. c. ft.	1,004	,, ,,	8,955	3,239
6d. per c. ft.	2,771	,, uncut	109,543	20,401
†1s. p. cub. ft.	3,830	,, ,,	76,605	14,401
Free ...	...	,, sodawater syphons, etc. ...	...	2,324
20 per cent.	439	Marble, wrought ... ..	...	1,912
†35 per cent.	341	,, ,, ... ..	...	1,111
Free ...	...	,, unwrought tons	685	4,228
,, ...	...	Plaster of paris cwt.	761	179
†1s. per cwt.	1	,,	20	8
Free ...	...	,, American	11,556	1,936
†1s. per cwt.	95	,, ,,	2,096	237
40s. per ton	165	Putty	1,768	667
Free ...	...	Slate slabs No.	6,083	3,010
†35 per cent.	172	,, ,,	658	549
Free ...	...	Stones, grind	3,496	800
,, ...	...	,, mill	6	30
,, ...	...	,, unenumerated, unwrought tons	4,360	8,810
20 per cent.	913	,, unenumerated, wrought ,,	280	4,703
†35 per cent.	703	,, ,,	118	2,088
Free ...	...	Whiting	1,574	2,923
Order 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones.				
Free ...	...	Gold, bullion ozs.	216,607	828,201
,, ...	...	,, specie ... ..	...	10
,, ...	...	Silver, bullion ozs.	3,699	690

* From 29th July to 19th October.

† From 29th July.

‡ From 20th October.

EXPORTS, 1892—*continued*.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (-).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS— <i>continued</i> .				
<i>Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass—continued.</i> (See also Order 12 <i>ante</i> .)				
...	5,839	Earthenware ... ..	...	+ 40,356
...	...	Glass bottles cub. ft.	+ 45,060	+ 7,493
88,071	3,598	„ doz.	+ 729,735	+ 21,176
27,911	2,439	Glass, plate sup. feet	+ 254,263	+ 13,449
149,737	2,517	„ window „	+ 2,594,628	+ 20,218
...	...	„ bent „	...	+ 1,602
...	6,216	Glassware ... ..	...	+ 40,981
...	1,090	Marble, wrought ... ..	...	+ 1,933
...	144	„ unwrought tons	...	+ 4,084
145	55	Plaster of paris cwt.	+ 636	+ 132
398	90	„ American „	+ 13,254	+ 2,083
3	3	Putty „	+ 1,765	+ 664
76	67	Slate slabs No.	+ 6,665	+ 3,492
69	75	Stones, grind „	+ 3,427	+ 725
...	...	„ mill „	+ 6	+ 30
150	426	„ unwrought tons	+ 4,210	+ 8,384
433	2,303	„ wrought „	- 35	+ 4,488
50	262	Whiting... .. „	+ 1,524	+ 2,661
<i>Order 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones.</i>				
1,200	4,560	Gold, bullion ozs.	+ 215,407	+ 823,641
...	1,844,388	„ specie ... ..	...	- 1,844,378
25,232	4,330	Silver, bullion ozs.	- 21,533	- 3,640

IMPORTS, 1892—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—continued.

		Order 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones—continued.				
Free	...	Silver specie	...	...	...	520
"	...	" ore	...	tons	83	562
"	...	" amalgam (silver and lead)	...	ozs.	56	8
"	...	Copper, specie	...	...	...	540
20 per cent.	725	Gold-leaf	...	No.	1,816,500	3,626
8s. per oz....	4	Gold, plate of	...	ozs.	9	31
20 per cent.	3,052	Jewellery, unenumerated	...	...	...	17,365 }
*25 per cent.	2,093	" "	...	...	...	8,644 }
20 per cent.	9	Silver leaf	...	No.	85,000	44
2s. per oz....	721	Silver, plate of	...	ozs.	7,761	3,581
Free	...	Precious stones, cameos, etc., unset	...	...	...	648
"	...	Quartz	...	tons	71	6,250
		Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver.				
Free	...	Antimony, ore	...	tons	...	...
"	...	" regulus	...	"	1	45
35 per cent.	535	Brassware	...	...	...	1,519 }
†45 per cent.	158	"	...	...	...	351 }
Free	...	"	...	...	...	12,695 }
"	...	Copper	...	tons	41	2,191
"	...	" ore	...	...	...	11
"	...	" sheet	...	cwt.	2,272	8,937
"	...	" wire	...	"	945	4,144
"	...	Copperware	...	...	...	2,317 }
35 per cent.	14	"	...	...	...	68 }
Free	...	Electric light fittings	...	...	...	8,446
35 per cent.	651	Grates and stoves	...	No.	1,717	1,979 }
†50 per cent.	208	"	...	...	954	452 }
Free	...	Iron, bar and rod	...	tons	9,609	64,415
35 per cent.	1,129	" bolts and nuts	...	"	166	3,466 }
†45 per cent.	357	" " "	...	"	44	905 }
35 per cent.	767	" castings	...	"	148	2,502 }
60s. per ton	501	" "	...	"	34	359 }
†45 per cent.	305	" "	...	"	31	957 }
†£4 per ton	2	" "	...	"	1	5 }
25 per cent.	56	" galvanized buckets and tubs	...	No.	3,233	224
Free	...	" " cordage	...	tons	61	497
25 per cent.	...	" " guttering	...	...	...	...
Free	...	" " sheet	...	tons	9,955	161,886
60s. per ton	3,372	" girders	...	"	10,248	9,462 }
†£4 10s.p.ton	1,041	" " "	...	"	523	3,885 }

* From 29th July.
† From 29th July to 25th October.
‡ From 29th July to 2nd November.

EXPORTS, 1892—*continued*.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—*continued*.

		<i>Order 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones—continued.</i>				
...	11,242	Silver specie	...	...	...	— 10,722
1	30	„ ore	...	tons	+ 82	+ 532
...	...	„ amalgam	...	ozs.	+ 56	+ 8
...	348	Copper, specie	...	...	...	+ 192
48,325	126	Gold-leaf	...	No.	+ 1,768,175	+ 3,500
2	17	Gold, plate of	...	ozs.	+ 7	+ 14
...	2,499	Jewellery	...	...	...	+ 23,510
...	...	Silver leaf	...	No.	+ 85,000	+ 44
2,606	1,439	Silver, plate of	...	ozs.	+ 5,155	+ 2,142
...	...	Precious stones, cameos, etc., unset	...	...	...	+ 648
1	5	Quartz	...	tons	+ 70	+ 6,245
		<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver.</i>				
78	1,830	Antimony, ore	...	tons	— 78	— 1,830
7	299	„ regulus	...	„	— 6	— 254
...	1,510	Brassware	...	...	...	+ 13,055
36	1,495	Copper	...	tons	+ 5	+ 696
21	400	„ ore	...	„	...	— 389
170	713	„ sheet	...	cwt.	+ 2,102	+ 8,224
157	1,160	„ wire	...	„	+ 788	+ 2,984
...	865	Copperware	...	...	...	+ 1,520
...	2,192	Electric light fittings	...	...	...	+ 6,254
69	267	Grates and stoves	...	No.	+ 2,602	+ 2,164
452	4,760	Iron, bar and rod	...	tons	+ 9,157	+ 59,655
139	2,321	„ bolts and nuts	...	„	+ 71	+ 2,050
169	2,927	„ castings	...	„	+ 45	+ 896
2,045	353	„ galvanized buckets and tubs	No.	...	+ 1,188	— 129
12	723	„ „ cordage	...	tons	+ 49	— 226
...	2,557	„ „ guttering	...	...	...	— 2,557
958	15,763	„ „ sheet	...	tons	+ 8,997	+ 146,123
...	...	„ girders	...	„	+ 10,771	+ 13,347

IMPORTS, 1892—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—continued.

		Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver—continued.				
Free	...	Iron, hoop	...	tons	1,898	13,974
"	...	" pig	...	"	9,634	31,015
60s. per ton	8,589	" pipes, cast	...	"	2,809	11,042
*£4 per ton	3,225	" " "	...	"	863	3,873
Free	...	" " wrought...	...	"	3,165	59,022
"	...	" plate	...	"	4,997	33,379
"	...	" railway rails	...	"	648	4,192
"	...	" scrap	...	"	203	593
"	...	" sheet	...	"	1,595	16,869
"	...	" tanks	...	No.	1,851	5,551
"	...	" wire, fencing and undescribed	...	tons	11,165	94,439
60s. per ton	3,563	" " barbed	...	"	1,297	22,920
...	...	Lead, ore	...	"	...	...
Free	...	" pig	...	"	1,617	17,125
2s. 6d. p. cwt.	3s.	" pipe	...	cwt.	1	3
"	65	" sheet	...	"	525	402
35 per cent.	29,549	Metal, manufactures of	...	...	...	82,786
*45 per cent.	6,877	" "	...	...	...	16,780
†35 per cent.	6,333	" ...	...	...	...	17,285
*50 per cent.	409	" baths, brackets, etc.	...	...	...	888
Free	...	" yellow	...	cwt.	274	749
"	...	Metals, undescribed	...	"	1,540	282
20 per cent.	616	Metalware, mixed	...	...	...	2,927
†35 per cent.	567	" "	...	...	...	1,609
5s. per cwt.	5,236	Nails	...	cwt.	20,966	11,285
†7s. 6d. p. cwt.	586	" "	...	"	3,468	1,929
12s. per cwt.	417	" horseshoe	...	"	620	1,277
†14s. per cwt.	269	" "	...	"	607	1,189
Free	...	Ores, mineral earths, clays, etc.	...	tons	2,358	11,423
20 per cent.	5,331	Platedware	...	...	...	27,131
†35 per cent.	4,063	" "	...	...	...	13,248
Free	...	Plumbago	...	cwt.	785	756
"	...	Quicksilver	...	lbs.	50,651	5,239
"	...	Screws	...	cwt.	1,411	4,036
"	...	Spelter	...	"	20	20
"	...	Steel	...	tons	2,675	25,433
"	...	" cordage	...	"	1,284	32,266
"	...	Tin, block	...	"	152	14,011
"	...	" foil	...	lbs.	92,300	1,953
"	...	" ore	...	tons	3	8
"	...	" " black sand	...	cwt.	...	...
"	...	" plate	...	boxes	55,483	43,270

* From 29th July to 25th October.
† From 26th October.

‡ From 29th July.

EXPORTS, 1892—*continued*.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+) Exports over Imports (—)	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—*continued*.

		<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver—continued.</i>			
27	341	Iron, hoop	tons	+ 1,871	+ 13,633
118	580	„ pig	„	+ 9,516	+ 30,435
177	1,355	„ pipes, cast	„	+ 3,495	+ 13,560
319	7,997	„ „ wrought	„	+ 2,846	+ 51,025
55	629	„ plate	„	+ 4,942	+ 32,750
4,711	14,505	„ railway rails	„	— 4,063	— 10,313
...	...	„ scrap	„	+ 203	+ 593
56	689	„ sheet	„	+ 1,539	+ 16,180
168	846	„ tanks	No.	+ 1,683	+ 4,705
848	9,514	„ wire, fencing and undescribed	tons	+ 10,317	+ 84,925
232	4,440	„ „ barbed	„	+ 1,065	+ 18,480
...	30	Lead ore	„	...	— 30
191	2,291	„ pig	„	+ 1,426	+ 14,834
1,852	1,915	„ pipe	cwt.	— 1,851	— 1,912
4,158	3,789	„ sheet	„	— 3,633	— 3,387
...	42,185	Metal, manufactures of ... ..	...	...	+ 75,554
391	763	„ yellow	cwt.	— 117	— 14
363	357	Metals, undescribed	„	— 1,177	— 75
...	707	Metalware, mixed ... ..	...	...	+ 3,829
3,889	4,135	Nails	cwt.	+ 20,545	+ 9,079
...	...	„ horseshoe	„	+ 1,227	+ 2,466
272	5,492	Ores, mineral earths, clays, etc.	tons	+ 2,086	+ 5,931
...	10,490	Platedware ... ..	...	...	+ 29,889
73	78	Plumbago	cwt.	+ 712	+ 678
5,203	591	Quicksilver	lbs.	+ 45,448	+ 4,648
39	77	Screws	cwt.	+ 1,372	+ 3,959
239	3,989	Spelter	„	— 219	— 3,969
64	1,232	Steel	tons	+ 2,611	+ 24,201
6	268	„ cordage	„	+ 1,278	+ 31,998
43	4,023	Tin, block	„	+ 109	+ 9,988
10,918	312	„ foil	lbs.	+ 81,382	+ 1,641
8	336	„ ore	tons	— 5	— 328
220	62	„ „ black sand	cwt.	— 220	— 62
1,638	1,304	„ plate	boxes	+ 53,845	+ 41,966

IMPORTS, 1892—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—continued.

		Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver—continued.					
35 per cent.	350	Tinware	...	...	...	...	2,154
*50 per cent.	337	"	...	...	...	...	830
Free	...	Wire netting	...	...	...	...	64,797
"	...	Zinc, ingots	...	...	cwt.	345	426
†45 per cent.	54	" perforated	...	...	...	...	119
35 per cent.	79	" "	...	...	...	...	228
Free	...	" sheet	...	...	cwt.	2,340	2,928

CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

		Order 33.—Animals and Birds.					
Free	...	Birds	...	...	No.	747	184
"	...	Dogs	...	...	"	56	1,248
...	...	Leeches	...	...	"	...	...
5s. each	279	Horses, overland	...	...	"	1,851	110,606
"	57	" seaward	...	...	"	281	16,847
†50s. each	481	" overland	...	...	"	1,143	58,595
"	192	" seaward	...	...	"	77	7,473
5s. each	10,012	Horned cattle, overland	...	...	"	43,124	186,487
"	10	" seaward	...	...	"	111	3,346
†30s. each	26,551	" overland (including calves)	...	...	"	26,976	156,131
"	1,116	" seaward	...	...	"	681	5,552
Free	...	Calves, overland	...	...	"	792	756
6d. each	16,078	Sheep, overland	...	...	"	679,700	224,638
"	9	" seaward	...	...	"	409	856
†2s. each	33,394	" overland	...	...	"	455,414	189,470
"	248	" seaward	...	...	"	993	22,666
2s. each	81	Pigs, overland	...	...	"	1,323	1,948
"	126	" seaward	...	...	"	2,040	3,730
†10s. each	50	" overland	...	...	"	432	583
"	39	" seaward	...	...	"	77	181
Free	...	Poultry	...	...	"	5,725	1,627
"	...	Other	...	...	"	46	572
		Order 34.—Plants.					
Free	...	Plants	...	...	...	...	11,542

* From 29th July to 2nd November.

† From 8th June.

‡ From 29th July to 25th October.

EXPORTS, 1892—*continued*.** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—*continued*.

		<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver—continued.</i>			
...	2,753	Tinware ...	...	...	+ 231
...	23,984	Wire netting ...	...	..	+ 40,813
1,295	1,239	Zinc, ingots ... cwt.	...	— 950	— 813
...	...	„ perforated ...	...	...	+ 347
114	114	„ sheet ... cwt.	...	+ 2,226	+ 2,814

CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

		<i>Order 33.—Animals and Birds.</i>			
772	71	Birds ... No.	...	— 25	+ 113
31	183	Dogs ... „	...	+ 25	+ 1,065
8,380	31	Leeches ... „	...	— 8,380	— 31
4,726	178,108	Horses, overland ... „	...	— 1,732	— 8,907
4,576	86,808	„ seaward ... „	...	— 4,218	— 62,488
17,923	60,597	Horned cattle, overland ... „	...	+ 52,177	+ 282,021
140	1,750	„ seaward ... „	...	+ 652	+ 7,148
...	...	Calves ...	...	+ 792	+ 756
131,116	91,104	Sheep, overland ... No.	...	+ 1,003,998	+ 323,004
20,156	23,661	„ seaward ... „	...	— 18,754	— 139
1,998	1,390	Pigs, overland ... „	...	— 243	+ 1,141
52	116	„ seaward ... „	...	+ 2,065	+ 3,795
1,164	562	Poultry ... „	...	+ 4,561	+ 1,065
502	24	Other ... „	...	— 456	+ 548
		<i>Order 34.—Plants.</i>			
...	6,324	Plants ...	...	...	+ 5,218

IMPORTS, 1892—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.				
Order 35.—Miscellaneous Articles of Trade, etc.				
35 per cent.	3,850	Brushware and brooms, hair ... ..	...	10,846
”	168	” undescrbed ... ..	...	562
10 per cent.	4,085	Fancy goods ... ..	...	41,205
Free ...	...	Grindery ... ..	...	21,868
” ...	...	Hardware and ironmongery, undescrbed ...	...	116,213
” ...	...	Holloware ... ..	...	7,266
20 and 10 per cent.	5,078	Oilmen’s stores, unenumerated... ..	...	26,821
Free ...	...	Ordnance stores ... ..	...	66,568
” ...	...	Packages, empty, returned ... ..	...	3,829
” ...	...	Photographic goods ... ..	...	8,956
” ...	...	Printing materials ... ..	...	16,761
” ...	...	Telegraphic materials (including wire) ...	...	11,883
” ...	...	Travellers’ samples ... ..	...	43,338
Order 36.—Indefinite Articles.				
Free ...	...	Curiosities ... ..	...	123
” ...	...	Exhibits undescrbed... ..	...	4,114
” ...	...	Goods, manufactured... ..	...	17,846
” ...	...	Personal effects ... ..	...	42,078
” ...	...	Specimens of natural history ... ..	...	584
13 per cent.	2,234,735	Total Imports ... ..	...	17,174,545
*	†			

NOTE.—The value of the overland imports included in this table was £3,333,276, consisting chiefly of wool and live stock.

Imports, exports, and trade.

7. In 1892, the total declared value of the imports having been £17,174,545, and that of the exports £14,214,546, the excess of imports over exports was £2,959,999, and the whole value of external trade was £31,389,091.

Imports and exports last two years.

8. The value of imports was lower in 1892 than in 1891 by £4,537,063, or by 21 per cent., and the value of exports was lower than in that year by £1,792,197, or by 11 per cent. The value of the total trade was thus lower than in the previous year by £6,329,260.

* Average on imports as a whole.
† Inclusive of duty collected and afterwards refunded, amounting to £105,278.

EXPORTS, 1892—*continued*.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (–).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.				
<i>Order 35.—Miscellaneous Articles of Trade, etc.</i>				
...	1,521	Brushware and brooms, hair ...	...	+ 9,325
...	1,024	" " undescribed ...	...	– 462
...	7,229	Fancy goods ...	...	+ 33,976
...	7,949	Grindery ...	...	+ 13,919
...	28,696	Hardware & ironmongery, undescribed ...	...	+ 87,517
...	189	Holloware ...	...	+ 7,077
...	13,230	Oilmen's stores, unenumerated ..	...	+ 13,591
...	4,260	Ordnance stores ...	...	+ 62,308
...	...	Packages, empty, returned ...	...	+ 3,829
...	6,573	Photographic goods ...	...	+ 2,383
...	8,296	Printing materials ...	...	+ 8,465
...	4,508	Telegraphic materials ...	...	+ 7,375
...	38,437	Travellers' samples ...	...	+ 4,901
<i>Order 36.—Indefinite Articles.</i>				
...	156	Curiosities ...	...	– 33
...	23	Exhibits undescribed ...	...	+ 4,091
...	2,641	Goods, manufactured ...	...	+ 15,205
...	30,445	Personal effects ...	...	+ 11,633
...	47	Specimens of natural history ...	...	+ 537
...	14,214,546	Total Exports ...	...	+ 2,959,999

NOTE.—The value of the overland exports included in this table was £993,571. Exports for drawback, valued at £506,540, are also included.

9. In 1892, the value of imports was below that in any other year since 1881, but above that in 1881 or any prior year except 1854 and 1857; the value of exports, although above that in the five years ended with 1890, was below that not only in 1891 but in fifteen previous years.*

10. In the year under review, the value per head of imports was lower by £4 3s. 2d., and the value per head of exports was lower by £1 14s. 7d. than in 1891. The following table shows the value of

* For value of imports and exports in each year, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) *ante*.

imports and exports per head in each of the ten years ended with 1892 :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD, 1883 TO 1892.

Year.			Value per Head of the Population* of—								
			Imports.			Exports.			Both.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1883	...	...	19	10	2	18	0	7	37	10	9
1884	...	...	20	11	9	17	4	6	37	16	3
1885	...	...	18	17	7	16	5	5	35	3	0
1886	...	...	18	16	10	11	19	11	30	16	9
1887	...	...	18	14	10	11	3	8	29	18	6
1888	...	...	22	15	5	13	3	2	35	18	7
1889	...	...	22	8	8	11	14	2	34	2	10
1890	...	...	20	10	5	11	17	3	32	7	8
1891	...	...	18	18	7	13	19	1	32	17	8
1892	...	...	14	15	5	12	4	6	26	19	11

Imports and exports per head 1892 and former years.

11. It will be observed that in 1892 the value of imports per head was much lower than in any of the other years named, also that the value of exports per head in 1892 was lower than in any of those years except 1890, 1889, 1887, and 1886.

Imports and exports of Australasian colonies.

12. The total value and value per head of imports and exports are given in the following table for the different Australasian colonies ; the returns being for each of the five years ended with 1891 :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
		Total Value.	Value per Head.	Total Value.	Value per Head.
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Victoria ...	1887	19,022,151	18 14 10	11,351,145	11 3 8
	1888	23,972,134	22 15 5	13,853,763	13 3 2
	1889	24,402,760	22 8 8	12,734,734	11 14 2
	1890	22,954,015	20 10 5	13,266,222	11 17 3
	1891	21,711,608	18 18 7	16,006,743	13 19 1
Mean of 5 years		22,412,534	20 13 7	13,442,521	12 7 6
New South Wales...	1887	18,806,236	18 14 4	18,496,917	18 8 2
	1888	20,885,557	20 3 4	20,859,715	20 2 10
	1889	22,863,057	21 8 9	23,294,934	21 16 10
	1890	22,615,004	20 10 6	22,045,937	20 0 2
	1891	25,383,397	22 3 11	25,944,020	22 13 9
Mean of 5 years		22,110,650	20 12 2	22,128,305	20 12 4

* For the estimated mean population used in making these calculations, see table of Breadstuffs available for consumption, in Part "Production," post.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Imports.			Exports.				
		Total Value.	Value per Head.			Total Value.	Value per Head.		
		£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
Queensland ...	1887	5,821,611	16	16	0	6,453,945	18	12	6
	1888	6,646,738	18	8	0	6,126,362	16	19	2
	1889	6,052,562	16	3	5	7,736,309	20	13	5
	1890	5,066,700	13	2	8	8,554,512	22	3	6
	1891	5,079,004	12	10	11	8,305,387	20	10	4
Mean of 5 years	...	5,733,325	15	8	3	7,435,303	19	15	9
South Australia* ...	1887	5,096,293	16	7	8	5,330,780	17	2	9
	1888	5,413,638	17	6	9	6,984,098	22	7	4
	1889	6,804,451	21	13	9	7,259,365	23	2	9
	1890	8,262,673	26	2	3	8,827,378	27	17	11
	1891	9,956,542	31	7	3	10,512,049	33	2	3
Mean of 5 years	...	7,106,719	22	11	6	7,782,734	24	14	7
Western Australia..	1887	666,344	15	19	7	604,655	14	10	0
	1888	786,250	18	11	8	680,344	16	1	7
	1889	818,127	19	0	1	761,392	17	13	8
	1890	874,447	18	4	9	671,813	14	0	3
	1891	1,280,093	24	19	7	799,466	15	12	0
Mean of 5 years	...	885,052	19	7	2	703,534	15	11	6
Tasmania ...	1887	1,596,817	11	18	8	1,449,371	10	16	8
	1888	1,610,664	11	14	10	1,333,865	9	14	6
	1889	1,611,035	11	9	9	1,459,857	10	8	2
	1890	1,897,512	13	4	0	1,486,992	10	6	11
	1891	2,051,964	13	15	6	1,440,818	9	13	5
Mean of 5 years	...	1,753,598	12	8	7	1,434,181	10	3	11
New Zealand ...	1887	6,245,515	10	9	5	6,866,169	11	10	3
	1888	5,941,900	9	16	4	7,767,325	12	16	7
	1889	6,297,097	10	5	11	9,339,265	15	5	4
	1890	6,260,525	10	1	8	9,811,720	15	16	1
	1891	6,503,849	10	6	7	9,566,397	15	3	10
Mean of 5 years	...	6,249,777	10	4	0	8,670,175	14	2	5

NOTE.—For the imports and exports of the different colonies during 1892, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix C. *post*.

13. In 1891, the imports were above the average in all the colonies except Victoria and Queensland, and the exports were above the average in all the colonies. The imports in New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, and the exports in Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Western

Gross imports and exports of colonies.

* Exclusive of the Northern Territory; also of the overland traffic.

Australia were of greater value in the last than in any of the previous years named. In only one colony, viz., Victoria, did the imports show a falling-off as compared with the previous year; but in three, viz., Queensland, Tasmania, and New Zealand, a falling-off took place in the exports.

Imports and exports of colonies per head.

14. Per head of the population, the imports in 1891 were above the average in all the colonies except Victoria and Queensland, and the exports were above the average in all the colonies except Tasmania. In New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania the imports per head, and in Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia the exports per head were higher in 1891 than in any previous year named; but, in all other cases, both the imports and exports per head were higher in one or more of the other years named than in 1891. In all the colonies except Victoria and Queensland the imports per head in 1891 exceeded those in 1890; whilst the exports per head in that year were higher than in the previous one in Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Western Australia.

Order of colonies in respect to imports and exports.

15. In 1891 the total value of imports was higher in New South Wales than in Victoria, as was also the total value of exports in each of the five years ended with 1891, but in the first four years named the value of imports was higher in Victoria than in New South Wales; and in all the years the value of both imports and exports in the latter colony was higher than in any other Australasian colony. The following is the order of the colonies in regard to the total value of imports and exports in 1891, and in the five years 1887 to 1891:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS.

Order in 1891.	Order in a Series of Years.
1. New South Wales.	1. Victoria.
2. Victoria.	2. New South Wales.
3. South Australia.	3. South Australia.
4. New Zealand.	4. New Zealand.
5. Queensland.	5. Queensland.
6. Tasmania.	6. Tasmania.
7. Western Australia.	7. Western Australia.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS.

Order in 1891.	Order in a Series of Years.
1. New South Wales.	1. New South Wales.
2. Victoria.	2. Victoria.
3. South Australia.	3. New Zealand.
4. New Zealand.	4. South Australia.
5. Queensland.	5. Queensland.
6. Tasmania.	6. Tasmania.
7. Western Australia.	7. Western Australia.

16. In regard to the comparison of the trade of New South Wales with that of Victoria, it should be pointed out that the Victorian returns of imports and exports are each year largely swelled by the value of wool brought to Melbourne from the neighbouring colonies for convenience of shipment. It should be borne in mind, however, that a large proportion of this belongs to Victorian capitalists.

New South
Wales wool
passing
through
Victoria.

17. The value of imports and exports per head in 1891 was greatest in South Australia, Victoria standing fourth in regard to the former and sixth in regard to the latter, whilst New South Wales stood third and second. Over a series of years, South Australia was also at the head of the list in regard to the value per head of both imports and exports, Victoria being second in the case of the former and sixth in that of the latter, whilst New South Wales stood third and second. New Zealand was at the bottom of the list in regard to the imports per head, both in 1891 and over a series of years, whilst, in regard to the exports per head, Tasmania was at the bottom of the list in both cases. The following lists show the order of the colonies in regard to the imports and the exports per head during the year 1891, and in the whole period of five years :—

Order of
colonies in
respect to
imports
and exports
per head.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE OF IMPORTS PER HEAD.

Order in 1891.	Order in a Series of Years.
1. South Australia.	1. South Australia.
2. Western Australia.	2. Victoria.
3. New South Wales.	3. New South Wales.
4. Victoria.	4. Western Australia.
5. Tasmania.	5. Queensland.
6. Queensland.	6. Tasmania.
7. New Zealand.	7. New Zealand.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE OF EXPORTS PER HEAD.

Order in 1891.	Order in a Series of Years.
1. South Australia.	1. South Australia.
2. New South Wales.	2. New South Wales.
3. Queensland.	3. Queensland.
4. Western Australia.	4. Western Australia.
5. New Zealand.	5. New Zealand.
6. Victoria.	6. Victoria.
7. Tasmania.	7. Tasmania.

18. The imports and exports of the colonies on the Australian continent, taken as a whole, also the imports and exports of those colonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, will be

External
trade in
Australia
and Aus-
traliasia.

found in the following table for each of the five years ended with 1891 :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA,
1887 to 1891.

(Inclusive of the Intercolonial Trade.)

—	Year.	Imports.			Exports.				
		Total Value.	Value per Head.			Total Value.	Value per Head.		
			£	£	s.		d.	£	£
Continent of Aus- tralia... ..	1887	49,412,635	18	3	3	42,237,442	15	10	6
	1888	57,704,317	20	11	3	48,504,282	17	5	8
	1889	60,940,957	21	2	1	51,786,734	17	18	8
	1890	59,772,839	20	2	5	58,365,862	17	19	4
	1891	63,410,644	20	13	11	61,567,665	20	1	11
Mean of 5 years...	...	58,248,278	20	2	7	51,492,397	17	15	3
Continent of Aus- tralia, with Tas- mania and New Zealand ...	1887	57,254,967	16	11	10	50,552,982	14	13	0
	1888	65,256,881	18	7	9	57,605,472	16	4	8
	1889	68,849,089	18	18	4	62,585,856	17	3	11
	1890	67,930,876	18	3	9	64,664,574	17	6	3
	1891	71,966,457	18	14	7	72,574,880	18	17	9
Mean of 5 years...	...	66,251,654	18	3	3	61,596,753	16	17	1

Australian
and Aus-
tralasian
trade in
1891.

19. In regard to the Australian continent, also in regard to that continent combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, it will be observed that both imports and exports show considerable increase since 1887, both being considerably higher in 1891 than in any of the previous years named in the table, also that in continental Australia the imports per head in the same year were higher by 11s. 4d., and the exports per head by £2 6s. 8d., than the average of five years, whilst in continental and insular Australia combined, the imports per head were higher by 11s. 4d., and the exports per head by £2 0s. 8d. than the average of five years.

Inter-
colonial and
external
trade of
Austral-
asian
colonies.

20. It must be borne in mind that in the last table the total imports and exports of each colony are dealt with; therefore the trade the colonies carry on with each other is included, as well as that with places outside the Australasian group. Hence the same merchandise may form part of the imports and exports of several colonies. In the following table the extent of the intercolonial trade is shown separately from that carried on with extra-Australasian countries for each of the colonies during 1891 :—

INTERCOLONIAL AND EXTERNAL TRADE OF AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Imports from—		Exports to—	
	Other Australasian Colonies.	Countries outside of Australasia.	Other Australasian Colonies.	Countries outside of Australasia.
	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	8,731,080	12,980,528	4,926,325	11,030,418
New South Wales ...	11,127,178	14,256,219	11,603,170	14,340,850
Queensland ...	1,895,795	3,183,209	4,926,571	3,378,816
South Australia ...	5,960,886	3,995,656	4,930,159	5,581,890
Western Australia ...	584,735	695,358	237,690	561,776
Total ...	28,299,674	35,110,970	26,623,915	34,943,750
Tasmania ...	1,352,991	698,973	1,058,437	382,381
New Zealand ...	1,013,549	5,490,300	1,705,561	7,860,836
Grand Total ...	30,666,214	41,300,243	29,387,913	43,186,967

21. In the case of South Australia and Tasmania, more than half the import trade is with the other colonies of the group, as is also more than half the export trade in the case of Queensland and Tasmania, but in all the other Australasian colonies more than half the imports are to, and more than half the exports are from, countries outside of Australasia. In regard to the proportions of trade with countries outside of Australasia, Victoria stands third in the case of both imports and exports, Queensland and New Zealand being above it in the case of the former, and Western Australia and New Zealand in that of the latter. In New Zealand the proportion of intercolonial trade is but small, and consequently that of external trade is large as compared with the other colonies. The following are the proportions of intercolonial and external trade in the different colonies, which are arranged in the order of the latter :—

Proportions
of inter-
colonial and
external
trade of
Austral-
asian
colonies.

PROPORTIONS OF INTERCOLONIAL AND EXTERNAL TRADE IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Proportion of Imports from		Colony.	Proportion of Exports to	
	Other Australasian Colonies.	Countries outside of Australasia.		Other Australasian Colonies.	Countries outside of Australasia.
New Zealand ...	15·58	84·42	New Zealand ..	17·83	82·17
Queensland ...	37·33	62·67	Western Australia	29·73	70·27
Victoria ...	40·21	59·79	Victoria	30·78	69·22
New South Wales	43·84	56·16	New South Wales	44·72	55·28
Western Australia	45·68	54·32	South Australia...	46·90	53·10
South Australia ...	59·87	40·13	Queensland ...	59·32	40·68
Tasmania ...	65·94	34·06	Tasmania	73·46	26·54

Proportions
of inter-
colonial and
external
trade in
Australasia.

22. Of the import trade of all the colonies on the continent of Australia, 44·63 per cent. was between one colony and another, and 55·37 per cent. was with outside countries; and of the export trade, 43·24 per cent. was between colony and colony, and 56·76 per cent. was with outside countries. For the continent and the two insular colonies in combination, similar proportions are respectively 42·61 and 57·39 per cent. and 40·49 and 59·51 per cent.

Inter-
colonial
trade per
head of
Austral-
asian
colonies.

23. Per head of the population, South Australia, as regards both imports and exports, has a larger intercolonial trade than any of the other colonies, followed by Western Australia in the case of the former and Queensland in that of the latter. Victoria stands fifth in regard to the proportion of intercolonial imports, and sixth in regard to that of intercolonial exports, per head. The following are the proportions in the different colonies :—

VALUE OF INTERCOLONIAL TRADE IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1891.

Intercolonial Imports per Head.				Intercolonial Exports per Head.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1. South Australia ...	18	15	6	1. South Australia ...	15	10	7
2. Western Australia	11	8	3	2. Queensland ...	12	3	5
3. New South Wales	9	14	7	3. New South Wales	10	2	11
4. Tasmania ...	9	1	8	4. Tasmania ...	7	2	1
5. Victoria ...	7	12	3	5. Western Australia	4	12	9
6. Queensland ...	4	13	8	6. Victoria... ...	4	5	11
7. New Zealand ...	1	12	2	7. New Zealand ...	2	14	2

Inter-
colonial
trade of
Australasia
per head.

24. The value per head of intercolonial imports was £9 4s. 9d. in Australia as a whole, and £7 19s. 7d. in Australasia as a whole; and the value per head of intercolonial exports was £8 13s. 10d. in Australia as a whole, and £7 12s. 11d. in Australasia as a whole.

External
trade per
head of
Austral-
asian
colonies.

25. In regard to the trade with countries outside of Australasia, the value per head of imports was greatest in Western Australia, and of exports in South Australia; Victoria standing fourth in the case of the former and fifth in that of the latter. The following are the proportions for each colony :—

VALUE OF EXTERNAL TRADE IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1891.

External Imports per Head.				External Exports per Head.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1. Western Australia	13	11	4	1. South Australia ...	17	11	8
2. South Australia ...	12	11	9	2. New South Wales	12	10	10
3. New South Wales	12	9	4	3. New Zealand ...	12	9	8
4. Victoria... ...	11	6	4	4. Western Australia	10	19	3
5. New Zealand ...	8	14	4	5. Victoria... ...	9	13	2
6. Queensland ...	7	17	3	6. Queensland ...	8	6	11
7. Tasmania ...	4	13	10	7. Tasmania ...	2	11	4

26. The values per head in 1891 of imports from countries outside of Australasia to the colonies on the Australian continent was £11 9s. 2d., and the value per head of exports from those colonies to such countries was £11 8s. 1d. External trade of Australia per head.

27. To the whole of Australasia, the value per head of goods imported from countries beyond its limits was in the proportion of £10 15s., and the value per head of goods exported to such countries was £11 4s. 10d. If federation of the Australasian colonies had become a fact, these figures would be held to represent the value per head of the general imports and exports of Australasia during 1891, instead of £18 14s. 7d. and £18 17s. 9d., as given in a previous table,* the reason being that the colonies would then be considered as one country, and consequently the intercolonial imports and exports would not be included with the general trade, but, if returned at all, would be simply set down under the head of "coastwise traffic." External trade of Australasia per head.

28. With reference to the returns of imports, it may be remarked that there is strong reason to believe the values are considerably overstated in some, if not all, the colonies. This probably arises from the fact that the price set down in the merchant's invoice is that upon which the Customs valuation is based, whereas the invoice price, on the basis of which sales are effected in the colony, is often purposely entered much above the actual value. It is believed that the exports are also over-valued, especially so far as the article wool is concerned, but that the total is not affected to the same extent as that of the imports. It may be remarked that, from the indefinite manner in which many articles are returned in the various colonies, *e.g.*, cotton, linen, silk, or woollen "manufactures;" "haberdashery and millinery," "drapery," etc.; also from the fact of the number of packages being often given instead of the number, weight, or measurement of the articles, considerable difficulties lie in the way of arriving at accurate conclusions.† Overvaluation of imports and exports in some colonies.

29. The following table shows the imports and exports during 1891 of the United Kingdom and its various dependencies throughout the world. The figures have been taken from recent official documents External trade of British dominions.

* See table following paragraph 18 *ante*.

† See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1885-6, paragraph 760.

and the calculations have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1891.

(Including bullion and specie, except where asterisks (*) are marked).

Country or Colony.	Imports.			Exports.				
	Total Value.	Value per Head.			Total Value.	Value per Head.		
	£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
EUROPE.								
United Kingdom* ...	435,441,264	11	8	7	309,113,718	8	2	3
Gibraltar† ...	800,293	41	18	0	48,400	2	10	8
Malta† ...	1,019,467	6	3	7	122,135	0	14	10
ASIA.								
India‡ ...	84,150,228	0	7	7	111,464,673	0	10	1
Ceylon ...	4,858,830	1	12	4	4,287,481	1	8	6
Straits Settlements§ ...	21,656,866	42	4	6	20,129,982	39	4	11
Protected Malay States ...	2,109,396	5	2	3	2,620,205	6	7	1
Labuan ...	54,537	9	6	4	39,766	6	15	11
British North Borneo ...	274,344	1	11	4	175,422	1	0	1
Hong Kong† ...	2,732,157	12	6	9	1,101,702	4	19	6
Sarawak ...	226,961	0	15	2	274,817	0	18	4
Cyprus ...	344,125	1	12	11	432,419	2	1	4
AFRICA.								
Mauritius... ..	2,562,250	6	18	3	2,430,840	6	11	2
Natal	3,647,494	6	14	1	1,458,082	2	13	7
Cape of Good Hope ...	8,582,776	5	12	5	11,131,024	7	5	8
St. Helena* ...	27,382	6	13	1	3,126	0	15	2
Lagos	650,192	7	11	11	717,643	8	7	8
Gold Coast	665,781	0	7	0	684,305	0	7	2
Sierra Leone	453,378	6	1	2	477,656	6	7	8
Gambia	172,118	12	1	4	180,052	12	12	5
AMERICA.								
Canada	24,650,884	5	2	1	20,222,732	4	3	9
Newfoundland	1,431,137	7	4	7	1,549,408	7	16	7
Bermuda*	325,976	21	11	1	129,803	8	11	8
Honduras... ..	272,355	8	13	1	280,521	8	18	3
British Guiana	1,707,770	5	18	6	2,532,554	8	15	8
West Indies—								
Bahamas	190,670	4	0	2	128,010	2	13	10
Turk's Island	26,892	5	13	4	26,567	5	12	0
Jamaica	1,759,890	2	15	0	1,722,096	2	13	10
St. Lucia	222,178	5	4	1	181,503	4	5	0
St. Vincent*	97,839	2	7	8	98,672	2	8	1
Barbados*	1,067,617	5	17	1	814,254	4	9	4
Grenada*	176,929	3	5	5	236,643	4	7	7
Tobago	23,945	1	6	1	24,241	1	6	4
Virgin Islands*	4,446	0	19	2	4,633	1	0	0

* The figures for the United Kingdom are exclusive of bullion and specie. In other cases where asterisks (*) occur the imports and exports of bullion and specie were not specified in the returns. In 1891 the United Kingdom imported bullion and specie to the value of £39,591,218, and exported it to the value of £37,228,791.

† English Customs figures.

‡ Exclusive of Frontier trade.

§ Exclusive of the trade between the Settlements.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1891—*continued*.

(Including bullion and specie, except where asterisks (*) are marked).

Country or Colony.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Total Value.	Value per Head.	Total Value.	Value per Head.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
AMERICA—<i>continued</i>.				
West Indies—				
St. Christopher*... }	161,105	3 7 7	187,455	3 18 8
Nevis*... }				
Antigua* }	167,110	4 10 9	157,463	4 5 6
Montserrat }	25,846	2 3 11	24,339	2 1 5
Dominica* }	60,780	2 5 3	38,910	1 9 0
Trinidad }	2,096,797	10 9 8	2,058,761	10 5 10
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand†	71,966,457	18 14 7	72,574,880	18 17 9
Fiji* }	253,049	2 0 4	474,334	3 15 8
Falkland Islands* }	67,827	37 18 3	130,752	73 1 9
Total }	677,187,338	2 8 5	570,491,979	2 0 9

30. On comparing the totals in this table with the corresponding ones for the previous year, an increase is observed in the total value of the imports of Great Britain and her dependencies to the extent of eight and two-third millions sterling, or about $1\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., but a decrease in the value of the exports of nearly six millions sterling, or more than 1 per cent. The increase in the import trade was made up of an increase of nearly fourteen and three-quarter millions—or about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—in that of the United Kingdom, against which has to be deducted a decrease of about six millions—or $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—in the imports of other British Possessions; whilst the decrease in the export trade was over nineteen millions—or 6 per cent.—in the trade of the United Kingdom, against which has to be placed an increase of thirteen millions—or about 5 per cent.—in that of her various possessions. From a comparison of the figures in the following table, it appears that, although the value of the total trade of the British Dominions had fallen off considerably since 1882 and 1883, it has in the last few years been gradually recovering, and was higher in 1890 and 1891 than in any of the previous years named in the following table:—

External
trade of
British
possessions
1882-91.

* See footnote (*) on page 62.

† Including intercolonial trade. Exclusive of that trade, the total value of imports is £41,300,243, or £10 15s. per head, and the total value of exports is £43,186,967, or £11 4s. 10d. per head. For imports and exports of the different Australasian Colonies, see tables following paragraphs 12 and 20 *ante*.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND OTHER
BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1882 TO 1891 (000's OMITTED).

Year.	Value of Imports from all places to—			Value of Exports to all places from—		
	The United Kingdom.*	Other British Possessions.†	Total.	The United Kingdom.*	Other British Possessions.†	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1882	413,020,	223,580,	636,600,	306,661,	222,148,	528,809,
1883	426,892,	225,466,	652,358,	305,437,	228,096,	533,533,
1884	390,019,	216,257,	606,276,	295,968,	217,901,	513,869,
1885	370,968,	215,886,	586,854,	271,474,	211,767,	483,241,
1886	349,863,	206,732,	556,595,	268,959,	198,336,	467,295,
1887	362,227,	210,320,	572,547,	281,263,	211,836,	493,099,
1888	387,636,	223,252,	610,888,	298,578,	220,091,	518,669,
1889	427,638,	238,621,	666,259,	315,592,	234,919,	550,511,
1890	420,692,	247,839,	668,531,	328,252,	248,225,	576,477,
1891	435,441,	241,746,	677,187,	309,114,	261,378,	570,492,

Victorian
trade
compared
with other
British pos-
sessions.

31. The total value of the trade of Victoria† is greater than that of any other British possession except British India, Straits Settlements, Canada, New South Wales, and the United Kingdom itself.

Australasian
trade
compared
with other
British pos-
sessions.

32. The total value of the trade of the Australasian colonies,† taken as a whole, is less than that of the United Kingdom and of India, but three times as large as that of Canada, and also much larger than that of any other possession.

External
trade of
foreign
countries.

33. The total value and value per head of the general imports and general exports of the principal foreign countries during 1891, is given in the following table, which has been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, chiefly from official documents:—

GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1891.

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Total Value (000's omitted).	Value per Head.	Total Value (000's omitted).	Value per Head.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
EUROPE.				
Austria-Hungary ...	51,111,‡	1 3 11	65,559,§	1 10 8
Belgium...	124,785,	20 6 8	113,880,	18 11 2
Bulgaria||	3,254,	1 9 8	2,842,	1 5 11
Denmark	18,590,	8 11 2	13,835,	6 7 4
France ...	237,532,	6 3 11	189,220,	4 18 8
German Empire ...	224,545,	4 10 10	170,215,	3 8 10
Greece|| ...	6,221,	2 16 11	4,418,	2 0 5

* Exclusive of bullion and specie.
† Including intercolonial trade.
‡ Imports for home consumption only.

§ Exports of home produce only.
|| Including bullion and specie.

GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1891
—continued.

Countries.	Imports.			Exports.				
	Total Value (000's omitted).	Value per Head.			Total Value (000's omitted).	Value per Head.		
EUROPE—continued.								
	£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
Holland ...	112,926,*	24	8	8	94,786,†	20	10	2
Italy ...	47,912,	1	11	7	37,920,	1	5	0
Portugal‡	14,297,	3	6	5	15,058,	3	9	11
Roumania‡	17,467,	3	3	6	10,986,	1	19	11
Russia ...	37,158,*	0	7	10§	72,161,†	0	15	2§
Spain ...	36,054,	2	1	1	36,455,	2	1	7
Sweden and Norway	32,860,	4	16	7	25,186,	3	14	1
Switzerland‡	39,290,*	13	9	4	28,154,†	9	13	0
Turkey ...	20,623,	0	14	10	11,553,	0	8	4
ASIA.								
China ...	33,436,	0	1	9	25,310,	0	1	4
Japan ...	10,488,	0	5	2	13,254,	0	6	7
Persia|| ...	2,000,	0	4	5	1,000,	0	2	3
AFRICA.								
Egypt ...	9,584,*	1	8	1	14,457,†	2	2	5
Morocco ...	1,836,	0	3	11	1,730,	0	3	8
AMERICA.								
Argentine Confederation	13,442,*	3	5	9	20,644,†	5	1	0
Brazil¶ ...	29,261,	2	1	10	35,755,	2	11	1
Chile‡ ...	13,268,*	4	14	2	13,688,†	4	17	2
Mexico‡ ...	10,871,¶	0	19	1	13,182,	1	3	2
Paraguay ...	360,*	1	1	10	633,†	1	18	5
United States ...	176,024,	2	16	0	184,267,	2	18	7
Uruguay ...	3,954,*	5	16	10	5,625,†	8	6	2
Total ...	1,329,149,	1	10	0	1,221,773,	1	7	7

NOTE.—In the cases of the Argentine Confederation, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay, the official values are given, which are said to be 25 per cent. below the real values.

34. By comparing the figures in this with those in a previous table,** it will be at once seen that the imports and exports of the United Kingdom, even exclusive of bullion and specie, represent much higher value than those of any other country in the world, and that those of France and Germany come next in this respect; then follow in succession, according to their total trade, the United States, Belgium, Holland, and India, which are the only other countries

Trade in
Australasia
and other
countries
compared.

* Imports for home consumption only.

† Exports of home produce only.

‡ Including bullion and specie.

§ These calculations are based upon the population of Russia in Europe, exclusive of Finland.

|| The figures for Persia are only estimates.

¶ Figures for 1890.

** See table following paragraph 29 ante.

possessing a larger trade with countries outside their borders than the Australasian colonies taken collectively, where such trade, including that between the colonies, is larger by 18 millions than in Austria-Hungary, by 35 millions than in Russia, and by 59 millions than in Italy. Including her intercolonial trade, the external commerce of Victoria* is much larger than that of Denmark, Greece, Portugal, Roumania, or Turkey, but is not so extensive as that of Spain, Switzerland, or Sweden and Norway ; it is also less than that of Brazil or China, but it is larger than that of the other extra-European countries shown in the table, except of course the United States.

Trade per head in Australasia and other countries compared.

35. The trade of the United Kingdom,† as expressed by the value of imports and exports per head of the population, is larger than that of any Foreign country named except Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland. The trade of every one of the Australasian colonies,* as similarly expressed (including that they carry on with each other), is much larger than that of the United Kingdom, or any Foreign country except Holland and Belgium ; whilst that of South Australia is larger than, and that of New South Wales is equal to, that of the former ; and that of both these colonies is larger than that of the latter country.

Imports and exports the produce of various countries.

36. The value of the imports into Victoria of articles entered as being the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, of other British dominions, and of Foreign states, and the value of the exports from Victoria of articles entered as the produce or manufacture of the same countries and of the colony itself, also the percentage of such values to the total values of imports and exports in 1892, will be found in the following table :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THE PRODUCE OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1892.

Articles the Produce or Manufacture of—	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
Victoria ... ..	...	...	11,410,808	80·28
The United Kingdom ...	6,700,301	39·01	956,619	6·73
Other British possessions ...	7,469,869	43·50	1,194,762	8·40
Foreign States	3,004,375	17·49	652,357	4·59
Total	17,174,545	100·00	14,214,546	100·00

* See table following paragraph 12 ante.
† See table following paragraph 29 ante.

37. The following table gives the total value and value per head of articles of Victorian produce exported, and their proportion to the total exports, in each of the last ten years :—

EXPORTS OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE, 1883 TO 1892.

Year.	Exports of Articles Produced or Manufactured in Victoria.		
	Total Value.	Value per head of the Population.	Percentage of Total Exports.
	£	£ s. d.	
1883	13,292,294	14 12 1	81·06
1884	13,155,484	14 2 1	81·96
1885	12,452,245	13 0 3	80·06
1886	9,054,687	9 3 11	76·77
1887	8,502,979	8 7 3	74·91
1888	10,356,633	9 16 4	74·76
1889	9,776,670	8 19 4	76·77
1890	10,291,821	9 4 0	77·58
1891	13,026,426	11 7 2	81·38
1892	11,410,808	9 16 3	80·28

38. It should be pointed out that the returns of articles set down as produced or manufactured in Victoria are not always reliable, there being no other evidence as to the origin of such articles than the statements of the shippers, which, it is known, are sometimes made very loosely. It will be seen that, according to the figures, the total value of exports of local productions showed a considerable improvement in 1891, on the exceptionally low values which prevailed in the previous six years; but, owing to a fall in values, especially in the case of wool, as well as to a decrease in the volume of the articles exported, this improvement was not sustained in 1892. The value per head, moreover, of the exports of home products, and their proportion to the total exports, were not so high in 1892 as in 1891; the former, however, was higher than in any other year since 1885, and the latter than in any other year since 1884.

39. The following are the values of goods entered as the produce or manufacture of Victoria during each of the years forming the septennial period ended with 1892, the names of all the most important articles being given :—

EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE
OF VICTORIA, 1886 TO 1892.*

(See Index following paragraph 6 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	Stationery ...	14,395	13,231	15,420	16,097	17,182	21,493	17,679
9	Agricultural im- plements	11,732	15,613	22,076	19,915	27,575	22,421	18,809
	Machinery ...	48,034	90,403	56,562	62,167	61,105	85,043	53,311
10	Saddlery and harness	9,866	7,147	10,018	6,882	8,330	7,947	4,957
13	Furniture and upholstery	24,109	20,286	22,558	17,614	19,680	23,844	15,822
14	Manure ...	24,579	25,431	24,033	23,910	26,145	19,037	28,797
"	Drugs and chemicals	13,164	10,647	7,522	4,711	8,467	8,488	6,823
15	Woollens and woollen piece goods	2,751	1,820	9,439	2,609	6,817	4,558	2,901
19	Apparel & slops	155,358	117,858	121,801	98,367	118,536	126,242	60,754
	Boots and shoes	20,926	23,137	20,937	16,254	15,645	15,098	6,916
20	Cordage... ..	9,195	5,398	4,012	4,683	3,434	4,773	5,025
21	Butter & cheese	90,221	43,123	68,862	45,274	66,293	232,118	357,789
"	Hams, bacon, and lard	10,343	8,817	7,756	5,455	3,958	3,045	4,404
"	Beef and pork, salted	9,951	4,077	4,931	3,550	3,834	1,609	2,396
"	Preserved meats	88,187	41,561	16,115	16,156	20,197	19,230	51,624
22	Confectionery ...	6,703	3,798	2,883	2,751	2,537	3,156	1,796
"	Biscuit ...	37,689	26,870	20,962	20,653	18,975	19,399	17,785
"	Flour ...	313,709	408,434	380,387	270,499	350,917	438,297	471,545
"	Grain & pulse—							
	Wheat ...	165,391	410,524	502,275	70,147	102,603	854,009	754,526
	Other† ...	10,387	13,317	8,535	5,581	6,726	18,589	66,962
"	Fruit ...	21,967	10,105	18,719	15,147	17,869	33,329	14,505
"	Jams and pre- serves	14,678	6,563	6,497	4,638	4,239	3,003	2,238
"	Oatmeal... ..	25,222	17,978	27,159	28,467	33,796	31,642	33,865
"	Onions ...	34,696	33,482	40,678	35,308	27,960	32,936	26,016
"	Potatoes ...	120,532	37,861	94,301	57,612	24,787	52,555	33,525
"	Sugar, refined, and molasses	32,462	41,130	50,617	38,647	40,400	87,242	79,587
"	Vegetables ...	4,436	12,423	4,911	3,292	7,268	5,076	3,676
23	Wine ...	27,094	29,345	33,273	33,240	31,990	32,516	40,066
24	Bones ...	500	541	559	539	530	1,012	926
"	Bone-dust ...	9,674	5,270	11,328	11,057	6,584	11,719	7,903
"	Candles ...	5,561	1,629	551	298	421	504	182
"	Glue pieces ...	1,783	1,780	1,657	988	823	272	185
"	Hides ...	9,581	15,250	17,136	25,000	13,717	17,335	13,773
"	Horns and hoofs	1,005	633	1,691	2,691	4,144	3,805	3,338
"	Leather ...	254,597	207,606	181,886	190,322	184,574	206,355	234,864
"	Skins—sheep, etc.	98,763	104,543	185,272	206,931	159,099	206,509	289,778
"	Soap ...	13,354	10,485	10,375	9,856	12,375	14,975	5,417
"	Stearine... ..	5	96	553	85	411	669	...
"	Tallow ...	121,900	85,640	157,601	149,429	156,851	163,412	163,685
"	Wool‡ ...	4,306,352	4,508,105	3,755,265	5,193,858	5,121,852	6,638,983	5,767,433
25	Bark and timber	37,481	23,470	51,813	53,610	76,986	104,259	48,210
"	Bran and pollard	23,010	4,323	9,727	2,101	1,107	4,264	7,798

* Including all articles partly or wholly made up of imported materials.

† Not including malt.

‡ It is believed a portion of this wool was produced outside Victoria.

EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE
OF VICTORIA, 1886 TO 1892*—*continued.*

(See Index following paragraph 6 *ante.*)

Order.	Articles.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
25	Hay and chaff ...	174,139	63,660	134,971	129,390	83,558	163,653	149,292
"	Seeds ...	6,227	4,412	3,713	4,855	6,203	5,655	3,564
26	Oil—neatsfoot and ex tallow	7,478	3,625	2,207	1,816	4,159	5,800	7,050
31	Gold—bullion ...	336,874	243,425	166,877	296,375	516,438	380,369	4,560
"	" specie ...	1,610,829	1,011,121	3,523,642	1,983,913	2,223,065	2,217,734	1,844,388
32	Minerals, metals, etc., exclusive of gold	32,393	14,733	12,731	14,619	19,380	45,530	28,903
33	Horned cattle ...	57,604	71,833	56,662	83,971	55,999	53,646	48,946
"	Horses ...	133,691	148,018	116,732	99,848	179,299	175,334	250,335
"	Sheep ...	101,232	191,246	94,571	119,742	96,350	86,456	86,767
34	Plants ...	5,664	5,920	6,447	6,948	6,666	6,198	6,324
35	Hardware and manufactures of metals	20,834	16,440	15,800	15,528	21,500	26,175	26,629
"	Oilmen's stores...	11,898	13,622	11,211	9,284	9,721	9,170	5,290
...	All other articles	324,481	265,174	222,416	233,990	252,744	269,938	221,169
	Total ...	9,054,687	8,502,979	10,356,633	9,776,670	10,291,821	13,026,426	11,410,808

NOTE.—The border traffic is included in all the years.

40. It has been already stated that in 1892, as compared with 1891, the increase in the total exports amounted in value to £2,959,999, but this increase was entirely confined to re-exportations of imported goods, there being a falling-off amounting to £1,615,618 in the value of exports of home produce or manufactures. The falling-off in the exports of such products was spread over 36 articles, the total value of the decrease of which was set down as £2,069,962; but as against this there was an increase in the exports of 19 articles, amounting in all to an increased value of £454,344, so that the net increase in the value of exports of home produce was as stated. The chief decrease was in exports of wool, amounting to £871,550, gold bullion and specie (£749,155), wheat (£99,483), apparel and slops (£65,488), bark and timber (£56,049), machinery (£31,732), onions, potatoes, and other vegetables (£27,350), and fruit and jams (£19,589). The chief articles of home produce of which the exports increased were butter and cheese (£125,671), leather and skins (£111,778), flour, oatmeal and grain, other than wheat (£83,844),

Increase or
decrease of
exports of
articles of
home pro-
duce.

* Including all articles partly or wholly made up of imported materials.

and horses and sheep (£75,312). The following table gives the names of the articles and the amount of increase or falling-off in the exports of each article:—

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF EXPORTS OF ARTICLES OF HOME
PRODUCE, 1892.

Increase 1892, as compared with 1891.		Decrease 1892, as compared with 1891.	
Articles.	Amount of Increase.	Articles.	Amount of Decrease.
	£		£
Manure	9,760	Stationery	3,814
Cordage	252	Agricultural implements ...	3,612
Butter and cheese... ..	125,671	Machinery	31,732
Hams, bacon and lard ...	1,359	Saddlery and harness ...	2,990
Beef and pork, salted ...	787	Furniture and upholstery ...	8,022
Preserved meats	32,394	Drugs and chemicals ...	1,665
Flour	33,248	Woollens and woollen piece goods	1,657
Grain, other than wheat ...	48,373	Apparel and slops	65,488
Oatmeal	2,223	Boots and shoes	8,182
Wine	7,550	Confectionery	1,360
Leather	28,509	Biscuit	1,614
Skins—sheep, etc. ...	83,269	Wheat	99,483
Tallow	273	Fruit	18,824
Bran and pollard	3,534	Jams and preserves	765
Oil—neatsfoot and ex tallow	1,250	Onions	6,920
Horses	75,001	Potatoes	19,030
Sheep	311	Sugar—refined, and molasses	7,655
Plants	126	Vegetables	1,400
Hardware and manufactures of metals	454	Bones	86
		Bone-dust	3,816
		Candles	322
		Glue pieces	87
		Hides	3,562
		Horns and hoofs... ..	467
		Soap	9,558
		Stearine	669
		Wool	871,550
		Bark and timber	56,049
		Hay and chaff	14,361
		Seeds	2,091
		Gold—bullion	375,809
		„ specie	373,346
		Minerals, metals, etc., exclusive of gold	16,627
		Horned cattle	4,700
		Oilmen's stores	3,880
		All other articles	48,769
		Total decrease	2,069,962
		Deduct increase	454,344
Total increase	454,344	Net decrease	1,615,618

41. The next table shows the total value and value per head of the exports of home produce or manufacture from each of the Australasian colonies during the five years 1887 to 1891; also the proportion of the value of such articles to that of the total exports:—

Exports of
home pro-
duce from
Austral-
asian
colonies.

EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE FROM AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1887 TO 1891.

Colony.	Year.	Export of Articles Produced or Manufactured in each Colony.		
		Total Value.	Value per Head of the Population.	Percentage of Total Exports.
		£	£ s. d.	
Victoria ...	1887	8,502,979	8 7 3	74·91
	1888	10,356,633	9 16 4	74·76
	1889	9,776,670	8 19 4	76·77
	1890	10,291,821	9 4 0	77·58
	1891	13,026,426	11 7 2	81·38
New South Wales ...	1887	15,472,361	15 7 11	83·65
	1888	17,289,487	16 13 10	82·88
	1889	17,423,311	16 6 9	74·79
	1890	17,232,725	15 12 10	78·17
	1891	21,103,816	18 9 1	81·34
Queensland ...	1887	6,338,205	18 5 10	98·21
	1888	6,012,722	16 12 11	98·15
	1889	7,511,744	20 1 5	97·10
	1890	8,412,244	21 16 1	98·34
	1891	7,979,080	19 14 3	96·07
South Australia ...	1887	3,348,561	10 15 4	62·82
	1888	4,670,773	14 19 2	66·88
	1889	3,694,692	11 15 6	50·90
	1890	4,410,062	13 18 9	49·96
	1891	4,685,313	14 15 2	44·57
Western Australia ...	1887	601,656	14 8 7	99·50
	1888	673,519	15 18 4	99·00
	1889	748,898	17 7 11	98·36
	1890	659,661	13 15 2	98·19
	1891	788,767	15 7 10	98·66
Tasmania ...	1887	1,425,457	10 13 1	98·35
	1888	1,303,908	9 10 1	97·75
	1889	1,442,605	10 5 8	98·81
	1890	1,430,806	9 19 1	96·22
	1891	1,367,927	9 3 8	94·94
New Zealand ...	1887	6,551,081	10 19 8	95·41
	1888	7,255,128	11 19 8	93·41
	1889	9,042,008	14 15 8	96·82
	1890	9,428,761	15 3 9	96·10
	1891	9,400,094	14 18 6	98·26

Exports of
home pro-
duce, 1890
and 1891.

42. According to its total value and its value per head, the home produce exported in 1891 was higher than in 1890 in all the colonies except Queensland, Tasmania, and New Zealand—the greatest increases per head being in New South Wales and Victoria. At the same time, the proportion of exports of home produce to the total exports was higher in 1891 than in 1890 in all the colonies except Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania. It should be mentioned that the same circumstance which makes the returns of Victorian home produce exported not absolutely reliable, as has been already stated,* must also operate against the truthfulness of the returns of the other colonies; consequently, some caution should be exercised in drawing deductions from the figures.

Order of
colonies in
respect to
exports of
home pro-
duce.

43. New South Wales being a coal-producing country, and being, moreover, from the extent of her territory, able to raise a very large quantity of wool and other pastoral produce, which is only partially counterbalanced by the larger quantities of grain and gold produced in Victoria, the value of home products exported from the former has of late years been in excess of that from the latter. This was the case in all the years shown; the difference in favour of New South Wales being about £7,000,000 in each of the four years ended with 1890, and as much as £8,000,000 in 1891. Victoria is, however, in advance of every Australasian colony except New South Wales in regard to the value of home produce exported. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in this respect according to the returns of 1891:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE, 1891.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. New South Wales. | 5. South Australia. |
| 2. Victoria. | 6. Tasmania. |
| 3. New Zealand. | 7. Western Australia. |
| 4. Queensland. | |

Order of
colonies in
respect to
exports of
home pro-
duce per
head.

44. In respect to the value of exports of domestic produce per head of the population in 1891, Tasmania stood lowest on the list, Victoria being immediately above it. At the top of the list stood Queensland, New South Wales standing second. The following was the order of the colonies in this particular:—

* See paragraph 38 *ante*.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE PER HEAD OF
EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE, 1891.

1. Queensland.	5. South Australia.
2. New South Wales.	6. Victoria.
3. Western Australia.	7. Tasmania.
4. New Zealand.	

45. In Victoria during the same year, the value of articles of domestic produce bore a slightly larger proportion to that of the total exports than in New South Wales, and in both colonies a much larger proportion than in South Australia, but a much smaller proportion than in any other colony. It is probable, however, that the proportion in Victoria would have been larger but for the total exports being so much swelled by the exportation of wool produced in the adjacent colonies and imported over the frontiers. The colonies in this respect stood in the following order in 1891:—

Order of colonies in respect to proportion of home products to total exports.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF EXPORTS OF
HOME PRODUCE TO TOTAL EXPORTS, 1891.

1. Western Australia.	5. Victoria.
2. New Zealand.	6. New South Wales.
3. Queensland.	7. South Australia.
4. Tasmania.	

46. The aggregate value of the exports of home produce from all the Australasian colonies amounted in 1891 to £58,351,423, or $80\frac{2}{5}$ per cent. of the total exports, as compared with £51,866,080, or $80\frac{1}{5}$ per cent. of the total exports in 1890. During the last fourteen years the exports of home produce have varied from 33 millions in 1879 to over 58 millions in 1891; and the proportion to the total exports has ranged from 79 to 85 per cent.

Exports of Australasian produce.

47. In 1892, according to value, 40 per cent. of the Victorian imports were from, and 53 per cent. of the Victorian exports were to, the United Kingdom. About 41 per cent. of the former, and 28 per cent. of the latter, were conveyed between Victoria and the neighbouring colonies, chiefly New South Wales. In regard to British possessions out of Australia, the imports therefrom and the exports thereto amounted to about 6 and 1 per cent. respectively of the totals; whilst in regard to Foreign countries the imports therefrom amounted to about 13 per cent., and the exports thereto to about 17 per cent., of the totals. The value of the imports from and the exports to the principal British and Foreign countries, and the percentage of such values to the total imports and exports, are given in the following table:—

Trade with various countries, 1892.

VICTORIAN IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1892.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.		Exports thereto.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
BRITISH COUNTRIES.	£		£	
The United Kingdom ...	6,857,090	39·93	7,599,501	53·46
Australasia—				
New South Wales ...	5,308,201	30·91	2,269,581	15·97
Queensland ...	211,155	1·23	288,745	2·03
South Australia ...	510,222	2·97	461,258	3·25
Western Australia ...	184,985	1·08	209,611	1·47
Tasmania ...	306,653	1·79	423,010	2·98
New Zealand ...	528,695	3·08	321,807	2·26
Fiji ...	46,949	·27	16,964	·12
Mauritius ...	111,508	·65	31,213	·22
Hong Kong ...	257,984	1·50	56,763	·40
India ...	339,862	1·98	63,156	·44
Ceylon ...	138,326	·80	1,924	·01
Straits Settlements ...	38,734	·22	5,721	·04
Canada ...	42,445	·25	...	...
Other British Possessions ...	10,169	·06	15,397	·11
Total ...	14,892,978	86·72	11,764,651	82·76
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				
Belgium ...	114,622	·67	459,436	3·23
France ...	58,774	·34	953,658	6·71
Germany ...	473,576	2·76	678,406	4·77
Sweden and Norway ...	175,027	1·02	880	·01
Java ...	590,607	3·44	9,985	·07
Philippine Islands ...	80	...	153	...
China ...	220,202	1·28	30	...
United States ...	588,057	3·42	241,389	1·70
Others ...	60,622	·35	105,958	·75
Total ...	2,281,567	13·28	2,449,895	17·24
Grand Total ...	17,174,545	100·00	14,214,546	100·00

Increase or
decrease of
imports
from
various
countries,
1892.

48. Comparing the value of imports in 1892 with that in 1891, a decrease of over 2 millions (£2,096,509) is shown in the value of those from the United Kingdom alone. The imports from the other Australasian colonies show a net decrease of £1,616,204, there having been a decrease in those from New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, but an increase in those from Western Australia; whilst there was a net decrease of £164,852 in those from Mauritius, Hong Kong, and other British possessions. As regards Foreign countries, there was a reduced import trade in

most cases, the only exceptions being that with Belgium and Java. The largest decreases were £197,545 in the case of the United States, £175,083 in that of China, £126,122 in that of Sweden and Norway, and £103,776 in that of Germany; whilst the net decrease from Foreign countries as a whole was £659,498. The following table shows the value of goods imported from each country in the last two years, and the increase or falling-off of such value in the last year:—

INCREASE OR DECREASE IN IMPORTS FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES,
1892.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1891.	1892.		
BRITISH COUNTRIES.	£	£	£	£
The United Kingdom ...	8,953,599	6,857,090	...	2,096,509
Australasia—				
New South Wales ...	6,644,289	5,308,201	...	1,336,088
Queensland ...	253,213	211,155	...	42,058
South Australia ...	585,380	510,222	...	75,158
Western Australia ...	97,416	184,985	87,569	...
Tasmania ...	328,712	306,653	...	22,059
New Zealand ...	757,105	528,695	...	228,410
Fiji ...	64,965	46,949	...	18,016
Mauritius ...	273,248	111,508	...	161,740
Hong Kong ...	168,614	257,984	89,370	...
India ...	404,117	339,862	...	64,255
Ceylon ...	99,200	138,326	39,126	...
Straits Settlements ...	53,367	38,734	...	14,633
Canada ...	84,083	42,445	...	41,638
Other British Possessions ...	3,235	10,169	6,934	...
Total ...	18,770,543	14,892,978	...	*3,877,565
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				
Belgium ...	94,326	114,622	20,296	...
France ...	156,325	58,774	...	97,551
Germany ...	577,352	473,576	...	103,776
Sweden and Norway ...	301,149	175,027	...	126,122
Java ...	553,299	590,607	37,308	...
Philippine Islands ...	2,089	80	...	2,009
China ...	395,285	220,202	...	175,083
United States ...	785,602	588,057	...	197,545
Others ...	75,638	60,622	...	15,016
Total ...	2,941,065	2,281,567	...	*659,498
Grand Total ...	21,711,608	17,174,545	...	*4,537,063

* Net figures.

Increase or
decrease in
exports to
various
countries.

49. In 1892, as compared with 1891, the exports to the United Kingdom decreased by £393,988. The only countries to which the exports increased were Western Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, British possessions unnamed, Belgium, Germany, Sweden, Java, and Foreign countries unnamed. The net falling-off in the exports to British countries taken as a whole was £1,800,000, but there was a small net increase (amounting to £8,000) in the exports to Foreign countries. The following table shows the amount by which the exports to each country increased or decreased in the year:—

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES,
1892.

Countries.	Exports thereto.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1891.	1892.		
BRITISH COUNTRIES.	£	£	£	£
The United Kingdom ...	7,993,489	7,599,501	...	393,988
Australasia—				
New South Wales ...	2,556,005	2,269,581	...	286,424
Queensland ...	304,186	288,745	...	15,441
South Australia ...	831,734	461,258	...	370,476
Western Australia ...	188,876	209,611	20,735	...
Tasmania ...	722,020	423,010	...	299,010
New Zealand ...	306,269	321,807	15,538	...
Fiji ...	17,235	16,964	...	271
Mauritius ...	26,735	31,213	4,478	...
Hong Kong ...	82,933	56,763	...	26,170
India ...	464,558	63,156	...	401,402
Ceylon ...	58,074	1,924	...	56,150
Straits Settlements ...	8,124	5,721	...	2,403
Other British Possessions ...	4,622	15,397	10,775	...
Total ...	13,564,860	11,764,651	...	1,800,209*
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				
Belgium ...	363,901	459,436	95,535	...
France ...	978,936	953,658	...	25,278
Germany ...	387,341	678,406	291,065	...
Sweden and Norway ...	2	880	878	...
Java ...	4,933	9,985	5,052	...
Philippine Islands ...	298,433	153	...	298,280
China ...	98	30	...	68
United States ...	385,691	241,389	...	144,302
Others ...	22,548	105,958	83,410	...
Total ...	2,441,883	2,449,895	8,012*	...
Grand Total ...	16,006,743	14,214,546	...	1,792,197*

* Net figures.

50. The next table shows the value of the Victorian imports from and exports to different countries in 1892 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia :—

Trade with various countries at three periods.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1882, 1887, AND 1892.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.			Exports thereto.		
	1882.	1887.	1892.	1882.	1887.	1892.
BRITISH COUNTRIES.	£	£	£	£	£	£
The United Kingdom	8,980,420	8,290,046	6,857,090	7,763,065	5,476,229	7,599,501
Australasia—						
New South Wales ...	4,313,262	5,256,572	5,308,201	3,089,255	2,447,279	2,269,581
Queensland ...	10,051	477,901	211,155	18,652	529,286	288,745
South Australia ...	412,925	520,190	510,222	703,893	527,703	461,258
Western Australia ...	8,590	18,789	184,985	95,382	155,984	209,611
Tasmania ...	429,026	347,510	306,653	570,597	543,523	423,010
New Zealand ...	740,473	706,505	528,695	748,060	292,729	321,807
Fiji ...	17,320	62,209	46,949	29,394	22,872	16,964
Mauritius ...	824,507	246,308	111,508	26,701	28,312	31,213
Hong Kong ...	204,562	234,864	257,984	2,552	32,458	56,763
India ...	470,352	371,914	339,862	124,744	421,552	63,156
Ceylon ...	71,613	41,352	138,326	2,341,991	50,696	1,924
Straits Settlements ...	42,160	59,104	38,734	...	5,832	5,721
Canada ...	98,669	24,236	42,445	...	...	...
Other British possessions	621	14,821	10,169	4,151	10,097	15,397
Total ...	16,624,551	16,672,321	14,892,978	15,518,437	10,544,552	11,764,651
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Belgium ...	29,311	73,299	114,622	285,025	228,268	459,436
France ...	78,089	182,187	58,774	5,682	155,940	953,658
Germany ...	105,469	298,269	473,576	35,054	107,920	678,406
Sweden and Norway	239,801	328,789	175,027	...	20	880
Java ...	296,585	179,777	590,607	4,277	2,071	9,985
Philippine Islands ...	47,563	5,380	80	248,364	79,051	153
China ...	628,405	585,259	220,202	7,285	45	30
United States ..	680,863	671,231	588,057	38,744	223,443	241,389
Others ...	17,444	25,639	60,622	50,711	9,835	105,958
Total ...	2,123,530	2,349,830	2,281,567	675,142	806,593	2,449,895
Grand Total ...	18,748,081	19,022,151	17,174,545	16,193,579	11,351,145	14,214,546

51. The value of imports from the other Australasian colonies and from Foreign countries was greater, but the value of those from the United Kingdom and from other British possessions was less, in 1892 than in 1882; moreover, the value of imports from all those countries was less in 1892 than in 1887. The following figures show the differences between the values in 1892 and those in the two other years named :—

Imports from various countries at three periods compared.

VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1892 COMPARED
WITH 1882 AND 1887.

Imports from—	Value Greater in 1892 than in 1882.	Value Less in 1892 than in—	
		1882.	1887.
	£	£	£
United Kingdom ... ..	...	2,123,330	1,432,956
Other Australasian Colonies ...	1,135,584	...	277,556
Other British Possessions ...	...	743,827	68,831
Foreign Countries	158,037	...	68,263
Total ... ..	...	1,573,536*	1,847,606

52. If the imports from the other Australasian colonies be left out of account, the net value of the imports from other places would be less in 1892 by £2,709,120 than in 1882, and by £1,570,050 than in 1887.

53. The value of exports to Foreign countries was greater in 1892 than in 1882, and the value of those to the United Kingdom and to Foreign countries was greater in 1892 than in 1887, but the value of the exports to the United Kingdom, to the other Australasian colonies and to other British possessions, was less in 1892 than in 1882, and the value of those to the other Australasian colonies and to other British possessions was less in 1892 than in 1887. The following are the amounts:—

VALUE OF EXPORTS TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1892 COMPARED
WITH 1882 AND 1887.

Exports to—	Value Greater in 1892 than in—		Value Less in 1892 than in—	
	1882.	1887.	1882.	1887.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom .. ..	...	2,123,272	163,564	...
Other Australasian Colonies...	...	...	1,251,827	522,492
Other British Possessions ...	...	...	2,338,395	380,681
Foreign Countries	1,774,753	1,643,302	...	...
Total ... ..	...	2,863,401*	1,979,033*	...

54. Omitting the exports to the other Australasian colonies, the value of the net exports to other places was less in 1892 by £727,206 than in 1882, but greater by £3,385,893 than in 1887.

* Net figures.

55. The value in 1892 of imports into Victoria from the neighbouring colonies was lower than in any previous year since 1886. The value of the exports from Victoria to the neighbouring colonies, which had been steadily increasing up to 1884, fell off in the years 1886 to 1890, recovered considerably in 1891, but in 1892 was lower than in any other year named in the table, as will be seen by the following figures:—

Trade with neighbouring colonies, 1882 to 1892.

TRADE BETWEEN VICTORIA AND THE OTHER AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,* 1882 TO 1892.

Year.	Imports from the Neighbouring Colonies.	Exports to the Neighbouring Colonies.	Excess in favour of—	
			Imports.	Exports.
	£	£	£	£
1882 ...	5,914,327	5,225,839	688,488	...
1883 ...	5,658,854	5,744,780	...	85,926
1884 ...	6,475,915	5,826,826	649,089	...
1885 ...	5,652,169	5,633,247	18,922	...
1886 ...	6,254,393	4,108,757	2,145,636	...
1887 ...	7,327,467	4,496,504	2,830,963	...
1888 ...	8,484,559	4,307,017	4,177,542	...
1889 ...	8,539,854	4,022,054	4,517,800	...
1890 ...	8,458,178	4,049,206	4,408,972	...
1891 ...	8,666,115	4,909,090	3,757,025	...
1892 ...	7,049,911	3,974,012	3,075,899	...

56. It will be observed that Victoria imported from the other colonies more than she exported thereto in all the years named except 1883, and that the excess of imports in 1892, although considerably smaller than in the four preceding years, was larger than in any other years shown. The figures in the last two columns show the net excess in favour of imports during the eleven years to have amounted to £26,184,410, or an average of over £2,380,000 per annum.

Imports from other colonies in excess of exports thereto.

57. In 1892, 79 per cent. of the imports were landed, and 88 per cent. of the exports were shipped, at the port of Melbourne. Something less than a fifth of the imports entered the colony at the Murray ports, but only about a fifteenth of the exports were sent away therefrom. The chief of these ports are Echuca and Wodonga, at which about 9 and 5½ per cent. respectively of the total imports were landed. The only important port of shipment in Victoria, except Melbourne, is Geelong, from which, in 1892, rather more than 4½ per cent. of the total exports were sent away. The following table gives the names of the various ports, and the value and percentage of the goods imported and exported at each during the year:—

Imports and exports at each port.

* Exclusive of Fiji.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT, 1892.

Ports.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
Melbourne	13,616,498	79·28	12,458,513	87·65
Geelong	202,936	1·18	648,748	4·56
Portland	1,415	·01	108,576	·76
Port Fairy	260	...	3	...
Warrnambool	19,350	·11	5,135	·04
Bairnsdale	341	...	...	...
Port Albert	31	...	...	...
Sale	438	...	...	...
Murray ports and places—				
Cobram	32,297	·19	2,377	·02
Echuca	1,567,464	9·13	96,924	·68
Koondrook	29,888	·17	1,446	·01
Mildura	33,029	·19	23,954	·17
Narung	302	...	...	...
Swan Hill	52,664	·31	2,598	·02
Tocumwal	98,012	·57	12,575	·09
Wahgunyah	290,003	1·69	39,342	·28
Gooramadda	101,224	·59	15,007	·10
Yarrawonga	35,177	·21	25,706	·18
Wodonga	955,877	5·57	285,698	2·01
Tintaldra	35,929	·21	13,334	·09
Ports unspecified ... ..	...	...	296,020*	2·08
Stations, Border, etc.—				
New South Wales	14,749	·09	8,258	·06
South Australia	86,661	·50	170,332	1·20
Total	17,174,545	100·00	14,214,546	100·00

Imports of principal articles at three periods.

58. The value of sixty-six of the principal articles imported in 1892, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia, are placed side by side in the following table :—

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1882, 1887, AND 1892.

(See Index following paragraph 6 ante.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1882.	1887.	1892.
		£	£	£
1	Books	199,784	204,055	187,251
	Stationery	92,653	85,706	68,690
2	Musical instruments	115,292	87,403	83,750
6	Watches, clocks, and watchmakers' materials	84,776	84,930	47,256
9	Cutlery	26,501	20,739	28,571
	Machinery	151,401	242,343	155,369
	Sewing machines	119,161	36,651	44,255

* The goods represented by this value were entered in Melbourne for export overland across the Border, and were consequently not credited to the various Murray ports.

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1882, 1887, AND 1892—*continued.*(See Index following paragraph 6 *ante.*)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1882.	1887.	1892.
		£	£	£
9	Tools and utensils ...	56,150	30,564	43,023
12	Building materials ...	90,433	127,486	115,966
13	Furniture and upholstery ...	76,990	57,053	47,491
14	Drugs and chemicals ...	84,365	82,155	75,870
	Matches and vestas ...	43,724	55,292	55,962
	Opium ...	77,089	37,280	17,540
	Paints and colours ...	79,636	71,436	74,583
15	Carpeting and druggeting ...	88,463	79,823	59,812
	Woollens and woollen piece goods	924,905	724,436	655,411
16	Silks ...	258,709	288,173	198,721
17	Cottons ...	1,048,306	825,883	742,095
	Linen piece goods & manufactures	31,817	49,374	34,330
18	Haberdashery ...	337,812	358,748	183,257
19	Apparel and slops ...	313,699	323,848	421,195
	Boots and shoes ...	121,818	95,307	84,818
	Gloves ...	90,145	98,762	105,669
	Hats, caps, and bonnets ...	129,164	113,932	80,233
	Hosiery ...	134,955	130,194	136,769
20	Bags and sacks (including wool-packs)	318,617	260,906	181,753
21	Butter and cheese ...	26,053	7,441	37,739
	Fish ...	131,672	165,361	111,563
	Meats—fresh, preserved and salted	12,599	23,954	24,982
22	Fruit(including currants and raisins)	204,150	280,335	347,731
	Flour and biscuit ...	16,176	13,638	18,326
	Grain—wheat ...	18,805	17,716	47,111
	„ oats ...	58,171	141,764	12,465
	„ other (including malt and rice)	175,370	153,154	69,410
	Sugar and molasses ...	1,315,402	1,127,556	872,457
23	Beer, cider, and perry ...	207,830	266,509	222,193
	Coffee ...	50,442	52,683	57,064
	Hops ...	57,866	42,422	15,611
	Spirits ...	397,210	401,083	386,105
	Tea ...	745,226	694,898	618,012
	Tobacco, cigars, and snuff ...	252,215	252,426	295,660
	Wine ...	152,531	128,489	88,790
24	Hides, skins and pelts ...	110,568	144,465	183,197
	Leather, leatherware, and leathern cloth	151,645	148,684	116,307
	Wool* ...	2,734,738	2,778,927	3,134,917
25	Paper (including paper bags) ...	214,341	224,906	264,388
	Timber ...	715,420	760,553	425,466
	Woodenware ...	65,537	47,341	31,207
26	Oil of all kinds ...	183,553	198,074	205,023
28	Coal ...	341,666	533,577	675,047
29	Earthenware, brownware, and chinaware	114,654	95,440	81,416
	Glass and glassware ...	116,839	147,692	94,915

* Including the value of wool imported into Victoria across the Murray.

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1882, 1887, AND 1892—continued.

(See Index following paragraph 6 ante.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1882.	1887.	1892.
		£	£	£
31	Gold (exclusive of specie) ...	677,075	588,527	828,201
	Specie—gold... ...	82,587	51,927	10
	„ other ...	69,424	31,176	1,060
	Jewellery ...	75,021	49,700	26,009
32	Iron and steel (exclusive of railway rails, telegraph wire, etc.)	761,084	726,636	537,481
	Lead—ore, pig, pipe, sheet ...	17,543	26,814	17,530
	Manufactures of metal ...	114,760	147,483	99,566
	Tin ...	59,360	45,282	59,242
	Nails and screws ...	63,960	35,558	19,716
	Plated ware ...	24,707	62,901	40,379
33	Live stock ...	794,486	1,362,591	991,113
35	Fancy goods ...	68,641	85,866	41,205
	Hardware and ironmongery ...	169,374	192,553	116,213
	Oilmen's stores ...	15,957	22,775	26,821
	Total ...	16,661,023	16,851,356	15,171,288
	All other articles ...	2,087,058	2,170,795	2,003,257
	Total Imports...	18,748,081	19,022,151	17,174,545

Eleven chief articles of import, 1892.

59. Of all the articles named in the table the most important, according to the values in 1892, are wool—including that brought overland from New South Wales—live stock, sugar, gold, cottons, coal, woollens, tea, iron and steel, timber, and apparel and slops, in the order named, the values of which varied in 1892 from £3,135,000 for wool to £421,200 for apparel and slops. The aggregate value of these eleven items amounted in 1892 to over £9,900,000, or to considerably more than half the total value of all the articles imported. It may be mentioned that the value in 1882 of all these articles was £10,454,600, in 1887 £10,499,400, and in 1891 £12,657,000, so that the value in 1892 was much lower than in the earlier years named.

Imports of three periods compared.

60. The total imports show a reduced value in 1892, as compared with 1887, of £1,848,000, and as compared with 1882, of £1,574,000; while the imports of the articles named in the table fell off by £1,680,000 and £1,490,000 respectively. More than half the items show considerable decrease at the last period as compared with either of the former periods; these are books, stationery, musical instruments, watches and clocks, furniture, drugs, opium, carpets, woollens, silks, cottons, haberdashery, boots and shoes, hats, caps and bonnets, bags and sacks, fish, oats, sugar, hops, spirits,

tea, wine, leather, timber, woodenware, earthenware, glass, specie, jewellery, iron and steel, lead, nails, and other manufactures of metal, fancy goods, and ironmongery. The articles which show an increase as compared with the two former periods are cutlery, matches, apparel and slops, gloves, hosiery, butter and cheese, preserved meats, fruit, flour and biscuit, wheat, coffee, tobacco, hides and skins, wool, paper, coal, gold (exclusive of specie), and oilmen's stores. The articles which showed lower values in 1892 than in 1887, but higher ones than in 1882, were machinery, building materials, linens, beer and cider, plated ware, and live stock, and the articles which showed lower values in 1892 than in 1882, but higher ones than in 1887, were sewing machines, tools, paints, and tin. The imports of wool in 1892 show increases of £356,000 and £400,000, as compared with 1887 and 1882; those of gold (exclusive of specie) increases of £239,674 and £151,126; those of coal increases of £141,500 and £333,400; those of apparel and slops increases of £97,300 and £107,500; and those of fruit increases of £67,000 and £144,000. On the other hand imports of tea show decreases of £77,000 and £127,000; those of sugar decreases of £255,000 and £443,000; and those of wine and spirits decreases of £55,000 and £75,000.

61. The exports of fifty of the principal articles are in like manner given for the same three years :—

Exports of
principal
articles at
three
periods.

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1882, 1887, AND 1892.

(See Index following paragraph 6 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Exports.		
		1882.	1887.	1892.
		£	£	£
1	Books	80,934	65,236	67,971
	Stationery	44,039	34,855	31,312
9	Machinery	168,613	138,851	106,330
15	Woollens and woollen piece goods ...	109,042	89,290	45,085
16	Silks	30,184	39,086	27,815
17	Cottons	103,431	88,541	77,702
18	Haberdashery	66,096	63,931	29,752
19	Apparel and slops	334,688	199,450	109,733
	Boots and shoes	73,037	42,261	26,339
20	Bags and sacks	62,059	47,450	33,053
21	Butter and cheese	113,852	43,307	358,643
	Meats—fresh and preserved... ..	93,966	42,627	67,828
	„ salted (including hams and bacon)	35,742	12,462	7,208
22	Fruits (including currants and raisins)	50,802	62,090	37,308
	Flour and biscuit	339,458	451,543	510,198
	Grain—wheat	627,029	416,487	776,278
	„ oats	28,550	14,774	10,771
	„ other (including malt and rice)	175,390	42,037	102,865
	Onions	35,398	33,482	26,016
	Potatoes	110,544	37,861	33,525

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1882, 1887, AND 1892—*continued*.(See Index following paragraph 6 *ante*.

Order.	Articles.	Value of Exports.		
		1882.	1887.	1892.
		£	£	£
22	Sugar and molasses	278,564	142,316	121,335
23	Coffee	25,578	18,593	4,108
	Spirits	110,734	101,337	85,581
	Tea	331,916	420,859	364,774
	Tobacco, cigars and snuff	156,009	123,813	105,592
	Wine	53,319	58,404	63,235
24	Bones and bone dust	14,822	5,811	8,829
	Candles	10,847	13,069	6,710
	Horns and hoofs	2,586	633	3,338
	Hides	6,838	15,250	17,260
	Skins and pelts	129,267	104,874	289,792
	Leather, leatherware and leathern cloth	361,309	238,603	261,566
	Soap	15,747	13,933	14,226
	Tallow	189,304	85,640	163,685
	Wool*	5,902,624	5,073,491	6,619,141
25	Bark	23,845	16,152	38,883
	Hay, straw and chaff	146,199	63,660	149,292
	Timber	49,306	24,690	34,732
26	Oil of all kinds	60,968	34,957	32,698
31	Gold (exclusive of specie)	1,497,116	243,425	4,560
	Specie—gold	2,208,221	1,011,121	1,844,388
	„ silver	8,007	1,415	11,242
32	Antimony ore, regulus, etc.	12,072	80	2,129
	Copper ore, regulus, etc.	2,854	3,747	3,768
	Iron, etc.	100,709	49,020	43,234
	Manufactures of metals	44,918	33,854	42,185
	Tin, tin ore, black sand	5,405	1,541	4,421
33	Live stock	609,761	529,782	443,717
35	Hardware and ironmongery	63,849	36,731	28,696
	Travellers' samples	67,089	40,558	38,437
	Total	15,172,637	10,472,980	13,337,286
	All other articles	1,020,942	878,165	877,260
	Total Exports	16,193,579	11,351,145	14,214,546

Eleven chief
articles of
export,
1892.

62. It appears from this table that the chief articles of Victorian export are wool—of which the value in 1892 was £6,619,000, and gold (inclusive of specie) valued at £1,849,000—which two articles alone contributed 60 per cent. to the total value of exports of all articles; next in order in 1892 were breadstuffs, £1,286,500, and live stock, £444,000; then tea, butter and cheese, hides and skins, leather, tallow, hay and chaff, and sugar, in the order named—the values of which varied in 1892 between £365,000 and £121,000. It will be noticed, however, that, of these, sugar (excepting so far as the process of refining is concerned) and tea are not produced in Victoria, but are

including wool from across the Murray, which is also included in the returns of imports *ante*.

merely re-exports. The value of the eleven articles just named amounted in 1892 to £11,907,369, which leaves the balance of £2,307,177 distributed over all the other heads.

63. The value of the total exports in 1892 was greater by £2,860,000 than that in 1887, although it was lower than the value in 1882 by £1,980,000. The exported articles which showed a higher value in 1892 than at either of the previous periods were butter and cheese, flour and biscuit, wheat, wine, horns and hoofs, hides, skins and pelts, wool, bark, hay, straw and chaff, silver specie, and copper ore or regulus. The articles which showed a higher value in 1892 than in 1887, but a lower one than in 1882, were books, fresh and preserved meats, grain (exclusive of wheat and oats), bones, leather, soap, tallow, timber, gold specie, antimony ore, manufactures of metals (undefined), and tin and tin ore. The only article exported in 1892 which showed a higher value than in 1882, but a lower one than in 1887, was tea. All the other exported articles, 25 in number, or exactly half those named in the table, showed a lower value in 1892 than at either of the previous quinquennial periods. The exports of gold fell off by nearly £1,860,000 as compared with 1882, but increased by £594,400 as compared with 1887; those of breadstuffs were higher by nearly £320,000 than in 1882, and by nearly £420,000 than in 1887; whilst those of wool were higher by about £717,000 and by nearly £1,546,000 respectively. Owing to the stimulation afforded by Government bonuses, the export of butter and cheese was more than three times that of 1882, and more than eight times that of 1887.

Exports of
three
periods
compared.

64. With reference to the declared values of sugar and wool exported, it should be pointed out that these articles would have shown a much larger value in 1892 had it not been for a fall in their price.* This is made plain by the following figures:—

Exports of
sugar and
wool
affected by
prices.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS OF SUGAR AND WOOL, 1880-1892.

Year.	Refined Sugar and Molasses.			Wool.		
	Quantity.	Declared Value.		Quantity.	Declared Value.	
		Total.	Per cwt.		Total.	Per lb.
	cwt.	£	£	lbs.	£	d.
1880 ...	155,469	254,219	1·63	112,486,206	6,417,466	13·7
1885 ...	154,443	172,062	1·11	106,278,038	5,028,011	11·4
1890 ...	130,154	131,524	1·01	132,149,027	5,933,699	10·8
1891 ...	159,865	155,201	·97	164,805,907	7,165,092	10·4
1892 ...	113,688	108,766	·96	165,590,377	6,619,141	9·6

* This is probably also true of numerous other articles, so great has been the fall in prices. According to Mr. Augustus Sauerbeck's index prices of the principal commodities, the following is the relative fall between 1882 and 1892 in the prices of the articles named, also the average index price of each during the five years ended with 1892:—Wheat (American) from 87 to 59, average (1888-92) 64; mutton (middling) from 100 to 76, average 82; butter from 98 to 86, average 83; wool (Australian merino), from 92 to 61, average 72; hides from 100 to 63, average 68; tallow from 107 to 80, average 74. See also paragraph 809 in Vol. I.

Relation
between
value and
quantity
1880 and
1892
compared.

65. It is ascertained from the figures that, whilst the declared value of sugar exported was greater in 1880 than in 1892 by 134 per cent., the quantity exported was greater by only about 37 per cent.; also that, whilst the declared value of wool exported in 1880 was less than that in 1892 by about 3 per cent., the quantity of such wool was greater in 1892 than in 1880 by as much as 47 per cent. The figures show that—supposing the qualities to have been the same, which might not have been the case—the average price of sugar has fallen off 41 per cent., and that of wool 30 per cent., since 1880.

Exports of
greasy
wool.

66. With reference to the wool, however, it should be pointed out that latterly a much larger proportion of greasy wool has been exported than formerly,* showing a reduced average price, it is true, but one of much less extent than when the wool is considered as a whole, without reference to its condition when exported. The following table shows the quantity and declared value of greasy wool exported in the same five years†:—

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS OF GREASY WOOL,
1880-1892.

Year.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	
		Total.	Per lb.
	lbs.	£	d.
1880 ...	76,808,471	3,616,981	11·3
1885 ...	83,927,788	3,478,404	9·9
1890 ...	113,157,230	4,742,739	10·1
1891 ...	142,272,653	5,823,364	9·8
1892 ...	143,770,551	5,344,871	8·9

Relative
value of
greasy
wool in 1880
and 1892.

67. Although, as will be observed, the quantity of greasy wool exported in 1892 was twice as large as in 1880, the total value of such wool was only about half as high again. The average price of greasy wool in 1892 was about 1d. per lb. lower than in 1891, 1890, or 1885, and about 2½d. lower than in 1880. Had greasy wool continued to fetch the price at which it was quoted in 1880, the value in 1892 would have exceeded by nearly a million and a half the amount set down in the table.

Excess of
imports
over
exports,
etc., 1837
to 1892.

68. In thirty-seven out of the fifty-six years ended with 1892, the value of imports to Victoria exceeded that of exports therefrom, but in the other nineteen years the value of exports was the greater. The

* The proportion of greasy to all kinds of wool exported was 68 per cent. in 1880, 79 per cent. in 1885, 85½ per cent. in 1890, 86 per cent. in 1891, and 87 per cent. in 1892.
† For average prices of different classes of wool in Melbourne and London, see Part “Production,” *post*.

following is a statement of the amounts by which the imports exceeded the exports in those years in which the excess was in favour of the former, and the amounts by which the exports exceeded the imports in those years in which the excess was in the opposite direction; also the net excess of imports during the whole period:—

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, 1837 TO 1892.

Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.
	£	£		£	£
1837	103,201	...	1868 ... ..	...	2,273,328
1838	45,232	...	1869	444,636	...
1839	127,038	...	1870 ... ..	...	14,256
1840	306,507	...	1871 ... ..	...	2,215,825
1841	164,094	...	1872 ... ..	...	179,873
1842	78,644	...	1873	1,231,402	...
1843 ... ..	...	66,446	1874	1,512,876	...
1844 ... ..	...	105,785	1875	1,918,900	...
1845 ... ..	...	215,304	1876	1,508,867	...
1846 ... ..	...	109,640	1877	1,204,617	...
1847 ... ..	...	230,815	1878	1,236,173	...
1848 ... ..	...	301,683	1879	2,581,368	...
1849 ... ..	...	275,495	1880 ... ..	...	1,397,665
1850 ... ..	...	296,871	1881	466,418	...
1851 ... ..	...	366,472	1882	2,554,502	...
1852 ... ..	...	3,381,807	1883	1,344,983	...
1853	4,781,093	...	1884	3,151,168	...
1854	5,883,847	...	1885	2,492,846	...
1855 ... ..	...	1,485,399	1886	6,735,254	...
1856 ... ..	...	527,491	1887	7,671,006	...
1857	2,176,697	...	1888	10,118,371	...
1858	1,119,040	...	1889	11,668,026	...
1859	1,755,032	...	1890	9,687,793	...
1860	2,131,026	...	1891	5,704,865	...
1861 ... ..	...	296,154	1892	2,959,999	...
1862	448,365	...			
1863	552,431	...	Total ...	98,931,702	14,790,656
1864	1,076,431	...	Deduct excess of exports	14,790,656	...
1865	106,789	...			
1866	1,882,165	...	Net excess of imports	84,141,046	...
1867 ... ..	...	1,050,347			

69. It will be observed that in the fifty-six years of which mention is made in the table the imports exceeded the exports by £84,100,000, or an average of about a million and a half per annum; which excess, it should be mentioned, would be added to if the value of the British and Foreign built ships placed on the register of Victoria were included with the imports; but diminished if freight, which is included in the value of imports, were also added to the exports. Moreover, profits received on investments in the neighbouring colonies are included in the imports, although they may not be traceable in the returns.

Balance of
trade in
fifty-six
years.

Years in which excess of imports or exports was highest.

70. In 1892 the excess of imports over exports was about £2,745,000 lower than in 1891, £6,700,000 lower than in 1890, £8,700,000 lower than in 1889, £7,200,000 lower than in 1888, and also lower than in 1886 and 1887; but, with these exceptions, the imports in the last year exceeded the exports by a much larger amount than in any previous year except 1884, 1854, and 1853. The excess of exports over imports was greatest in 1852, next in 1868, next in 1871, next in 1855, next in 1880; the last mentioned year being the only one during the last 20 years in which the exports were in excess of the imports.* In connexion with the large excess of imports in the eight years ended with 1891, it will be remembered that a new loan of nearly £1,400,000† was raised in London in 1884, £819,000† in 1885, £1,500,000 in 1886, £3,000,000 in 1887, £1,500,000 in 1888, £3,000,000 in 1889, £4,000,000 in 1890, and £2,150,000† in 1891; it must also be borne in mind that numerous municipal and private loans were floated, and very large amounts of other capital were remitted for investment in Victoria as well as in the neighbouring colonies. These sums must either gradually find their way into the imports, or act as a temporary check on the exports by restricting the export of gold, etc., which would otherwise naturally leave our shores; in like manner the annual interest payable on these sums must find its way into the exports. Then, again, it is known that large sums have been received by the colony in the shape of dividends from the Broken Hill silver mines and other investments in the neighbouring colonies, which amounts, being clear profit, have as a matter of course not to be counterbalanced, as is usually the case, by a corresponding export.

Necessity for restricting imports and promoting exports.

71. Experience has shown that the large importations of several years past, and especially of the three years ended with 1890, which have considerably exceeded the exports of the same years, were not warranted by the legitimate requirements of the colony; and as much of the excess referred to represents borrowed money, on which, as well as on amounts previously borrowed, interest has to be met, it has been felt that, if the colony is to pay its way without recourse to further borrowing, and to recover prosperity upon a sound basis, it will be necessary to increase the exports of home produce and to diminish the imports until there is a substantial excess of exports, as is now the case in several of the other colonies.* With this object in view, it has been the policy of the Government to stimulate production

* In 1893, according to figures just received, the exports were in excess, the figures being—Imports, £13,283,814; exports, £13,308,551.

† Exclusive of the portion required for redemption of loans falling due.

by throwing open large portions of the mallee country and affording facilities for agricultural settlement in other districts; by offering bonuses for the manufacture and exportation of certain agricultural and pastoral products; by boring for gold and other minerals and metals; by voting large amounts for prospecting operations; and by giving free "miners' rights" and free railway passes as well as small sums of money to persons desirous of trying their fortune upon the goldfields.

72. In 1891 the imports exceeded the exports in Victoria (largely), Western Australia, and Tasmania, but the reverse was the case in the other colonies. The imports were in excess of the exports in Victoria in each of the last eleven years, also in Tasmania, with one exception; in New South Wales and Western Australia, with two exceptions; in Queensland, with four exceptions; in New Zealand, with five exceptions; and in South Australia, with seven exceptions. The following table shows the amounts by which the imports exceeded the exports, or the contrary, in the different colonies during the eleven years ended with 1891, and the net result for each colony over the whole period:—

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881 TO 1891.

Colony.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 11 Years of Imports over Exports.
		£	£	£
Victoria	1881	466,418	...	61,595,232
	1882	2,554,502	...	
	1883	1,344,983	...	
	1884	3,151,168	...	
	1885	2,492,846	...	
	1886	6,735,254	...	
	1887	7,671,006	...	
	1888	10,118,371	...	
	1889	11,668,026	...	
	1890	9,687,793	...	
	1891	5,704,865	...	
New South Wales	1881	1,359,823	...	23,726,124
	1882	4,564,169	...	
	1883	1,074,139	...	
	1884	4,575,479	...	
	1885	6,823,451	...	
	1886	5,417,335	...	
	1887	309,319	...	
	1888	25,842	...	
	1889	...	431,877	
	1890	569,067	...	
	1891	...	560,623	

Excess of
imports,
etc., in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881 TO 1891—*continued*.

Colony.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 11 Years of Imports over Exports.
		£	£	£
Queensland ...	1881	523,259	...	-189,432*
	1882	2,784,011	...	
	1883	956,743	...	
	1884	1,708,112	...	
	1885	1,179,086	...	
	1886	1,169,257	...	
	1887	...	632,334	
	1888	520,376	...	
	1889	...	1,683,747	
	1890	...	3,487,812	
	1891	...	3,226,383	
South Australia ...	1881	836,307	...	-367,735*
	1882	1,347,898	...	
	1883	1,426,594	...	
	1884	...	874,351	
	1885	...	87,852	
	1886	363,742	...	
	1887	...	234,487	
	1888	...	1,570,460	
	1889	...	454,914	
	1890	...	564,705	
	1891	...	555,507	
Western Australia ...	1881	...	97,939	1,251,981
	1882	...	74,301	
	1883	69,837	...	
	1884	115,474	...	
	1885	203,699	...	
	1886	127,620	...	
	1887	61,689	...	
	1888	105,906	...	
	1889	56,735	...	
	1890	202,634	...	
	1891	480,627	...	
Tasmania ...	1881	...	124,432	2,706,259
	1882	83,483	...	
	1883	101,038	...	
	1884	180,261	...	
	1885	443,793	...	
	1886	425,027	...	
	1887	147,446	...	
	1888	276,799	...	
	1889	151,178	...	
	1890	410,520	...	
	1891	611,146	...	

* Excess of exports over imports.

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881 TO 1891—*continued*.

Colony.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 11 Years of Imports over Exports.
		£	£	£
New Zealand ...	1881	1,396,179	...	-6,558,085*
	1882	1,951,262	...	
	1883	878,039	...	
	1884	572,221	...	
	1885	659,982	...	
	1886	86,222	...	
	1887	...	620,654	
	1888	...	1,825,425	
	1889	...	3,042,168	
	1890	...	3,551,195	
	1891	...	3,062,548	
Total	108,928,058	26,763,714	82,164,344†

73. It will be observed that during the eleven years to which the table relates goods to the value of nearly $61\frac{2}{3}$ millions sterling were received by Victoria, nearly $22\frac{3}{4}$ millions by New South Wales, nearly $2\frac{3}{4}$ millions by Tasmania, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ million by Western Australia, in excess of the values of the goods sent away; whilst on the other hand the value of the exports exceeded that of the imports by over $6\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling in New Zealand, by £368,000 in South Australia, and by £190,000 in Queensland.

Colonies in which imports exceed exports, and contrary.

74. During the period alluded to it will be found that the Australian continent, taken as a whole, received goods to the value of 86 millions, or, with Tasmania, of close upon 89 millions more than it exported, which amount, by deducting the excess of exports over imports in New Zealand, is reduced to something above 82 millions for the whole of Australasia.

Imports in excess of exports, etc., in Australia and Australasia.

75. In regard to this large balance of imports, it will be borne in mind that the colonies borrow largely from London; thus, the Government debt of Australasia, which at the end of 1891 amounted to over 190† millions sterling, nearly all represents English capital. As a set-off against this, however, an annual return has to be made, as interest, which averages about 4 per cent. This item alone would be represented in the annual exports at the present time by a value of about £7,600,000 annually. No reliable information is available respecting the amount of private borrowings, but it is known they are extensive.

Effects of borrowings on imports and exports.

* Excess of exports over imports.

† Net figures.

‡ This shows an increase, as compared with 1884, of 64 millions. By the end of 1892, the debt had increased to 198 millions.

76. The imports of the United Kingdom have always largely exceeded the exports, and, in the twenty years ended with 1875, this excess is calculated to have amounted in the aggregate to no less than 1,200 millions sterling.* In the five years ended with 1880, the total excess of imports over exports was 626 millions; in the five years ended with 1885 it was 518 millions; and in the year 1886 it was 95 millions; in the year 1887 it was 90 millions; in 1888, 89 millions; in 1889, 115 millions; in 1890, 101 millions; and in 1891, 129 millions. In all these cases bullion and specie are included.†

77. The following are the British possessions in which in 1891 the imports exceeded the exports, and the contrary :—

BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN WHICH IMPORTS EXCEEDED EXPORTS,
AND THE CONTRARY, IN 1891.

Imports exceeded Exports in—		Exports exceeded Imports in—	
United Kingdom,	Canada,	India,	Honduras,
Gibraltar,	Bermuda,	Protected Malay	British Guiana,
Malta,	Bahamas,	States,	St. Vincent,
Ceylon,	Turk's Island,	Sarawak,	Grenada,
Straits Settlements,	Jamaica,	Cyprus,	Tobago,
Labuan,	St. Lucia,	Cape of Good Hope,	Virgin Islands,
British North Borneo,	Barbados,	Lagos,	St. Christopher,
Hong Kong,	Antigua,	Gold Coast,	Nevis,
Mauritius,	Montserrat,	Sierra Leone,	Australasia,
Natal,	Dominica,	Gambia,	Fiji,
St. Helena,	Trinidad.	Newfoundland,	Falkland Islands.

78. Taking the British dominions as a whole, the imports in 1891 exceeded the exports in the same year by about 107 millions sterling; if, however, the United Kingdom be omitted, the exports will be found to have exceeded the imports by something less than 20 millions sterling. It should be mentioned that, in making up these figures, bullion and specie are included in nearly all cases.

79. During 1891, the imports of all the European countries respecting which particulars are given in a previous table,‡ with the exceptions of Austria-Hungary, Portugal, Russia, and Spain, exceeded the exports; but in Japan, Egypt, Argentine Confederation, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay, the United States, and Uruguay the exports preponderated. The aggregate imports of Foreign countries exceeded the exports by over 107 millions sterling, or by 9 per cent. As the excess of imports over exports of British dominions was also 107 millions, as just stated, it would appear that in the countries of the

* See the paper of Mr. Stephen Bourne, F.S.S., Journal of the Statistical Society, vol. xl., part i., p. 28. London: Stanford, 55 Charing Cross, S.W. 1877.
† For this reason the excess of imports over exports, as here shown, differs from figures derived from subtracting the one from the other, as given in table following paragraph 29 ante. See first footnote to that table.
‡ See table following paragraph 33 ante.

world, taken as a whole, the value of goods imported exceeded that of those exported by 214 millions.

80. The following table shows the value of goods transhipped in Victorian ports without being landed during the ten years ended with 1892. These goods are not included in the list of imports and exports :—

TRANSHIPMENTS IN VICTORIAN PORTS, 1883 TO 1892.

Value of Transhipments.				Value of Transhipments.			
1883	...	...	£1,059,427	1888	...	...	£1,346,568
1884	...	...	876,527	1889	...	...	1,874,338
1885	...	...	861,427	1890	...	...	1,542,134
1886	...	...	724,792	1891	...	...	1,817,569
1887	...	...	1,159,080	1892	...	...	1,449,023

81. It will be observed that the transhipments fell off considerably in the three years ended with 1886. This is attributed to the reduced quantities of gold coin and bullion received from New South Wales for transhipment, consequent upon the mail steamers on the Suez route, the terminus of which had previously been Melbourne, going on to Sydney. Since 1886, however, there has been a recovery, and although the value of transhipments in 1892 was not so high as in the three previous years, it was much larger than in any other year shown above.

82. The countries from which goods were received for transhipment, and to which they were transhipped, in 1892, also the value of the goods received from and transhipped to each country in the same year, are given in the following table :—

TRANSHIPMENTS FROM AND TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1892.

Countries or Settlements.				Value of Goods.	
				Received therefrom for Transhipment.	Transhipped thereto.
				£	£
United Kingdom	...	...	...	281,417	550,153
Australasia—					
New South Wales	...	...	...	210,185	252,173
New Zealand	...	...	...	98,111	201,659
Queensland	...	...	...	24,726	22,469
South Australia	...	...	...	240,251	133,619
Tasmania	...	...	...	320,308	187,267
Western Australia	...	...	...	1,331	74,179
Other British Possessions—					
Fiji	...	...	...	5,602	224
Mauritius	...	...	...	23,680	3,901
Aden	...	...	...	20	20
Hong Kong	...	...	...	42,219	117
India	...	...	...	53,208	3,870

TRANSHIPMENTS FROM AND TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1892
—continued.

Countries or Settlements.	Value of Goods.	
	Received therefrom for Transhipment.	Transhipped thereto.
Other British Possessions— <i>continued</i> —	£	£
Ceylon	3,682	423
Straits Settlements—Singapore	2,390	...
Cape Town	60	44
Natal	3,433	...
Malden Island ... ..	...	153
Foreign States—		
Europe—		
Belgium	7,048	298
France	2,344	2,772
Germany	65,421	1,240
Greece	1,630	...
Italy	905	364
Norway	494	...
Turkey	10	...
Asia—		
China	18,099	...
Japan	610	...
Java	772	742
United States	41,034	4,829
Africa—Egypt	30	...
South Seas—		
New Guinea ... ..	...	2
Tonga ... ..	...	2
Guam	3	8,503
Total	1,449,023	1,449,023

Goods *via*
Suez Canal.

83. The following table is interesting, as showing the total value of goods entered and cleared at ports in Victoria from and to the United Kingdom and each foreign country, *via* the Suez Canal, in each of the years 1890, 1891, and 1892:—

VICTORIAN GOODS PASSING THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL,
1890 TO 1892.

Countries from and to which Entered and Cleared.	Entered Victoria.			Cleared from Victoria.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	2,873,557	2,790,252	1,824,276	4,121,482	4,962,833	3,272,041
Belgium ... ..	...	...	17,233	301,202	140,753	384,676
France	191,920	153,120	52,382	357,785	721,564	477,922
Germany	556,208	336,860	123,438	382,009	393,422	425,795
Sweden	11,648	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries ... ..	...	...	14,113	...	7,357	4,211
Total	3,633,333	3,280,232	2,031,442	5,162,478	6,225,929	4,564,645

84. The Customs revenue was smaller in 1892 than in 1891 by nearly £228,000. The receipts from import duties alone fell off by £269,000, in addition to which there was a decrease of £9,500 in those from wharfage and harbour rates, as well as smaller decreases under the heads of excise duties on spirits, tonnage, fees, fines and forfeitures, and miscellaneous receipts. On the other hand there was an increase of £2,600 under the head of excise duties on tobacco, a small increase under licences; and the excise duty on beer, from which nearly £52,000 was realized, was altogether a new impost.* It should be stated that numerous alterations were made in the tariff during 1892, which are fully detailed in the table following paragraph 6 *ante*, and in an appendix at the end of this volume. The following are the amounts received under the different heads in the years referred to:—

GROSS CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1891 AND 1892.

Heads of Revenue.	Year ended 31st December.	
	1891.	1892.
	£	£
Import duties	2,503,438	2,234,735
Wharfage and harbour rates†	43,948	34,474
Excise duties on—		
Spirits	107,785	106,832
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff ‡	28,856	31,424
Beer* ... ..	...	51,940
Licences, other than tobacco licences	907	922
Tonnage	19,825	17,822
Fees	8,400	8,344
Fines and forfeitures	1,519	501
Miscellaneous	12,794	12,432
Total	2,727,472	2,499,426

NOTE.—Drawbacks and repayments have not been deducted from the above figures; they amounted to £129,154 in 1891, and £105,278 in 1892.

85. The import duties received in 1891 amounted to 11·5 per cent. and in 1892 to 13·0 per cent. of the total value of imports.§

86. The pilotage rates, payable to the Marine Board, amounted in 1891 to £33,227, and in 1892 to £27,324. These rates, although collected by the Customs, are not included in the Customs revenue.

* The Act imposing an excise duty on beer (56 Vict. No. 1257) did not come into operation until the 1st September, 1892. The duty thereby legalized is 2d. per gallon on beer brewed from malt and hops, and 3d. per gallon on beer brewed from sugar or any other ingredient except malt and hops.

† Including the proportion of wharfage rates received from the Melbourne Harbor Trust, amounting to £38,914 in 1891, and £30,311 in 1892.

‡ Including licences to sell and manufacture tobacco, returning £1,374 in 1891 and £1,43 in 1892.

§ See also paragraph 286, Vol I.

Revenue from spirits, wine, and beer.

87. The following is a statement of the total revenue and revenue per head received from the import and excise duty on spirits, wine, and beer, at various periods during the last 26 years :—

REVENUE FROM SPIRITS, WINE, AND BEER,* 1866 TO 1892.

Period.	Annual Revenue received from—					Total Amount.	Average Amount per Head.
	Import Duties on—			Spirits distilled in Victoria.	Beer made in Victoria.		
	Spirits.	Wine.	Beer and Cider.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.
1866-70 (5 years)	460,755	37,618	28,381	36,797	...	563,551	16 11
1871-81 (10 „)	500,294	37,023	30,382	37,737	6,256	611,692	15 5
1881-91 (10 „)	560,863	44,390	42,107	70,690	11,021	729,071	14 10
1886-7 ...	566,134	41,335	41,126	56,557	...	705,152	14 1
1887-8 ...	611,256	44,688	46,047	65,603	...	767,594	14 10
1888-9 ...	664,438	53,147	55,580	88,867	...	862,032	16 0
1889-90 ...	661,129	51,409	56,830	98,712	...	868,080	15 9
1890-91 ...	657,700	41,825	52,381	102,201	...	854,107	15 1
1891-2 ...	692,193	37,871	46,294	114,428	...	890,786	15 5

NOTE.—In 1891-2 the duty on imported spirits was 12s. per gallon ; on wine, 8s. for sparkling, and 6s. for other kinds ; on beer, 9d. per gallon ; and on spirits distilled in Victoria, from 8s. to 10s. per gallon, according to the material from which made.

Total and average receipts from spirits, wine, and beer.

88. The total amount received during the 26½ years ended with 1891-2 was £17,116,168, or an annual average of 15s. 3d. per head of the population. It will be noticed that the average amounts per head have fallen from 16s. 11d. in the five years 1866-70 to 14s. 10d. in the ten years 1881-91 ; also that the amount received per head in 1891-2 was 4d. higher than that received in the preceding year, but was just equal to the average of the two previous years as well as to the average of the ten years 1871-1881.

Drawbacks

89. The system of allowing drawbacks on the re-export of imported goods on which duty has been paid was first introduced in 1872. Such re-exports are included in the returns of general exports. From 1872 to the end of 1892, the total amount of duty repaid as drawback amounted to £1,891,127. In 1892 the value of the goods was £262,500 less than in 1891, and £165,600 less than in 1890 ; whilst the amount paid as drawback was smaller by £26,660 than in 1891, and by £23,654 than in 1890. The following are the figures for the last five years :—

* Exclusive of receipts for publicans' and other licences for the sale of fermented or spirituous liquors. These amount to about £110,000 per annum, nearly three-fourths of which is paid over to the municipalities. The revenue from spirits, wine, and beer, in 1892-3, was £534,500. For amounts in each year from 1865, see *Victorian Year-Book* 1890-91, Vol. II., page 87.

EXPORTS FOR DRAWBACK, 1888 TO 1892.*

Year.	Value of Goods Exported for Drawback.	Amount Paid as Drawback.
	£	£
1888 ...	743,394	116,479
1889 ...	845,065	119,404
1890 ...	672,124	116,013
1891 ...	769,021	119,019
1892 ...	506,540	92,359

90. Drawbacks are paid not only on goods exported in the same condition as when imported, but upon imported goods which have been subjected to some process of manufacture in Victoria. In 1892 goods to the value of £27,713, or 5½ per cent. of the exports for drawback, had undergone some such process. The amount paid as drawback on such goods was £3,358, or 3½ per cent. of the whole. The following are the goods referred to, also the values and amounts paid:—

Drawbacks
on Victorian
manufac-
tured
goods.

DRAWBACKS ON EXPORT OF GOODS MANUFACTURED IN VICTORIA
FROM IMPORTED MATERIALS, 1892.

Articles.	Value.	Amount paid as Drawback.†
	£	£
Apparel and slops ...	22,485	2,729
Jams ...	1,941	70
Paper bags ...	736	159
Sugar (Victorian refined) ...	2,550	400‡
Varnish ...	1	...
Total ...	27,713	3,358

91. The following is a statement of the goods in the various bonded warehouses of the colony at the end of 1892. It is to be regretted that in so many instances the weight or quantity of the articles is not given, but merely the number of cases, bales, packages, etc.; also that the values are not given:—

Stocks in
bond.

STOCKS IN BOND.

Article.	Quantity.
Brandy ...	2,902 hhds., 23,453 cases.
Rum ...	504 hhds., 782 cases.
Geneva ...	6 hhds., 11,571 cases (4-gal.), 1,490 cases (2-gal.)
Gin, sweetened ...	28 hhds., 19,907 cases.
Whisky ...	3,065 hhds., 65,919 cases.
Cordials ...	2,714 cases.

* Particulars for each year from 1872 were given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraph 81.

† Includes amounts paid on account of 1891.

‡ Approximate.

STOCKS IN BOND—continued.

Article.				Quantity.
Spirits of wine	...	...	...	57 casks.
Other spirits	...	...	...	9 hhds., 1,150 cases.
Wine	...	...	...	2,135 hhds., 16,915 cases.
Beer	...	...	...	936 hhds., 47,807 cases and casks.
Tobacco, manufactured	...	...	...	8 half-tierces, 31 qr.-tierces, 1,231 cases.
„ unmanufactured	...	...	...	533 hhds., 856 cases, 997 bales.
Cigars	...	...	...	978 cases.
Candles	...	...	...	8,476 boxes.
Cocoa and chocolate	...	...	...	202 cases, 26 tanks.
Coffee	...	...	...	301 lbs.
Chicory	...	...	...	.98 lbs.
Opium	...	...	...	34 boxes.
Oats	...	...	...	634 bags.
Hops	...	...	...	85 cases, 48 bales.
Rice	...	...	...	8,696 bags, 15 tons.
Salt	...	...	...	108,045 bags.
Vinegar	...	...	...	1,245 casks, 2,683 cases.
Tea	...	...	...	4,763,599 lbs.
Sugar, Mauritius	...	...	...	6,654 bags.
„ other	...	...	...	27,010 bags, 1,287 pockets.
„ refinery	...	...	...	1,293 tons.
„ Java	...	...	...	42,423 bags, 53,134 baskets.
„ cases and casks	...	...	...	378 No.
Milk, preserved	...	...	...	7,379 cases.
Woolpacks	...	...	...	164 bales.
Dynamite	...	...	...	1,517 lbs.
Tanks	...	...	...	15 No.

Vessels
inwards
and
outwards.

92. The number of vessels entering and leaving Victorian ports was smaller in 1892 than in any other year since 1885, but the tonnage of such vessels was larger than that in any previous year except 1891 and 1889. The following table contains a statement of the number, tonnage, and crews of vessels inwards and outwards, in 1870 and 1880, also during each of the last five years :—

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1870 TO 1892.*

Year.	Vessels Entered.			Vessels Cleared.			Total Entered and Cleared.	
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.
1870 ...	2,093	663,764	32,838	2,187	681,098	33,836	4,280	1,344,862
1880 ...	2,076	1,078,885	51,585	2,115	1,101,014	52,153	4,191	2,179,899
1888 ...	2,724	2,182,071	85,879	2,630	2,125,812	84,233	5,354	4,307,883
1889 ...	2,855	2,270,827	89,187	2,886	2,328,351	89,489	5,741	4,599,178
1890 ...	2,474	2,178,551	85,818	2,459	2,184,790	85,163	4,933	4,363,341
1891 ...	2,531	2,338,864	92,861	2,560	2,376,245	93,179	5,091	4,715,109
1892 ...	2,255	2,224,652	91,244	2,266	2,231,602	90,629	4,521	4,456,254

* For particulars of the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared for each year since 1836, see first folding sheet at commencement of this volume.

93. Of the vessels inwards and outwards during 1892, 76 per cent., embracing 51 per cent. of the tonnage, were Colonial; 18 per cent., embracing 38 per cent. of the tonnage, were British; and 6 per cent., embracing 11 per cent. of the tonnage, were Foreign. Of the crews entering and leaving Victorian ports in that year, 53 per cent. were attached to Colonial, 36 per cent. to British, and 11 per cent. to Foreign vessels. The following are the figures from which these proportions have been derived:—

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1892.

Nationality.	Vessels Entered.			Vessels Cleared.		
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.
Colonial ...	1,698	1,129,769	48,355	1,717	1,140,571	48,566
British ...	409	839,829	33,399	402	834,810	32,497
Foreign ...	148	255,054	9,490	147	256,221	9,566
Total ...	2,255	2,224,652	91,244	2,266	2,231,602	90,629

94. Of Foreign vessels visiting Victorian ports in each of the last six years, the greatest number have been German; in 1892, the next largest was French, the next Norwegian, and the next American. The following are the nationalities of such vessels, the numbers entered and cleared of each nationality during 1892 being shown:—

FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1892.

Country.		Vessels Entered.	Vessels Cleared.	Both.
Germany ...	...	64	63	127
France ...	...	30	28	58
Norway ...	...	25	27	52
United States ...	...	14	16	30
Sweden ...	...	6	4	10
Denmark ...	...	4	3	7
Belgium ...	...	2	3	5
Italy ...	...	2	2	4
Hawaii ...	...	1	1	2
Total ...	...	148	147	295

95. The following figures show the proportion of crews to tonnage in Colonial, British, and Foreign vessels during the last five years. With reference to the comparatively smaller number of hands in British and Foreign than in Colonial vessels, it will be remembered

that, whilst most of the Colonial vessels are steamers, a larger proportion of British and Foreign vessels are sailing vessels; and as steamers must have one crew to attend to the engines and another to look after the sails and cargo, they necessarily carry more hands in the aggregate than sailing vessels :—

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Colonial vessels had 1 man to	24 tons	25 tons	25 tons	25 tons	23½ tons
British „ „	27 „	27 „	25½ „	25½ „	25½ „
Foreign „ „	27 „	28 „	28 „	27½ „	27 „
All „ „	25 tons	26 tons	25½ tons	25½ tons	24½ tons

Steam and
Sailing
vessels.

96. The steamers and sailing vessels which entered and left Victorian ports in 1892, together with their tonnage and crews, were as follow :—

STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1892.

Description of Vessels.				Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
INWARDS.						
Steamers	...	...	...	1,972	2,005,609	87,191
Sailing vessels	...	...	...	283	219,043	4,053
Total	...	...	...	2,255	2,224,652	91,244
OUTWARDS.						
Steamers	...	...	...	1,980	2,005,755	86,657
Sailing vessels	...	...	...	286	225,847	3,972
Total	...	...	...	2,266	2,231,602	90,629

Crews in
steam and
sailing
vessels.

97. By means of the figures in the foregoing table, it is ascertained that, whilst steamers had one man to every 23 tons, sailing vessels had but one man to every 55 tons.

Vessels with
cargoes and
in ballast.

98. Nearly 96 per cent. of the vessels, embracing 98 per cent. of the tonnage, in 1892, arrived with cargoes. In the same year 80 per cent. of the vessels, embracing 82½ per cent. of the tonnage, left with cargoes. The latter proportion was higher in 1892 than in 1891 (when it was 81 per cent.), than in 1890 (when it was 73 per cent.), or than in 1889 (when it was 68½ per cent.) The following are the numbers and percentages of the vessels and of their tonnage which arrived and departed with cargoes and in ballast during the year :—

VESSELS WITH CARGOES AND IN BALLAST, 1892.

State of Vessels.	Vessels.		Tons.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
INWARDS.				
With cargoes ...	2,163	95·92	2,187,363	98·32
In ballast ...	92	4·08	37,289	1·68
Total ...	2,255	100·00	2,224,652	100·00
OUTWARDS.				
With cargoes ...	1,815	80·10	1,841,085	82·50
In ballast ...	451	19·90	390,517	17·50
Total ...	2,266	100·00	2,231,602	100·00

99. In the same year, 82 per cent. of the vessels inwards, embracing 96 per cent. of the tonnage, were entered at Melbourne, and 78 per cent. of the vessels outwards, embracing 91 per cent. of the tonnage, were cleared at the same port. Next to Melbourne, the largest number of vessels was entered and cleared at Swan Hill, Echuca, and Mildura—all on the River Murray—but the largest amount of tonnage was that of vessels entered and cleared at Geelong. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at each port in Victoria during the year :—

SHIPPING AT EACH PORT, 1892.

Ports.	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Melbourne ...	1,844	2,128,726	1,768	2,030,047
Geelong ...	32	32,453	101	120,591
Portland ...	...	...	9	14,779
Warrnambool ...	8	2,919	10	4,244
Bairnsdale ...	2	199	2	204
Sale ...	4	128	...	...
Murray ports—				
Mildura ...	103	13,839	104	13,811
Echuca ...	119	24,958	129	26,496
Swan Hill ...	143	21,430	143	21,430
Total ...	2,255	2,224,652	2,266	2,231,602

100. Taking the Murray ports as a whole, it will be observed that 741 vessels, or about a sixth of the total number, were entered and cleared thereat; but the burden of these vessels amounted in the aggregate to only 121,964 tons, or a thirty-seventh part of the total tonnage entered and cleared.

Shipping in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

101. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in each Australasian colony during 1891 and the three previous years* :—

SHIPPING IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Both.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Victoria	1888	2,724	2,182,071	2,630	2,125,812	5,354	4,307,883
	1889	2,855	2,270,827	2,886	2,328,351	5,741	4,599,178
	1890	2,474	2,178,551	2,459	2,184,790	4,933	4,363,341
	1891	2,531	2,338,864	2,560	2,376,245	5,091	4,715,109
New South Wales	1888	2,955	2,414,750	2,972	2,350,669	5,927	4,765,419
	1889	3,254	2,632,081	3,229	2,689,098	6,483	5,321,179
	1890	2,889	2,413,247	2,777	2,348,625	5,666	4,761,872
	1891	3,021	2,821,898	3,100	2,872,338	6,121	5,694,236
Queensland	1888	928	478,517	936	517,712	1,864	996,229
	1889	760	506,780	773	494,229	1,533	1,001,009
	1890	616	468,607	606	442,172	1,222	910,779
	1891	607	502,794	563	494,324	1,170	997,118
South Australia	1888	969	973,479	1,019	1,000,172	1,988	1,973,651
	1889	1,036	978,532	1,046	980,810	2,082	1,959,342
	1890	1,041	1,075,133	1,081	1,115,309	2,122	2,190,442
	1891	1,140	1,287,644	1,130	1,288,902	2,270	2,576,546
Western Australia	1888	263	402,807	266	409,586	529	812,393
	1889	349	497,232	345	507,586	694	1,004,818
	1890	281	484,534	267	420,327	548	904,861
	1891	310	533,433	288	512,122	598	1,045,555
Tasmania	1888	770	385,650	795	390,628	1,565	776,278
	1889	842	458,247	819	453,999	1,661	912,246
	1890	746	475,618	763	475,629	1,509	951,247
	1891	785	514,706	793	529,900	1,578	1,044,606
New Zealand	1888	683	526,435	701	531,478	1,384	1,057,913
	1889	781	602,634	762	593,252	1,543	1,195,886
	1890	744	662,769	745	649,705	1,489	1,312,474
	1891	737	618,515	744	625,807	1,481	1,244,322

Shipping in
colonies in
1891 and
former
years.

102. It will be noticed that in all the colonies, except Queensland and New Zealand, the tonnage of vessels inwards and outwards was higher in the last than in any other year named ; the tonnage of 1891, however, was exceeded in 1889 in the case of the former and in 1890 in that of the latter colony. At the same time, owing to the larger size of the vessels now employed in the Australian trade, the number

* For later information, and information respecting other years, see Appendix C. *post*, and third folding sheet *ante*.

of vessels in 1891, trading to every one of the colonies, except South Australia, was exceeded in one or more of the previous years shown.

103. The vessels trading to New South Wales exceed those to Victoria, both in number and aggregate tonnage, but, with this exception, Victoria is in advance of all the Australasian colonies. The excess in favour of New South Wales is chiefly owing to the large amount of shipping engaged in the coal trade of that colony, and it would be still greater were it not that the mail and many other large steamers trading between Australia and Europe make Sydney the terminus of their route, and consequently are entered and cleared only once in New South Wales, whereas most of them are entered twice—viz., on their outward and homeward voyage—in Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia. The following is the order in which the colonies stand in regard to the number and tonnage of vessels trading to and from their ports in the last year named in the table:—

Order of colonies in respect to shipping.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO NUMBER OF VESSELS
ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1891.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. New South Wales. | 5. New Zealand. |
| 2. Victoria. | 6. Queensland. |
| 3. South Australia. | 7. Western Australia. |
| 4. Tasmania. | |

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TONNAGE OF VESSELS
ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1891.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. New South Wales. | 5. Western Australia. |
| 2. Victoria. | 6. Tasmania. |
| 3. South Australia. | 7. Queensland. |
| 4. New Zealand. | |

104. The number and tonnage of the vessels entered at and cleared from the ports of the colonies situated upon the Australian continent taken as a whole, and of those colonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, are given in the following table for each of the four years 1888 to 1891:—

Shipping in Australia and Australasia.

SHIPPING* IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA.

Year.	Vessels Entered and Cleared in—			
	Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1888 ...	15,662	12,855,575	18,611	14,689,766
1889 ...	16,533	13,885,526	19,737	15,993,658
1890 ...	14,491	13,131,295	17,489	15,395,016
1891 ...	15,250	15,028,564	18,309	17,317,492

* Including vessels engaged in the intercolonial trade, but not those engaged in the coasting trade of any particular colony. For the figures for 1892, see Appendix C, *post*.

Increase in
tonnage
and vessels
to Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

105. An increase in the aggregate tonnage of the vessels trading to the Australasian colonies is usually observable from year to year, and both as regards the Australian continent and that continent combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, it was larger in 1891 than in any of the other years named. The number of vessels in 1891, however, was exceeded both in 1889 and 1888.

Shipping in
British pos-
sessions.

106. The following is the tonnage of vessels entered at and cleared from British possessions throughout the world in the year 1891. The information is derived entirely from official documents :—

SHIPPING IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1891.
(Exclusive of Coasting Trade.)

Country or Colony.	Burden of Vessels Entered and Cleared.	Country or Colony.	Burden of Vessels Entered and Cleared.
EUROPE.	Tons.	AMERICA—continued.	Tons.
United Kingdom* ...	74,812,620	British Guiana ...	631,787
Gibraltar ...	10,665,744	West Indies—	
Malta ...	8,187,726	Bahamas ...	303,121
		Turk's Island ...	203,391
ASIA.		Jamaica ...	1,179,063
India... ...	7,684,954	St. Lucia ...	864,637
Ceylon ...	5,696,940	St. Vincent ...	261,771
Straits Settlements ...	9,385,413	Barbados ...	1,178,305
Labuan ...	124,134	Grenada ...	515,096
Hong Kong ...	10,279,043	Tobago ...	64,319
		Virgin Islands ...	24,215
AFRICA.		St. Christopher ...	} 457,485
Mauritius ...	585,675	Nevis ...	
Natal ...	1,063,014	Dominica ...	383,633
Cape of Good Hope ...	2,891,607	Montserrat ...	345,731
St. Helena ...	65,636	Antigua ...	456,002
Lagos ...	593,634	Trinidad ...	1,276,246
Gold Coast ...	777,169		
Sierra Leone ...	842,523	AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH	
Gambia ...	229,958	SEAS.	
		Australia, Tasmania, and	17,317,492
AMERICA.		New Zealand†	
Canada ...	10,694,196	Fiji ...	138,141
Newfoundland ...	656,310	Falkland Islands ...	86,209
Bermuda ...	287,694		
Honduras ...	354,273	Total ...	171,564,907

Shipping
compared
with that
of other
British pos-
sessions.

107. The tonnage of vessels trading to Victoria exceeds that to any British possession outside the United Kingdom, Gibraltar, Malta,

* The coasting trade, not included, amounts to nearly 90,000,000 tons.
† Including vessels engaged in the intercolonial trade. For figures relating to each Australasian colony, see table following paragraph 101 ante.

India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, and Canada. Excluding the United Kingdom, the tonnage to Australasia far exceeds that of any other British possession, being more than half as much again as that to Canada or Hong Kong, and more than twice as much as that to India.

108. In the next table a statement is given of the tonnage of vessels trading to the principal Foreign countries, by means of which and the previous table it will be seen that in France, the United States, Spain, Germany, and Austria the tonnage is greater than in Australasia. The information has been derived from the most reliable sources available:—

Shipping in
Foreign
countries.

SHIPPING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1891.

Country.				Inwards.	Outwards.	Both.
				Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Argentine Confederation	...	...	...	5,275,092	4,673,847	9,948,939
Austria*	...	...	...	8,756,751	8,754,175	17,510,926
Belgium	...	...	...	6,025,339	6,060,913	12,086,252
Chile	...	...	...	2,245,572	2,089,466	4,335,038
China	...	...	...	3,377,495	3,366,915	6,744,410
Denmark	...	...	...	3,988,909	3,989,483	7,978,392
France	...	...	...	15,600,607	16,002,269	31,602,876
Germany	...	...	...	11,544,906	11,604,848	23,149,754
Holland	...	...	...	5,719,280	5,689,364	11,408,644
Italy	...	...	...	7,280,921	6,790,922	14,071,843
Japan†	...	...	...	1,727,232	1,599,135	3,326,367
Mexico	...	...	...	1,680,696	1,499,010	3,179,706
Portugal	...	...	...	5,544,000	5,538,000	11,082,000
Russia in Europe	...	...	...	5,838,862	5,804,532	11,643,394
Spain	...	...	...	11,738,414	11,607,387	23,345,801
Sweden	...	...	...	5,621,909	5,663,446	11,285,355
Norway	...	...	...	2,914,916	2,852,942	5,767,858
United States ‡	...	...	...	15,394,211	15,410,710	30,804,921
Uruguay	...	...	...	1,429,661	1,283,049	2,712,710
Total	...	...	...	121,704,773	120,280,413	241,985,186

109. Ten vessels were built in Victoria during the year 1892. These were small, the aggregate burden being only 1,231 tons. The vessels registered numbered 19, of an average burden of 267 tons. The following were the classes and sizes of the vessels:—

Vessels built
and
registered.

* Including coasting trade, but exclusive of Hungary.

† The tonnage of Japanese vessels is that of vessels of foreign type only.

‡ Exclusive of the Lake trade between the United States and Canada.

VESSELS BUILT AND REGISTERED, 1892.

Vessels Built.			Vessels Registered.			
Description.	No.	Tons.	Description.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Steamers ...	2	523	Steamers ...	5	2,703	68
Sailing vessels ...	8	708	Barges ...	5	531	5
			Barques ...	3	1,127	12
			Schooners ...	2	195	9
			Ketch ...	1	60	3
			Steam Dredge ...	1	426	20
			Cutters ...	2	37	5
Total ...	10	1,231	Total ...	19	5,079	122

Vessels on
Victorian
register.

110. The vessels on the Victorian register, and therefore, presumedly, Victorian owned, were as follow on the 31st December, 1892, the ports of their registration being distinguished :—

VESSELS OWNED IN VICTORIA, 1892.

Port.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Melbourne ...	150	44,807	274	44,235	424	89,042
Geelong ...	...	...	4	358	4	358
Port Fairy ...	2	293	3	72	5	365
Portland ...	1	328	1	22	2	350
Total ...	153	45,428	282	44,687	435	90,115

Vessels on
registers of
Austral-
asian
colonies.

111. The following is a statement of the number and net tonnage of vessels on the registers of all the Australasian colonies and Fiji on the 30th June, 1893* :—

VESSELS OWNED IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 30TH JUNE, 1893.

Colony.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Victoria ...	154	50,827	288	44,418	442	95,245
New South Wales ...	478	53,232	501	57,350	979	110,582
Queensland ...	92	13,110	124	10,027	216	23,137
South Australia ...	94	15,550	228	24,932	322	40,482
Western Australia ...	9	735	145	5,350	154	6,085
Tasmania ...	57	7,843	174	11,185	231	19,028
New Zealand ...	173	38,811	303	32,844	476	71,655
Total ...	1,057	180,108	1,763	186,106	2,820	366,214
Fiji ...	...	...	5	161	5	161

* Figures kindly furnished by the Marine Underwriters' Association of Victoria Limited. A table showing the number of vessels owned in various countries was published in the *Victorian Year-Book* 1890-91, Volume II., paragraph 105.

112. The licences issued in 1892 to lighters numbered 90, and to boats 652. The former were to be employed in the conveyance of goods, and the latter for ferry, passenger, and other purposes. Lighters and boats.

113. In 1892 the Melbourne Harbor Trust* possessed thirteen dredges, having an aggregate lifting capacity of 4,600 tons per hour under ordinary circumstances, but varying according to the character of the material dredged, whether silt, sand, clay, rotten rock, etc. Of the above dredges, four are centre-ladder, three end-cutting, three side-cutting, and three grab dredges or silt cranes. One of the principal is a hopper dredge, and this vessel can, when required, take her own dredging to sea. One side-cutting dredge which was added to the Trust's plant in 1891 will lift 400 tons per hour. This dredge was built by the Melbourne Coal, Shipping, and Engineering Company Limited, at a cost of £31,280. Dredges.

114. The total quantity of dredgings actually raised in 1892 amounted to 2,805,327 cubic yards, viz., 1,510,476 cubic yards from the Bay, and 1,294,851 cubic yards from the River. Since the establishment of the Trust the River dredgings have amounted to 12,089,764 cubic yards, and the Bay dredgings to 9,088,156 cubic yards, making a total of 21,177,920 cubic yards. Of the dredgings, 11,810,956 cubic yards were deposited at sea, and 9,366,964 cubic yards were landed for roads and reclamation works. The average cost of dredging in 1892 was 5·51d. per cubic yard. Silt raised.

115. The number of post offices in Victoria in 1892 was 1,766, as compared with 1,729 in the previous year. The number of letters, packets, and newspapers which passed through them have not been returned since 1890, but for that year they were as follow :— Postal returns.

POSTAL RETURNS, 1890.

				Number despatched and received.
Letters	...	...	...	62,526,448†
Newspapers	...	...	...	22,729,005
Packets and parcels	...	...	...	7,491,316
Total	...	...	...	<u>92,746,769</u>

116. The letters despatched and received in 1890 were in the proportion of 56 to each head of the population of that year. Letters per head.

117. The dead and irregularly-posted letters numbered, in 1891, 450,965; and in 1892, 457,929. In the former year 7,503, and in the Dead letters, etc.

* For particulars relating to the constitution of the Trust, and of the works proposed to be carried out, see edition of this work for 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraphs 108 to 110. For revenue and expenditure of the Trust and loans raised, see tables following paragraphs 295 and 379 in Vol. I.

† Including 1,530,180 post cards.

latter year 5,187, contained articles of value. The total value of notes, cheques, cash, etc., included, in 1891, was £9,735, and in 1892, £8,297; for about 92 per cent. of the amount in such cases owners are usually found. In 1891, 10,128 letters, and in 1892, 7,598, were without addresses or were imperfectly addressed. Cash, cheques, etc., to the value of £3,000 in 1891, and £896 in 1892, were enclosed in envelopes without correspondence. In 1891, 2,305 letters, and in 1892, 5,314 letters were refused by the persons to whom addressed, chiefly on account of postal charges. Under the provisions of the *Post Office Act* authorizing the return of undelivered letters within any period stated by the sender about 150 letters are dealt with daily. Thirty-four letters in 1891, and 57 in 1892, bore obliterated or defaced stamps. Besides letters, 12,362 packets and 90,969 newspapers were received at the Dead Letter Office during the year 1892; most of the letters and packets were returned or delivered, but the newspapers were generally destroyed.

Disposal of
dead
letters.

118. The dead and irregularly-posted letters were dealt with as follow in the two years:—

DISPOSAL OF DEAD AND IRREGULARLY POSTED LETTERS,
1891 AND 1892.

			1891.		1892.
Returned, delivered, etc.	...	...	403,311	...	394,122
Destroyed or on hand	...	...	47,654	...	63,807
			<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	...	...	450,965	...	457,929
			<hr/>		<hr/>

Parcel post.

119. The following information relating to the Parcel Post has been furnished for this work by the Deputy Postmaster-General. The Victorian share of the postage for British, Colonial, and Foreign Parcel Posts for 1892 was £1,828, and the duty collected and paid to the Customs Department was £3,843:—

THE INLAND PARCEL POST.

An increase of business of about 5 per cent. took place in the year 1892. The number of Inland Parcels posted was 188,302, and the postage paid on them amounted to £9,076, as against 179,582 parcels and £8,610 for postage for the year 1891.

INTERCOLONIAL PARCEL POSTS.

A Parcel Post Exchange has now been established with all the colonies; that with New South Wales, however, having commenced only from the 1st October, 1893. Parcels to these colonies are limited to 11lbs. weight. The number of inter-colonial parcels received in 1892 was 4,070, and the number despatched 12,275. The charges for Intercolonial Parcel Post are 8d. for 1lb. or under, and 6d. for each additional lb. up to limit of weight.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN PARCEL POSTS.

In 1892 the total number of parcels received was 13,739, and the number despatched was 5,414, or 19,153 in all, as compared with a total of 20,459 parcels in 1891. At first the business was almost solely confined to presents, now it is being used for mercantile purposes, and is made the medium for the consignment of watches, diamonds, jewellery, works of art, etc. The charge between Victoria and the United Kingdom is now 1s. 6d. for a 2lb. parcel and 9d. for each extra lb.

PARCEL POST WITH INDIA AND THE EAST.

The parcels exchanged between India and the East and Victoria increased from 659 for 1891 to 831 for 1892.

120. Prior to 1890 the postal returns of the various Australasian colonies were not compiled on a uniform basis. In the following table, for the year 1891, however, the figures are fairly comparable; the numbers posted in the colony (counted once) being added to those received from abroad:—

POSTAL RETURNS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.*

Colony.	Number of Post Offices.	Letters Despatched and Received.		Newspapers Despatched and Received.	
		Total Number.	Number per Head.	Total Number.	Number per Head.
Victoria† ...	1,729	62,526,448	55·90	22,729,005	20·32
New South Wales ..	1,385	64,153,600	56·10	42,517,300	37·18
Queensland ...	903	15,345,842	37·91	11,896,148	29·39
South Australia ...	629	17,836,092	56·18	8,883,103	27·98
Western Australia ...	188	3,904,772	76·20	2,976,895	58·09
Total ...	4,834	163,766,754	53·45	89,002,451	29·05
Tasmania ...	315	5,852,381	39·29	5,376,142	36·09
New Zealand ...	1,231	26,537,545	42·14	11,312,200	17·96
Grand Total ...	6,380	196,156,680	51·05	105,690,793	27·50

121. It will be observed that the post offices in Victoria exceeded those in New South Wales by 344, or about a fourth; the business done cannot be compared, as the Victorian post office has not been able to keep any account thereof since 1890. So far as the establishment of post offices is concerned, Victoria appears to afford much greater facilities to correspondents than any other colony in the group. This is made plain by the following figures:—

Victoria has a post office to every 51 square miles.			
Tasmania	„	84	„
New Zealand	„	85	„
New South Wales	„	223	„
Queensland	„	740	„
South Australia	„	1,436	„
Western Australia	„	5,191	„

* For later information, see Appendix C. post.
† The figures (except those representing the number of post offices) are for 1890, those for 1891 not having been furnished.

Order of colonies in respect to correspondence per head.

122. Excluding Victoria, the figures for which are not available, the following is the position of the colonies in respect to the number of letters and newspapers per head :—

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS TO THE POPULATION.

Order according to Letters per Head.	Order according to Newspapers per Head.
1. Western Australia.	1. Western Australia.
2. South Australia.	2. New South Wales.
3. New South Wales.	3. Tasmania.
4. New Zealand.	4. Queensland.
5. Tasmania.	5. South Australia.
6. Queensland.	6. New Zealand.

Correspondence per head in Victoria, 1890.

123. In 1890, that being the last year in which an account was kept of the business done in the Victorian post office, the proportion of letters per head was higher than in any of the other Australasian colonies except Western Australia, but the proportion of newspapers per head was lower than in any except New Zealand.

Postal returns of United Kingdom.

124. The following are the postal returns of the United Kingdom for the year 1891-2* :—

POSTAL RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1891-2.*

Country.	Millions delivered in 1891-2 of—		
	Letters.	Newspapers and Packets.	Total.
England and Wales ...	1,516	554	2,070
Scotland ...	147	62	209
Ireland ...	105	42	147
Total United Kingdom	1,768†	658	2,426

Proportion of letters to population of United Kingdom.

125. Per head of population, 52 letters (exclusive of post cards) were delivered in England and Wales, 36 in Scotland, and 22 in Ireland, during 1891-2. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole, the letters delivered in that year were in the proportion of 47 to each inhabitant, or with post cards in the proportion of 53 to each inhabitant.

Rates of Foreign postage.

126. Since the 1st October, 1891, when all the Australasian colonies joined the Postal Union, the following rates of postage have been chargeable on correspondence addressed to all countries outside Australasia :—

* The postal year referred to commenced with the second quarter of 1891, and ended with the first quarter of 1892.

† Exclusive of 241½ millions of post cards.

POSTAL UNION CHARGES.

Letters—For every $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or under	...	...	...	...	2½d.
Post Cards	...	...	...	each	1½d.
Reply Post Cards	...	...	...	„	3d.
Newspapers (excepting those addressed to places in the United Kingdom), for 4oz. or under	...	...	...	...	1d.
Each additional 2oz. or fraction thereof	...	...	...	...	½d.
Newspapers addressed to places in the United Kingdom, irrespective of weight	...	...	...	each	1d.
(a) Commercial Papers, 5oz. or under	...	...	...	...	2½d.
„ „ each additional 2oz. or under	...	...	...	...	1d.
(b) Printed Papers (other than Newspapers), for every 2oz. or under	...	...	...	...	1d.
(c) Patterns and Samples, for every 2oz. or under	...	...	...	...	1d.
Registration Fee	...	...	...	...	3d.
Acknowledgment of delivery of a Registered Article	...	...	...	...	2½d.

127. The following information respecting the various lines conveying mails between Australia and Europe has been supplied for this work by the Deputy Postmaster-General of Victoria:—

Ocean mail services.

- (a.) The weekly service conducted, since the 1st February, 1888, by means of alternate fortnightly trips made by vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Companies respectively between Adelaide and Italy. These companies are subsidized to the extent of £170,000 per annum, towards which £95,000 is contributed by the Imperial Government, and the balance by Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and Western Australia according to population, the amount payable by Victoria in 1893-4 being £26,363. The contracts will continue until the 31st January, 1895.
- (b.) The monthly service *via* Torres Straits, carried out between Queensland and Great Britain by the British-India Company, which receives a subsidy of £55,000 per annum from Queensland, but is required—in consideration of the subsidy—to carry immigrants for £16 per head.
- (c.) The monthly service between Sydney and San Francisco, undertaken by the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, between Sydney and Honolulu, and between Honolulu and San Francisco by a local company. The existing annual contract will expire in November, 1893. The amount payable by New South Wales as subsidy to this company for 1893 was £4,000, and the amount paid in 1892 by New Zealand was £23,756.
- (d.) The monthly service carried out by the Messageries Maritimes Company, subsidized by the French Government; the vessels of the company running between Marseilles and New Caledonia by way of the principal Australian ports.
- (e.) In addition to the foregoing, a four-weekly service, subsidized by the German Government, runs between Brindisi and Australia.

128. The subsidy to the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Companies is paid by the different colonies according to the terms of the contract.* All the Australasian colonies now contribute except New Zealand. Fiji joined in contribution from the 1st October, 1890, the proportion paid by it (about £47 annually) being divided amongst the other contributing colonies. Omitting Fiji, the amounts of

Subsidy payable by each colony.

* For an account of the terms of the mail contract, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. II., paragraph 276, *et seq.*

subsidy due for the two years ended 31st January, 1894, by each contributing colony are as follow :—

FEDERAL MAIL SUBSIDY PAYABLE BY EACH COLONY,
1892 AND 1893.

Colony.	Amount of Contribution Payable.	
	1892-3.	1893-4.
	£	£
Victoria	26,595	26,363
New South Wales	26,767	26,724
Queensland	9,425	9,519
South Australia	7,483	7,608
Western Australia	1,224	1,326
Tasmania	3,506	3,460
Total	75,000	75,000

129. The average time and the fastest time occupied in the transmission of letters from Australia to London, and *vice versa*, by means of various routes, during 1892, were as follow :—

TIME OCCUPIED BY MAILS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND
AUSTRALIA, 1892.

Service.	London to Australia.		Australia to London.	
	Average Time.	Quickest Time.	Average Time.	Quickest Time.
	dys. hrs.	dys. hrs.	dys. hrs.	dys. hrs.
Melbourne, <i>via</i> Brindisi and Ceylon (P. and O. steamers)	32 4 $\frac{1}{30}$	28 12 $\frac{1}{12}$	33 8 $\frac{1}{20}$	31 22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Melbourne, <i>via</i> Brindisi or Naples (Orient steamers)	32 8 $\frac{2}{30}$	28 19 $\frac{3}{4}$	32 9 $\frac{1}{6}$	30 13 $\frac{2}{3}$
Melbourne, <i>via</i> Marseilles (French steamers)	31 0	30 0	30 17 $\frac{4}{80}$	28 0 $\frac{5}{6}$
Sydney, <i>via</i> San Francisco (Pacific steamers)	39 7 $\frac{5}{13}$	37 0	37 9 $\frac{3}{13}$	37 0
Brisbane, <i>via</i> Brindisi and Torres Straits (British-India steamers)	46 18 $\frac{5}{12}$	45 15 $\frac{1}{15}$	...	...
Melbourne (German contract steamers)	35 0	30 0	36 0	32 0

130. It will be remarked that the mails *en route* to Australia were, on the average, delivered in quicker time by the P. and O. than by the Orient steamers, and those *en route* to London were on the average delivered in quicker time by the latter than by the former. The quickest time occupied in the conveyance of mails to Melbourne, in 1892, was by a P. and O. steamer, in 28 days 13 hours, and the

quickest time to London was by an Orient steamer in 30 days 13 $\frac{2}{3}$ hours.

131. On comparing the times of delivery of Victorian mails by the P. and O. steamers with those in the previous year, it appears that in their conveyance from London the average was shorter by 23 hours 55 minutes, and to London shorter by 12 hours 17 minutes in 1892 than in 1891; whilst the average time occupied in the delivery of mails carried by the Orient steamers was shorter between London and Melbourne by 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and between Melbourne and London by 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 1892 than in 1891.

Time
occupied
1891 and
1892 com-
pared.

132. The average time in 1892 occupied in transit of mails from London to Melbourne by the German line of steamers was 35 days, and the quickest time was 30 days. During the same year the average time of the mails between Melbourne and London was 36 days, and the quickest time was 32 days.

Time
occupied
by German
mail
service.

133. According to arrangements under the present Australian mail contract the time allowed for conveying letters from Melbourne to London averages 35 days 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and the time allowed from London to Melbourne averages 35 days 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The following is a statement of the times allowed each way for the two lines of mail steamers:—

Contract
time of
mail
steamers.

TIME ALLOWED FOR MAILS BETWEEN LONDON AND MELBOURNE.

Section.	Time Allowed.			
	Outwards (London towards Melbourne).		Homewards (Melbourne towards London).	
	dys.	hrs.	dys.	hrs.
Between London and Brindisi or Naples—by rail ...	2	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Brindisi or Naples and Adelaide—by sea ...	32	0	32	0
„ Adelaide and Melbourne—by rail ...	1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	0
Total Orient Steamers ...	35	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Extra allowance to P. and O. Steamers ...	0	12	0	12
Total P. and O. Steamers ...	36	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	21 $\frac{1}{2}$

134. A comparison of the cost of the Victorian subsidized mail service with the United Kingdom under the four-weekly contract in existence during 1879; under the fortnightly contract which expired in January, 1888, during the last year of its existence; and the cost in the last two years, under the weekly contract, is shown in the following table:—

Cost of
Victorian
mail ser-
vices with
Italy, 1879
to 1892.

COST TO VICTORIA OF CONTRACT MAIL SERVICE AT THREE PERIODS.

Items of Receipt and Payment.	Four-weekly. 1879.	Fort-nightly.	Weekly.	
		1887.	1891.	1892.
	£	£	£	£
PAYMENTS.				
Total amount of subsidy	90,000	85,000	26,383	26,576
Premiums for early arrival of mails	2,050	2,950	...	...
Cost of landing and shipping mails	242	23	129	166
Amount due to Great Britain... ..	...	230	73	...
Transit, Italy and France ... ..	...	...	6,366	6,000
„ Colonial ... ..	...	...	3,488	5,266
Total	92,292	88,203	36,439	38,008
RECEIPTS.				
Postages collected in Victoria	15,261	17,986	24,274	24,435
Amount chargeable to Great Britain	14,741	...	3,224	5,470
„ „ New South Wales	13,236	16,793		
„ „ South Australia	18,321	7,115		
„ „ Tasmania	3,866	3,377		
„ „ Western Australia	2,336	4,226		
„ „ Queensland	1,602	6,410		
„ „ New Zealand	9,094	1,876		
„ „ Fiji	80	82	381	882
„ „ Non-contributing colonies—	...	...
New contracts ... ..	...	...
„ „ France	1,100	...	...	...
„ „ Italy ... ..	...	515	...	...
Balance on Parcel Post Accounts ... ..	...	...	707	...
Total	79,637	58,380	28,586	30,787
Net Deficit	12,655	29,823	7,853	7,221

NOTE.—Since 1887 Victoria and several of the other colonies have become parties to a joint contract; previously Victoria had a separate contract on her own account.

Diminished
cost of con-
tract mail
service.

135. The four-weekly service in the last complete year of its existence (1879) cost Victoria somewhat less than £13,000; the fortnightly service cost at first only about £20,000, but eventually about £30,000 per annum. The existing weekly service was in 1890 not only self-supporting, but carried on at a profit of nearly £4,000; but the general reduction in the postal rates to the United Kingdom and other countries outside Australasia has had the effect of again creating a deficit, amounting in 1891 to not quite £8,000, and in 1892 to something over £7,000.

Net cost of
ocean mail
services.

136. The net cost to Victoria in 1892 of the minor mail services, viz., those *via* San Francisco and the Torres Straits, was £773, which added to the net cost of the Federal Service, £7,221, as shown in the

last table, makes a total net cost for all the ocean mail services of £7,994. The net cost for the last three years and for 1887 and 1883 was distributed as follows over the various mail services. No allowance has been made, on account of inland postage, for the cost of conveyance within the colony, and sorting, etc., of foreign mails :—

NET COST OF STEAM POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE.

Lines of Steamers.	Net Cost to Victoria.				
	1883.	1887.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£	£	£	£	£
P. and O. Service { Under joint Aus- Orient " { tralian subsidy since 1887 }	20,256	29,823	Cr. 3,891	7,853	7,221
	...	4,457			
San Francisco Service ...	2,500	3,000	4,552	171	749
Torres Straits " ...	44	30	40	28	24
French Service (Messageries Maritimes)	...	143	...	...	...
Total ...	22,800	37,453	701	8,052	7,994

137. Since the postage stamp has been made available for payment, not only of postage and the transmission of telegraphic messages, but of fees, stamp duty, and any other charges for which payment is required to be made in stamps, it has been found impossible to ascertain the true postal revenue as apart from amounts unconnected with postal business also collected by the Post Office, and the Postal authorities express themselves as consequently unable to determine whether the alterations made from time to time in the rates have proved a financial success or otherwise. The following is a statement of the amounts collected by the Post Office during the last two years :—

Postal
revenue.

REVENUE RECEIVED BY THE POST OFFICE, 1891 AND 1892.

Heads of Revenue:	Amount received in—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1891.	1892.		
	£	£	£	£
Stamps sold for—				
Telegrams ...	135,312	116,066	...	19,246
Parcels Post* ...	10,496	10,904	408	...
Postage, duties, fees, etc.† ...	536,664	507,707	...	28,957
Total Stamps ...	682,472	634,677	...	47,795†

* Including the Colony's share of the Intercolonial, British, and Foreign Parcels Post.

† The amounts in this line are collected by the Post Office, but a considerable proportion of the stamps sold are used for other than postal purposes, e.g., stamp duty, fees for registration, electoral purposes, etc. Collections in the Registrar-General's Department, formerly paid in stamps, but now taken in cash, are not included. For numbers of stamps issued, see table following paragraph 142 *post*.

‡ Net figures.

REVENUE RECEIVED BY THE POST OFFICE, 1891 AND 1892
—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Amount received in—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1891.	1892.		
	£	£	£	£
Private boxes, etc.	7,734	9,235	1,501	...
Commission on money orders... ..	15,276	15,466	190	...
Telephone Exchange subscriptions and private wires	38,384	39,591	1,207	...
Grand Total	743,866	698,969	...	44,897*

Government
corre-
spondence,
etc., trans-
mitted free.

138. It should be pointed out that no credit is taken by the Victorian Post Office for the value of Government correspondence, on which postage is not charged. In 1892 the value of Government telegrams transmitted was £5,950; and the amount which would have been derived from official correspondence, if charged for, was some years ago estimated at about £60,000. This information has not been furnished for any late year.

Increase in
letter
postage
rate.

139. On the 1st January, 1890, the rate of letter postage in Victoria was reduced from 2d. to 1d., but on the 12th September, 1892, the rate was again raised to 2d., it being provided, however, that the Act† under which the increase was legalized should only remain in force until the 30th June, 1894.

Postal ex-
penditure.

140. In 1892 the total ordinary expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department amounted to £655,720,‡ whilst the capital expenditure returned for the same year—which, however, is known to be understated—was set down as £40,318, which includes cost of extension of the General Post Office, Melbourne, etc. The ordinary expenditure, which shows a decrease of £14,534 over the corresponding amount in the previous year, includes all the annual charges—paid either by the Postal Department itself or by other Government Departments—in connexion with the maintenance of the postal and telegraphic services, with the exception of rent, or interest on capital expended on works and buildings. The ordinary and the capital expenditure in 1891 and 1892 were made up of the following items:—

* Net figures.

† 56 Vict., No. 1258.

‡ For estimated proportion of expenditure on account of the telegraph branch only, see paragraph 159 *post*.

EXPENDITURE IN CONNEXION WITH POST AND TELEGRAPHS,
1891 AND 1892.

Heads of Expenditure.	1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
ORDINARY.	£	£	£	£
Salaries and wages	325,030	332,483	7,453	...
Contingencies	131,377	115,444	...	15,933
Mail service, inland	136,023	124,635	...	11,388
" " British and foreign ...	40,707	37,400	...	3,307
Gratuities to masters of vessels ...	3,161	4,190	1,029	...
Cable subsidy, duplicate service ...	13,799	13,969	170	...
" " Tasmanian ... ..	...	1,718	1,718	...
" guarantee* for reduced rates	8,000	15,509	7,509	...
Cost of printing, books, forms, stamps, etc.†	12,157	10,372	...	1,785
Total	670,254	655,720	...	14,534‡
CAPITAL.				
Telephone lines§	} 32,022	{ 8,971 }	...	16,290
Telephone exchanges§		{ 6,761 }		
Pneumatic tubes ... ..	...	3,124	3,124	...
Erection and extension of offices||	60,898	21,462	...	39,436
Total	92,920	40,318	...	52,602‡
Grand Total	763,174	696,038	...	67,136‡

141. The amount paid by the Postal Department in 1892 for the conveyance of Inland Mails was £124,635, of which £61,445 was paid to the Victorian Railways. The number of miles travelled with mails during the year was 4,716,591 by road, and 4,548,560 by rail, or 9,265,151 in all. Whence it follows the average cost per mile of conveying mails by either road or rail was nearly $3\frac{1}{4}$ d. The total length of the inland mail service is about 19,800 miles, of which 322 miles is the length of new services opened in 1892. Cost of inland mail service.

142. Since the 1st January, 1884, only one kind of stamp has been used for the payment of postage, fees, and duty, also—since the first July, 1884—for telegrams. An accurate account is kept of the value of paid telegrams transmitted; but in other respects it is impossible to say what proportion is actually used for each of the other purposes indicated. Some idea, however, may be formed of the general tendency of the various branches of the stamp revenue from Stamps issued.

* Commencing 1st May, 1891.

† Figures furnished by the Government printer.

‡ Net figures.

§ Chiefly cost of construction, but repairs also included.

|| Expenditure defrayed by Public Works Department. The amounts, which relate to the financial years, are incomplete, as the Post Offices often form part of buildings erected for general public purposes.

year to year by arranging the stamps issued from the General Post Office, with their value, according to their denomination, and the purposes for which they were probably required. Such a statement affords an indication that the revenue from stamps used for postal purposes increased by about $7\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. in 1892 as compared with the previous year; but that after allowing for stamps used for telegrams—the value of which is known to have fallen off by $14\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.,* the revenue from stamps required for duty and fees decreased by over 20 per cent. The following are the numbers and nominal values of postal and duty stamps issued from the General Post Office, in the last two years:—

STAMPS ISSUED, 1891 AND 1892.

Denomination.	Number in—		Value in—	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
<i>Adhesive.</i>				
One penny†	60,579,082	50,980,455	£ 252,413	£ 212,419
Twopenny	3,712,414	11,858,451	30,937	98,821
Others, up to fivepenny	15,838,504	13,880,152	57,034	54,980
Total (for postage and receipts chiefly)	80,130,000	76,719,058	340,384	366,220
Sixpenny to one shilling (for telegrams, duty, and fees chiefly)	3,623,572	3,164,727	107,150	94,027
Others (do.)	448,980	378,843	179,182	124,178
<i>Impressed.</i>				
One penny (duty on cheques, etc.) ...	10,579,136	9,659,131	44,080	40,246
Sixpenny and one shilling (duty chiefly)	284,232	311,087	9,933	10,623
Others	132,212	127,209	23,547	28,231
Total (for telegrams, duty, and fees chiefly)	15,068,132	13,640,997	363,892	297,305
Grand Total	95,198,132	90,360,055	704,276	663,525

Commission on sale of stamps.

143. The value of commission paid in stamps to bank managers and licensed vendors of duty stamps (or those they replace) was £8,706 in 1891, and £7,821 in 1892.

Deficit in postal department of New South Wales.

144. Complete particulars of the finances of the Postal Department of New South Wales are found in the Report of the Postmaster-General of that colony for 1892, and the result on the year's working

* See table following paragraph 137 ante.
† Including wrappers and stamped envelopes.

of the Postal, Telegraphic, and Money Order Branches is a deficit of £118,750, exclusive of interest on cost of construction of telegraph lines and on cost of buildings owned by the Government, which would increase the deficit to £179,670. In comparing with Victoria, it should be borne in mind that Government correspondence and telegrams are charged for in New South Wales, but not in Victoria. The following are the figures :—

ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF POST AND TELEGRAPH
DEPARTMENT IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 1892.*

REVENUE—

Postal Branch ...	...	...	...	£447,946	
Money Order do....	...	...	...	19,309	
Electric Telegraphs	...	...	...	185,014	
Total ...	...	...	...		£652,269

EXPENDITURE—

Postal Branch ...	...	...	...	£447,726	
Money Order do....	...	...	...	269,791	
Electric Telegraphs	...	...	...	22,601	
By other Government Departments†	...	...	...	30,898	
Total ...	...	...	...		771,016

Loss ...	...	...	...	...	£118,747
Add Interest on Cost of Construction of Telegraphs	32,077
„ „ „ Buildings owned by Government	28,844

TOTAL DEFICIT	£179,668
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145. The following are the numbers of male and female officers Postal staff. employed under the Victorian Postal Department in 1892. The figures do not include mail contractors, etc. :—

POST OFFICE STAFF, 1892.

Males ...	...	...	...	...	2,551
Females	...	...	...	...	389
Total	...	..	...	...	2,940

146. Money order offices in Victoria in connection with the Post Money orders. Office had been established in 446 places up to the end of 1892. Besides the issue and payment of money orders at these places, such orders are issued in favour of Victoria, and Victorian orders are paid not only in Great Britain and Ireland, and the various Australasian colonies, but in most of the other principal countries of the world.

* In addition to ordinary receipts and expenditure, the interest derived from investment of Savings Bank deposits amounted to £90,355 ; whilst the interest credited to depositors amounted to £81,781, there being an excess of receipts under this head of £8,574.

† Exclusive of furniture and repairs and additions to buildings.

The following is a comparative statement of the business in the last two years :—

MONEY ORDERS,* 1891 AND 1892.

Year.	Number of Money Order Offices.	Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.	
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1891 ...	443	258,776	£ 767,757	244,453	£ 761,120
1892 ...	446	267,732	756,309	255,801	779,442
Increase ...	3	8,956	...	11,348	18,322
Decrease ...	...	...	11,448	...	...

Rates of commission on money orders.

147. The commission on money orders is sixpence for sums not exceeding £5 to places in Victoria, and for sums not exceeding £2 to places in the other Australasian colonies ; whilst an extra sixpence is charged for every additional £5 in the former, and for every additional £3 and £2 alternately in the latter case. To the United Kingdom and most other countries outside of Australasia, the scale is as follows :—Not exceeding £2, one shilling ; from £2 to £5 two shillings and sixpence ; from £5 to £7, three shillings and sixpence ; from £7 to £10, five shillings. Money orders may be made payable by telegraph either in the colony or to any of the other Australasian colonies (except New Zealand) on payment, in addition to the above rates, for a message of ten† words. Money orders are granted for sums not exceeding £20 to any of the Australasian colonies, China, India, or the United States, and for sums not exceeding £10 to other countries.

Money re-mitted to United Kingdom and from neighbouring colonies.

148. The number and value of money orders issued in favour of the United Kingdom have always been much greater than the number and value of those received therefrom ; but the reverse has been the case with orders between Victoria and the neighbouring colonies. The net amount remitted to the United Kingdom by this means in 1892 was a third less than that in 1887, and slightly less than that in 1882 ; but the net amount received from the neighbouring colonies, although larger by a sixth than that in 1887, was less by more than a third than that in 1882. The following table shows the net transactions with the United Kingdom and the neighbouring colonies during 1892 and the first year of the two previous quinquennia :—

* Exclusive of postal notes, for which see paragraphs 154 and 155 *post*.
† Six words in the case of Victoria.

MONEY ORDERS.—NET TRANSACTIONS WITH UNITED KINGDOM AND NEIGHBOURING COLONIES, 1882, 1887, AND 1892.

Year.	Money Orders sent to, in excess of those received from, the United Kingdom.		Money Orders received from, in excess of those sent to, the Neighbouring Colonies.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£
1882	14,208	47,417	36,869	127,516
1887	21,297	66,056	18,030	70,550
1892	16,157	44,275	8,789	82,165

149. In New South Wales the money orders issued in 1892 numbered 522,805, and were of a total value of £1,762,713; those paid numbered 561,164, and were of a total value of £1,739,812. Comparing these figures with those of Victoria, it appears that in the same year the money orders issued and paid in New South Wales exceeded those in this colony by 107 per cent. in number, and by 128 per cent. in value. It should be pointed out, however, that if, in Victoria, postal notes were included with money orders, the number would be more than trebled, and the value increased by nearly one-third.

Money orders in New South Wales.

150. The average value of money orders (exclusive of postal notes) issued in Victoria was £2 19s. 4d. in 1891, and £2 16s. 6d. in 1892. The average value of those issued in New South Wales was £3 4s. 7d. in 1891, and £3 7s. 5d. in 1892, the latter being 10s. 11d. above the average value of those in Victoria during the same year.

Average value of money orders.

151. The money orders issued in each division of the United Kingdom in 1891 were of the following number and amount:—

Money orders in United Kingdom.

MONEY ORDERS* IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1891.

Country.	Money Orders Issued.	
	Number.	Amount.
		£
England and Wales	7,342,299	20,471,068
Scotland	1,021,698	2,573,456
Ireland	542,579	1,339,045
Total United Kingdom ...	8,906,576	24,383,569

152. The average value of each money order issued during 1891 in England was £2 15s. 9d., in Scotland £2 10s. 5d., and in Ireland

Average value of money orders in United Kingdom.

* Exclusive of money orders issued in the United Kingdom for payment abroad, which numbered 390,575, of the value of £1,078,550.

£2 9s. 4d., or in the United Kingdom £2 14s. 9d. By reference to a previous paragraph,* it will be found that during 1891 the average value of money orders issued exceeded by 4s. 7d. in Victoria, and by 9s. 10d. in New South Wales, the average value of those issued in the United Kingdom.

Proportion
of money
orders to
population.

153. To every 100 of the population 23 money orders were issued in Victoria during 1892, which proportion is the same as that in the two previous years. To every 100 of the population, 44 money orders were issued in New South Wales in 1892; whilst, in 1891, 25 were issued in England, 25 in Scotland, and 12 in Ireland.

Postal notes.

154. Postal notes were first issued in Victoria on the 1st January, 1885. These notes are of various amounts up to a maximum of £1; and the poundage therefor varies from ½d. for notes of the value of 1s. or 1s. 6d. to 3d. for notes of from 10s. to 20s.† Victorian postal notes are payable at all money order offices in South Australia and Tasmania, and postal notes issued in the latter colonies are payable in Victoria, a further charge being paid by the payee, equal to the commission first paid. The total number of notes paid in 1892 (including intercolonial notes issued and paid) was 589,992, valued at £241,549; showing an increase of about 97,000 in the number and £39,800 in the value, or of about one-fifth as compared with 1891.‡ The following were the numbers and amounts of Victorian and intercolonial notes paid in the last two years:—

POSTAL NOTES, 1891 AND 1892.

Where Issued or Paid.	Number.		Value.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Victorian Notes paid in Victoria ...	468,775	565,209	£ 192,667	£ 232,054
" " " other Colonies	7,257	8,260	3,376	3,810
Notes of other Colonies paid in Victoria	16,889	16,523	5,740	5,685
Total	492,921	589,992	201,783§	241,549§

Denomina-
tions of
postal
notes.

155. The following are the denominations, numbers, and nominal values of the *Victorian* postal notes issued and paid during the year 1892:—

* See paragraph 150 *ante*.
† For a description of postal notes, see issue of this work for 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraph 160.
‡ It should be pointed out that, if postal notes were reckoned in the same manner as money orders, the numbers in 1892 would be:—Notes issued—number 573,469, value £235,864; notes paid—number 581,732, value £237,739.
§ Exclusive of stamps affixed to notes paid in Victoria, the value of them in 1892 was £460—viz., £376 on Victorian, and £84 on notes of other colonies.

VICTORIAN POSTAL NOTES, 1892.

Denomination.		Number.	Nominal Value.		
s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1	0	19,090	954	10	0
1	6	12,843	963	4	6
2	0	29,766	2,976	12	0
2	6	32,990	4,123	15	0
3	0	42,116	6,317	8	0
3	6	26,050	4,558	15	0
4	0	45,510	9,102	0	0
4	6	27,219	6,124	5	6
5	0	69,336	17,334	0	0
7	6	31,481	11,805	7	6
10	0	93,828	46,914	0	0
10	6	17,939	9,417	19	6
15	0	40,116	30,087	0	0
20	0	85,185	85,185	0	0
Total	...	573,469	235,863	17	0

156. Telegraphic communication exists in Victoria between 818 stations (including 432 railway telegraph stations) within her borders. Her lines are connected besides with the lines of New South Wales, and, by means of them, with Queensland and the submarine cable to New Zealand; also with the lines of South Australia, and, by their means, with Western Australia, the Eastern Archipelago, Asia, Europe, and America; also with a submarine cable to Tasmania. Over two-fifths of the line and more than one-third of the wire are worked in connexion with the Government railways, but are for the most part also available for the use of the public; the remainder are under the Postal and Telegraph Department. In 1892, as compared with the previous year, the number of stations increased by 31, and the miles of wire in operation by 49. The following are the particulars for the two years:—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS, 1891 AND 1892.

Under the control of the		Number of Stations.	Miles Open.	
			Line (poles).	Wire.
Postal Department ...	...	386	4,072	9,141
Railway Department	...	432	3,040	4,897*
Total, 1892	...	818	7,112	14,038
„ 1891	...	787	7,170	13,989
Increase	...	31	— 58†	49

NOTE.—Telephone lines are not included.

* Of this extent, about 3,900 miles is available for use of the public.

† Decrease.

Telegrams
and cost to
senders,
1891 and
1892.

157. The number of telegrams transmitted in 1892 was about 2,723,000, and cost the senders about £183,500. As compared with the previous year, the former decreased by over 342,000 or by 11 per cent., and the latter by £17,437 or by over 8½ per cent. Of the total number of messages, five-sixths were inland telegrams, and rather less than one-eighth were to the neighbouring colonies. The returns for the two years are shown in the following table:—

TELEGRAMS AND COST TO SENDERS, 1891 AND 1892.

Whence Transmitted.	Number of Telegrams Transmitted.		Increase+ Decrease—	Cost to Senders.		Increase+ Decrease—
	1891.	1892.		1891.	1892.	
				£	£	£
Paid—Inland ...	2,550,672	2,277,410	—273,262	87,006	76,289	—10,717
„ To neighbouring colonies	411,028	337,471	—73,557	50,555	42,129	—8,426
„ To Europe and East	13,682	16,063	+ 2,381	57,656	59,220	+ 1,564
Unpaid—O.H.M. Service	89,969	92,152	+ 2,183	5,808	5,950	+ 142
Total ...	3,065,351	2,723,096	—342,255*	201,025	183,588	—17,437*

NOTE.—The numbers received from abroad are not included.

Telegraph
revenue.

158. The actual revenue derived from telegrams in 1892 was exceeded by that in 1891 by £19,246, the amounts in the two years being as follow†:—

TELEGRAPH REVENUE, 1891 AND 1892.

1891	...	...	...	...	£135,312
1892	...	...	..	...	116,066
Decrease ...				...	£19,246

Telegraph
revenue and
expenditure
compared.

159. For the financial year ended 30th June, 1890, it was estimated by the postal authorities that the sum which should be fairly charged to the Telegraph Branch of the Department, exclusive of the cost of construction of telegraph lines, the cable subsidies, and the interest on the capital cost of works and buildings, was £184,923. Deducting from this amount the revenue for the year, viz., £131,013,

* Net figures.
† For particulars of the Telegraph charges in Victoria, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraph 166.

a net deficiency is shown of £53,910.* The deficiency would be increased to £68,465 if the amount paid on account of cable subsidies were added. There is no later information.

160. The following table shows the number of miles of electric telegraph open, with their proportion to area and population, in each of the Australasian colonies at the end of 1892 :—

Telegraphs
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1892.

Colony.	Number of Miles of Telegraph Open.		Miles of Line.	
	Line.	Wire.	Per 1,000 Square Miles.	Per 100,000 Inhabitants.
Victoria ...	7,112	14,038	80·9	609
New South Wales ...	14,090	26,443	45·6	1,177
Queensland ...	9,996	17,646	14·9	2,373
South Australia ...	5,493	10,779	6·1	1,631
Western Australia ...	3,288	4,013	3·3	5,604
Total ...	39,979	72,919	13·5	1,257
Tasmania† ...	2,222	3,749	84·2	1,451
New Zealand‡ ...	5,479	13,459	52·4	843
Grand Total ...	47,680	90,127	15·5	1,197

NOTE.—Including railway telegraphs in all the colonies except New Zealand ; but telephone lines and wire are excluded, except in the case of New South Wales.

161. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood at the end of 1892 in regard to the number of miles of electric telegraph line open in each :—

Order of
colonies in
respect to
length of
telegraphs.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO LENGTH OF TELEGRAPH LINE OPEN, 1892.

1. New South Wales.	4. South Australia.	6. Western Australia.
2. Queensland.	5. New Zealand.	7. Tasmania.
3. Victoria.		

162. In proportion to area, Victoria had, in 1892, a somewhat smaller extent of telegraph line than Tasmania, but a much larger extent than any other colony ; in proportion to population, however, Victoria was at the bottom of the list. The order of the colonies in regard to the proportion of telegraph line to area is almost the reverse of that to population, as will be observed by the following lists :—

Order of
colonies in
respect to
ratio of
telegraphs
to area and
population.

* See Report of the Post Office and Telegraph Department for 1890, page 38.
† Including 366 miles of submarine cable.
‡ Including 226 miles of submarine cable.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO RATIO OF TELEGRAPH LINE
TO AREA AND POPULATION, 1892.

Proportion to Area.	Proportion to Population.
1. Tasmania.	1. Western Australia.
2. Victoria.	2. Queensland.
3. New Zealand.	3. South Australia.
4. New South Wales.	4. Tasmania.
5. Queensland.	5. New South Wales.
6. South Australia.	6. New Zealand.
7. Western Australia.	7. Victoria.

Telephone
wire in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

163. In addition to the telegraph wire, the following lengths of telephone wire were in use in 1892 in the five colonies named:—
Victoria 9,460 miles, New Zealand 3,160 miles, South Australia 2,132 miles, Western Australia 642 miles, and Tasmania 556 miles. In New South Wales telephone is not distinguished from telegraph wire, and in Queensland it is not returned. The Telephone Exchanges in Victoria had 2,414 subscribers, in New South Wales 2,354, in Queensland 705, in South Australia 1,070, in Western Australia 197, in Tasmania 711, and in New Zealand 3,811.

Messages
in Aus-
tralasian
colonies.

164. From the following figures, which show the extent to which electric telegraphy is made use of in the various colonies, it would appear that in 1892 most messages were transmitted* in Victoria, the next largest number in New South Wales, and the next in New Zealand:—

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES* IN AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, 1892.

Number of Messages Transmitted.		Number of Messages Transmitted.	
Victoria ...	2,723,096	South Australia ...	765,143
New South Wales ...	2,578,197	Tasmania ...	329,334
New Zealand ...	1,904,143	Western Australia	252,110
Queensland ...	994,440	Total ...	9,546,463

Cost of con-
struction
and re-
venue of
Austral-
asian
telegraphs.

165. According to returns presented to the Intercolonial Postal and Telegraphic Conference of 1892, the following was the cost of construction of telegraphs in the colonies named, also the revenue derived therefrom. As, however, few, if any, of the colonies keep a regular capital account, and the postal and telegraph departments are generally carried on in the same buildings and under the same

* Exclusive of messages received from other colonies or countries. The figures for South Australia include only her own proportion of the international traffic; if the whole were included, it would increase the number of messages for that colony to 853,273—the messages passing through the colony in both directions being taken into account.

management, it is probable the cost is based in part on estimates, and cannot implicitly be relied on. The cost of buildings and instruments is, moreover, probably not included in the amount, except in the case of South Australia, and, perhaps, New South Wales :—

**COST OF CONSTRUCTION AND REVENUE OF TELEGRAPHS IN
THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.**

Colonies.	Miles Open.		Cost of Construction.		Revenue.	
	Line.	Wire.	Total.	Average per Mile of Line.	Total.	Average per Mile of Wire.
			£	£	£	£
Victoria	4,153	9,115	*345,297	87*	135,312	15·0
New South Wales ...	11,697	24,780	767,872	66	198,531	8·0
Queensland	9,973	17,622	835,764	84	93,300	5·3
South Australia ...	5,633	8,420	1,182,058	210	95,636	11·4
Tasmania	1,722	2,994	64,765	38	22,419	7·5
New Zealand	5,349	13,235	*578,154	114*	87,545†	6·6

NOTE.—The above figures relate solely to lines under the control of the Postal and Telegraph Departments, and are therefore exclusive of those managed by the Railway Department. Telephone line and wire are not included in the figures for Victoria or New Zealand, but are included in those of the other colonies. The averages were computed in the office of the Government Statist of Victoria.

166. During 1892 the number of telegrams which passed from Victoria to countries outside Australasia was 16,063, at a cost to senders of £59,220 ; and the number received from such countries was 16,454, at a cost to senders of £48,688. Taking the Australasian colonies as a whole, the number of foreign telegrams transmitted was 43,959, at a cost to senders of £131,164 ; and the number received was 44,171, at a cost of £130,632. Comparing 1892 with the previous year, the number of foreign telegrams transmitted increased by 10 per cent., and the number received by 12 per cent. ; the value of the former, however, owing to reduced rates which were in operation throughout the whole year, whilst they were only in force for a portion of the previous year, decreased by over 10 per cent., and that of the latter by 6 per cent. The following are the numbers transmitted from and received in each colony in 1892, the increase in that year being also shown :—

Telegrams to
and from
Europe
and other
countries.

* These figures relate to the year 1890.

† Exclusive of the value of Government telegrams (£26,071 in 1890).

CABLEGRAMS BETWEEN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND EUROPE
AND ASIA, 1892.

Colony.	Transmitted.		Received.	
	Number of Messages.	Cost to Senders.	Number of Messages.	Cost to Senders.
		£		£
Victoria ...	16,063	59,220	16,454	48,688
New South Wales ...	16,511	41,746	14,558	38,816
Queensland ...	1,041	3,662	918	3,521
South Australia ...	5,129	10,698	7,728	25,240
Western Australia ...	1,488	2,906	1,107	2,665
Tasmania ...	791	1,675	646	1,254
New Zealand ...	2,936	11,257	2,760	10,448
Total 1892 ...	43,959	131,164	44,171	130,632
„ 1891 ...	39,903	146,311	39,575	139,205
Increase ...	4,056	...	4,596	...
Decrease ...	...	15,147	...	8,573

Reduced
cable rates
to Europe,
etc.

167. In accordance with an agreement entered into with the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Co. Limited, the charge for ordinary telegrams from South Australia to Europe was reduced on the 1st May, 1891, from 9s. 4d. to 4s. per word, similar reductions being made to other countries, on condition that one moiety of the deficiency, arising from the reduction in the joint revenue—equal to three-fourths of the whole receipts—of the Company and the Cis-Indian Administration below that of 1889, should be paid by the contracting colonies, which at first embraced all those in the Australasian colonies except Queensland and New Zealand, but the latter colony has recently also joined in the guarantee. The joint revenue in 1889 being £237,736, the deficiency at the reduced rate, without any increase of traffic, would amount to £131,810, of which £65,905 would be borne by the Companies, and a like amount by the five colonies referred to in proportion to population. It was also agreed that any deficiency in the revenue of South Australia arising from the reduction in the rate over her lines from 1s. 2d. to 5d.—which without any increase of traffic would amount to £22,200—should be defrayed by the contracting colonies in proportion to their populations. The result of the second twelve months' business under the reduced rates showed a deficiency in the joint revenue above referred to of £43,556, of which £21,778 was payable by the contracting colonies; and a deficiency in the South Australian revenue of about £8,240, or a subsidy of £30,018 in all—of which £11,641 was payable by Victoria.*

* The rate was raised from 4s. to 4s. 9d. per word from 1st January, 1893. This will probably reduce the total subsidy to about £12,000, of which less than £5,000 will be payable by Victoria.

168. A telegram from Melbourne to London has to travel along 13,695 miles of wire, of which 2,704 miles, or about a fifth of the whole distance, is in Australia.* At the same time, Australia receives 5d. out of every 4s. per word, or about one-tenth of the amount paid for telegrams transmitted.

169. Including the guarantees just referred to, the following are the particulars of telegraph subsidies payable annually by Victoria:—

TELEGRAPH SUBSIDIES PAYABLE BY VICTORIA.

	£
Towards duplicate telegraph cable (Port Darwin to Penang) ...	13,800
To Eastern Extension Co. on account of reduced cable rates—Proportion payable by Victoria, based on actual returns of second twelve months' experience ...	8,570
To South Australia, do. ...	3,070
Total ...	25,440

170. The lengths of telegraph line open and number of messages transmitted in the United Kingdom and such British possessions as the information is available for are as follow, according to the latest information:—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1891.

(Exclusive of Telephones.)

Country or Colony.	Number of Miles of Telegraph Open.		Number of Messages Annually (000's omitted).
	Line.	Wire.	
United Kingdom ...	33,054	202,286	69,685,
Australasia (1892) ...	47,580	90,127	9,744,
Bechuanaland Protectorate ...	300	...	...
Bermuda ...	32†	...	18,
British Guiana ...	260†	...	...
British Bechuanaland ...	170	...	...
Canada ...	30,987†	66,925	4,368,
Cape of Good Hope ...	4,930	...	1,317,
Ceylon ...	864	...	...
Cyprus ...	249	...	...
Gold Coast ...	232	...	...
Gibraltar ...	4	...	...
India ...	37,070†	113,512	3,507,
Malta ...	65	...	...
Mauritius ...	164	...	...
Natal ...	652	...	...
Newfoundland and Labrador ...	2,087	...	...

* For particulars of the route and distances between the various points of connexion and repetition, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. II., table following paragraph 167.

† Excluding cable, viz., 15 miles in Bermuda, 15½ in British Guiana, 215 in Canada, and 230 miles in India.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1891—continued.
(Exclusive of Telephones.)

Country or Colony.	Number of Miles of Telegraph Open.		Number of Messages Annually (000's omitted).
	Line.	Wire.	
Protected Malay States ...	427	...	...
Straits Settlements ...	255	...	...
St. Helena ...	13	...	...
West Indies—			
Antigua ...	30	...	...
Grenada ...	73	...	...
Jamaica ...	695	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago ...	70	...	...
Zululand ...	32	...	...

NOTE.—The following particulars relate to telephone lines which are not included in the table:—United Kingdom, 28 exchanges with 1,370 subscribers; Bermuda, 300 miles; Canada, 5,015 miles; British Guiana, 189; Mauritius, telephone exchange with 64 subscribers; Straits Settlements, 235 miles; Barbados, 58 miles (but no telegraph lines); Jamaica, 87 miles; Trinidad, 600 miles; and Australasia, about 16,000 miles of telephone wire.

171. The following are the lengths of electric telegraph lines and wire open, and the number of messages sent, in some of the principal Foreign countries, according to the latest returns. The information, where possible, has been drawn from official sources:—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Number of Miles of Telegraph Open.		Number of Messages Annually (000's omitted)
		Line.	Wire.	
Algeria ...	1892	4,310	10,000	...
Argentine Confederation	1891	19,600	44,450	2,340,
Austria-Hungary ...	1892	41,097	123,793	14,293,*
Belgium ...	1891	4,487	21,361	5,414,
Bolivia ...	1891	1,300	1,950	16,†
Bosnia ...	1883	1,730	2,995	297,
Brazil ...	1891	17,390	26,000	1,130,
Bulgaria ...	1892	2,920	5,260	765,‡
Chile ...	1891	16,340	24,500	619,
Cochin-China...	1888	1,840	...	...
Columbia ...	1891	5,250	7,370	505,§
Costa Rica ...	1891	630	840	222,
Cuba ...	1891	2,810	4,400	...
Denmark ...	1891	2,821	7,874	1,629,
Egypt ...	1891	3,168	5,430	1,304,
France ...	1890	73,550	275,370	31,076,
Germany ...	1891	67,536	238,355	28,114,
Greece ...	1891	4,686	5,563	1,168,
Guatemala ...	1891	2,170	3,250	506,
Hawaii ...	1890	250	890	...

* Figures for 1891. † Figures for 1886. ‡ Figures for 1890. § Figures for 1889.

Telegraphs
in Foreign
countries.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*continued*.

Country.	Year.	Number of Miles of Telegraph Open.		Number of Messages Annually (000's omitted).
		Line.	Wire.	
Holland	1891	3,309	11,779	4,481,
Honduras	1890	1,840	2,760	...
Italy	1890-91	23,196	86,849	8,420,
Japan	1890	8,004	22,737	4,130,
Java	1889	4,248	...	476,
Luxemburg	1891	496	982	...
Mexico	1892	28,750	49,000	...
Nicaragua	1891	1,710	2,220	...
Orange Free State	1891	1,540	2,400	...
Paraguay	1891	390	800	32,
Persia	1891	4,150	6,700	120,
Peru	1891	1,650	2,470	...
Portugal	1890	3,800	8,000	1,730,*
Roumania	1891	3,460	8,238	1,574,
Russia	1891	88,280	172,360	11,072,*
Servia	1891	1,849	3,093	617,
Spain	1891	15,684	34,726	4,537,†
Sweden	1892	7,866	23,530	1,755,†
Norway	1892	5,727	10,960	1,594,‡
Switzerland	1890	4,471	11,326	3,696,
Transvaal	1891	3,685	7,300	...
Turkey	1892	20,348	28,000	...
United States	1892	258,174	844,183	59,148,‡
Uruguay	1891	3,350	5,300	233,†
Venezuela	1892	3,600	5,400	420,†

172. In *L'Almanach de Gotha*, 1887,§ the number of miles of telegraph and the number of messages in each of the great continents of the world are set down as follow. To these the figures for the Australasian colonies in 1892 have been added:—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN EACH CONTINENT.

Continent.	Miles of Line.	Messages (000's omitted).
Australasia	47,680	9,546,
Europe	326,709	138,634,
Asia	42,148	5,029,
Africa	17,981	1,221,
America	245,215	50,212,
Cables	103,096	...
The World	782,829	204,642,

* Figures for 1889.

† Figures for 1890.

‡ Figures for 1891.

§ Page 1,061. The lengths have been reduced from kilometres to miles, on the assumption that a kilometre is equal to .621 of a mile.

Telegraphs
of the
world.

173. According to Mr. McCarty* (with a correction of the figures for Australasia), the length of telegraph lines in 1891-2 throughout the principal countries of the world was 940,960 miles, and that of telegraph wire was 2,601,863 miles. It will be observed that the former, being for a later date, exceeds the total length of line given in the table by 158,131 miles.

Telephones.

174. Including aerial and underground cables, there were 1,246 miles of telephone line and 9,460 miles of telephone wire in the colony at the end of 1892. Some of these lines, however, are exclusively used by the Railway Department and are not available for public use, the wires being, where possible, carried on the same poles as telegraph wires. The telephone wires erected by the Postal Department are carried along 474 miles of special poles, and are for the most part connected with the Telephone Exchanges. The length of lines and wire, and number of instruments in use, under the control of each department are shown in the following table:—

TELEPHONES, 1892.

Under the control of—	Miles open.		Sets of Telephones in use.
	Line (poles and cable).	Wire.	
Postal Department ...	579†	8,604	3,500
Railway Department ...	667	856	705
Total ...	1,246	9,460	4,205

Telephone
exchanges.

175. Until September, 1887, the Telephone Exchanges in Victoria were worked by a private company, but in that month the business, together with buildings and plant, was purchased by the Government. The price paid was £40,000, but a considerable amount had to be expended to place the Exchanges in thorough repair. There are now eleven Telephone Exchanges in the colony. At the Central Exchange the cables were extended during the year to the new change and lightning arrester boards, thus completing the work of reconstruction commenced in 1891. There are now 26 sections of switch-board employed with a capacity to accommodate 2,400 subscribers;

* *Annual Statistician*, San Francisco, 1893, page 393.

† Consisting of 474½ miles of poles, 94½ of aerial cable, and 10 of underground cable.

80 female switch hands are employed during the day, and 6 male hands at night. The receipts for 1892, exclusive of £3,935 from private lines, etc., amounted to £35,656; the total number of subscribers, exclusive of 220 who used private lines, at the end of the year was 2,414, and the amount of subscriptions payable during the year was £36,642. At present only subscribers are supposed to use the lines. Four public telephone offices have been established—the first having been opened on the 1st July, 1891. The number of subscribers at the various Exchanges in the colony at the end of each of the last three years, together with the amount of subscriptions payable each year, was as follows* :—

SUBSCRIBERS TO TELEPHONE EXCHANGES, 1890 TO 1892.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Melbourne ...	1,769	1,818	1,782
Ballarat ...	126	119	106
Bendigo (Sandhurst) ...	70	56	45
Geelong† ...	143	171†	185
Warrnambool ...	54	57	59
Footscray ...	...	12	13
Brunswick ...	...	13	27
Windsor† ...	53	60	85
Malvern† ...	45	46	53
Brighton† ...	34	34	35
Hawthorn† ...	13	18	19
New subscribers not entered in register		35	5
Total ...	2,307	2,439	2,414
Subscriptions payable } during year ... }	£34,580	£37,226	£36,642

NOTE.—There are also 220 private telephone lines.

176. The number of miles of railway open on the 30th June, 1892, was $2,904\frac{1}{4}$ §, consisting of $2,606\frac{3}{4}$ miles of single and $297\frac{1}{2}$ miles of double line; and by the 30th June, 1893, the total length open increased to $2,976\frac{1}{4}$ § miles. The following table shows the names, lengths, and cost of construction of the different lines, and the distance travelled during the year ended 30th June, 1892:—

Railways—
Length,
cost, etc.

* For an account of the Victorian Telephone System, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8, Vol. II., paragraph 978.

† These Exchanges are also connected by means of trunk lines with the Melbourne Exchange.

‡ Including 6 on Geelong Trunk Line, and 2 on the Cattle Yards.

§ Including $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile on disputed territory near the South Australian border.

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, AND DISTANCE TRAVELLED.

Lines.	Length open on the 30th June, 1892.			Cost of Construction.*		Distance Travelled during the Year.
	Double.	Single.	Total.	Total.	Average per Mile.	
	Miles	Miles.	Miles.	£	£	Miles.
<i>Northern System.</i>						
Melbourne to Bendigo (ex- clusive of Melb. Terminus)	100 $\frac{3}{4}$...	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,795,717†	47,600	2,633,731
Bendigo to Echuca (includ- ing bridge over Murray at Echuca)	...	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	682,061‡	12,345	
Lancefield Junc., Lancefield, and Kilmore	...	33	33	175,891	5,330	
Carlsruhe to Creswick ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{3}{4}$	46 $\frac{1}{4}$	335,608	7,256	
Kyneton to Redesdale ...	...	16	16	90,710	5,669
Castlemaine to Dunolly ...	...	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	366,773	7,722
Dunolly to Donald ...	...	56 $\frac{3}{4}$	56 $\frac{3}{4}$	257,873	4,544
Castlemaine to Maldon ...	...	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	61,311	5,982
Ballarat to Maryborough ...	...	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	274,284	6,454
Ballarat Racecourse Branch Line	...	2	2	7,361	3,681	
Maryborough to Avoca ...	...	15	15	61,999	4,133
Bendigo to Wycheproof ...	...	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	420,515	4,712
Toolamba to Echuca ...	...	41 $\frac{3}{4}$	41 $\frac{3}{4}$	182,325	4,367
Wedderburn Junction to Wedderburn	...	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	17,871	3,762	
Korong Vale to Boort ...	...	18	18	73,149	4,064
Eaglehawk to Swan Hill ...	...	108 $\frac{3}{4}$	108 $\frac{3}{4}$	450,617	4,144
Ballarat Racecourse to Waubra ...	...	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	70,194	5,105
Inglewood to Dunolly ...	...	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	95,630	3,864
Wandong, Heathcote, and Bendigo	...	68	68	390,497	5,743	
Maldon to Shelbourne ...	...	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	70,011	7,181
Total ...	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	702 $\frac{3}{4}$	804	8,880,397	11,045	
<i>Western System.</i>						
Footscray Junction to Wil- liamstown (including Piers and Breakwater)	6	...	6	491,465§	81,911	¶
Newport to Geelong (includ- ing line to Geelong Wharf and Williamstown Race- course Line)	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,171,298||	29,653	
North Geelong to Ballarat...	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,893,154	35,386
Geelong to Queenscliff— (Queenscliff Junction to Queenscliff)	...	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	111,723	5,384	
Geelong to Warrnambool (including Geelong Race- course Branch Line)	...	123	123	788,916	6,414	

* Exclusive of rolling stock, cost of Melbourne station, and general construction. See footnote (H) on page 136 post.

† Excluding the Melbourne and North Melbourne stations, which cost £1,275,253.

‡ Including a bridge over the Murray at Echuca, constructed conjointly by Victoria and New South Wales, the proportion paid by Victoria to 30th June, 1884, being £49,282.

§ Including the pier and breakwater, and western pier, which cost £179,549.

|| Including the cost of the Geelong pier.

¶ For distance travelled see next page.

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, ETC.—*continued.*

Lines.	Length open on the 30th June, 1892.			Cost of Construction.*		Distance Travelled during the Year. Miles.
	Double. Miles.	Single. Miles.	Total. Miles.	Total. £	Average per mile. £	
<i>Western System—contd.</i>						
Mt. Moriac to Wensleydale	...	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	39,640	3,524	3,055,056
Birregurra to Forrest	...	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	147,491	7,468	
Irrewarra to Beeac	...	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	47,370	5,414	
Camperdown (Curdie's River Junction) to Timban	...	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	106,637	4,793	
Terang to Mortlake	...	13	13	55,442	4,265	
Koroit to Warrnambool	...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	81,814	8,612	
Koroit to Port Fairy	...	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	91,867	8,166	
Lal Lal Racecourse	...	2	2	11,490	5,745	
Ballarat East to Buninyong	...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	63,361	8,448	
Ballarat to Ararat	3	54	57	401,553	7,045	
Ararat to S.A. Border	1	156 $\frac{1}{4}$	†157 $\frac{1}{4}$	944,783	6,008	
Ballarat Cattle Yards	...	3	3	12,833	4,278	
Ballarat to Lintons	...	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	136,418	6,420	
Ararat to Portland	...	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	599,919	4,979	
Dunkeld to Koroit	...	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	176,574	3,585	
Hamilton to Coleraine	...	23	23	109,984	4,782	
Hamilton to Penshurst	...	19	19	77,491	4,078	
Bransholme to Casterton	...	32	32	176,110	5,503	
Ararat to Avoca	...	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	173,568	4,394	
Lubeck to Rupanyup	...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	44,777	4,713	
Murtoa to Warracknabeal	...	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	139,735	4,472	
Horsham to Noradjuha	...	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	80,160	3,959	
Footscray to Warrenheip	...	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	708,395	11,380	
Bacchus Marsh Junction to Newport	...	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	26,673	5,615	
Total	65 $\frac{1}{4}$	932 $\frac{1}{2}$	997 $\frac{3}{4}$	8,910,641	8,931	
<i>North-Eastern System.</i>						
Essendon Junction to Essendon (including Racecourse Line)	5	...	5	154,946	30,989	†
Essendon to Wodonga	61	121	182	2,061,967	11,329	
Wodonga to Murray River	...	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	36,047	16,021	
North Melbourne to Somerton <i>via</i> Coburg	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	273,618	21,889	
Royal Park Junction to Clifton Hill	$\frac{3}{4}$	2	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	154,030	56,011	
Fitzroy Branch	...	1	1	76,806	76,806	
Fitzroy to Whittlesea	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	22	238,744	10,852	
Tallarook to Mansfield and Alexandra Road	...	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	479,605	6,033	
Mangalore to Numurkah	...	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	332,160	5,071	
Numurkah to Nathalia	...	14	14	51,581	3,684	
Numurkah to Cobram	...	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	80,228	3,732	
Murchison to Rushworth	...	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	71,530	5,398	

* Exclusive of rolling stock, cost of Melbourne station, and general construction. See footnote (II) on next page.

† Includes 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ mile constructed on disputed territory on the border of South Australia.

‡ For distance travelled see next page.

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, ETC.—*continued.*

Lines.	Length open on the 30th June, 1892.			Cost of Construction.*		Distance Travelled during the Year.
	Double.	Single.	Total.	Total.	Average per mile.	
	Miles	Miles.	Miles.	£	£	Miles.
<i>North-Eastern System—con.</i>						
Shepparton to Dookie	15	15	53,658	3,577	2,600,996
Benalla to Yarrawonga ...	...	40 $\frac{1}{4}$	40 $\frac{1}{4}$	172,121	4,276
Wangaratta to Yackandandah ...	...	35 $\frac{3}{4}$	35 $\frac{3}{4}$	252,103	7,052
Everton to Bright ...	...	35	35	185,716	5,306
Springs to Wahgunyah ...	...	14	14	68,526	4,895
Wodonga to Tallangatta ...	...	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	187,601	7,357
Total ...	73	513 $\frac{3}{4}$	586 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,930,987	8,404	
<i>Eastern and South Suburban Systems.</i>						
Spencer and Flinders streets Junction	$\frac{3}{4}$...	$\frac{3}{4}$	136,468	181,957	2,428,638
South Yarra to Oakleigh ...	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	274,477	40,663
Oakleigh to Sale ...	10	109	119	1,039,412	8,735	
Caulfield to Frankston ...	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	20	174,445	8,722	
Frankston to Stony Point ...	...	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	101,970	5,512
Mornington Junction to Mornington	...	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	58,009	7,485	
Warragul to Neerim South ...	...	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	123,012	9,112
Moe to Thorpdale ...	...	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	116,379	10,826
Morwell to Mirboo ...	...	20	20	153,279	7,664
Traralgon to Heyfield ...	...	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	121,393	5,221
Heyfield to Bairnsdale ...	...	50 $\frac{3}{4}$	50 $\frac{3}{4}$	258,790	5,099
Sale to Stratford ...	...	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	42,622	4,608
Maffra to Briagolong ...	...	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	52,674	4,300
Hawthorn to Healesville ...	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	555,327	15,643	
Hawthorn to Kew ...	...	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	72,780	58,224
Brighton to Picnic Point ...	2	...	2	71,859	35,929	
Ringwood to Upper Fern Tree Gully	...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	58,619	7,816	
Dandenong to Port Albert	117 $\frac{1}{4}$	117 $\frac{1}{4}$	850,333	7,252	1,089,256
Fairfield to Waverley Road ...	...	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	292,235	27,185
Burnley to Oakleigh ...	...	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	171,432	23,646
Collingwood to Heidelberg ...	...	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	188,349†	35,876
Hobson's Bay Lines (including the Port Melbourne Pier)	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,883,573‡	114,156
Total ...	58	457 $\frac{3}{4}$	515 $\frac{3}{4}$	6,797,437	13,180	
Grand Total||	297 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,606 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,904 $\frac{1}{4}$ §	29,519,462 ||	10,164	11,807,677

* Exclusive of rolling stock, cost of Melbourne station, and general construction. See footnote (||) *infra*.

† Including junction station, Alphington, about £50,000.

‡ Including expenditure on works, etc., between Prince's-bridge station (Melbourne) and Windsor, not yet apportioned, amounting to £247,885.

§ In addition to the Government lines of railway, a line five miles in length has been constructed between Rosstown and Elsternwick, suburbs of Melbourne. This line has not yet been worked.

|| The total cost of the railways opened to the 30th June, 1892, was £37,315,360, viz., £29,519,462 as shown above, £5,045,728 on rolling-stock, £1,275,253 on the Melbourne and North Melbourne stations £1,220,071 on general construction (such as sheds, workshops, machinery, etc.), and £254,846 cost of floating loans. To the 30th June, 1893, the total cost was (exclusive of cost of floating loans) £37,451,485. See paragraphs 189 and 190 *post*.

177. From the 1st February, 1884, when the Victorian railways were placed under the management and control of Commissioners, to the end of 1891, those officers supervised the construction as well as the working of the lines, but on the 1st January, 1892, the construction of railways was transferred from the Commissioners to the Board of Land and Works, under the provisions of the *Railways Act 1891*,* which also transferred to that Board the officers and other persons employed in the Engineer-in-Chief's branch of the Railway Department.

Transfer of railway construction to Board of Land and Works.

178. The following is a statement of the proposed lengths of the railways in progress at the 30th June, 1892:—

Railways in progress.

RAILWAYS IN PROGRESS, 30TH JUNE, 1892.

Names of Lines.						Approximate Length.
COUNTRY LINES.						Miles.
Donald to Birchip	...	...	...	...	...	32
Warracknabeal to Beulah	...	...	...	...	...	22
Total	...	...	...	...	...	54

NOTE.—The expenditure on lines in progress was approximately £24,800.

179. The only line authorized, but not commenced, on the 30th June, 1892, was the Frankston Cemetery line, three-quarters of a mile in length.

Railways authorized but not commenced

180. According to the following table a small increase took place in 1892 as compared with the previous year in all descriptions of rolling-stock. The increased expenditure on rolling-stock was £243,159:—

Rolling-Stock.

ROLLING-STOCK, 1891 AND 1892.

Year ended 30th June.	Number constructed of—						Total Expenditure on Rolling-Stock.
	Locomotives.	First Class and Composite Carriages.	Second Class Carriages.	Sheep and Cattle Trucks.	Goods Trucks, Waggon, etc.	Guard Vans and other Vehicles.	
1891 ...	455	495	456	688	7,398	520	£ 4,802,569
1892 ...	462	503	475	693	7,539	546	5,045,728
Increase ...	7	8	19	5	141	26	243,159

* 55 Vict. No. 1250.

Miles open
and
travelled.

181. By the following statement of the number of miles open and the number of train miles travelled, and of the passengers and goods carried, during the financial years 1890-91 and 1891-2, it is shown that, although an increase of 7 per cent. took place in the mileage open, the passenger traffic decreased by $3\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. and the goods traffic by 17 per cent. At the same time, by reason of economy exercised, the decrease in the train mileage was $3\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. :—

RAILWAYS.—MILES OPEN AND TRAVELLED, AND PASSENGERS
AND GOODS CARRIED, 1890-91 AND 1891-2.*

Year.	Extent Open.		Train Mileage.	Passengers.†	Goods and Live Stock.
	At end of Year.	Average for Year.			
1890-91 ...	Miles. 2,764	Miles. 2,650	Miles. 12,249,747	No. 71,970,885	Tons. 4,425,609
1891-2 ...	2,904	2,829	11,807,677	69,546,921	3,654,967
Increase ...	140	179	..	...	...
Decrease ...	...	...	442,070	2,423,964	770,642

Lines
opened
during
1891-2.

182. The following lines or sections of lines were opened for traffic during the year 1891-2 at the dates named :—

RAILWAYS OPENED IN VICTORIA DURING 1891-2.

Date of Opening.	Line or Section.				Length in Miles.
1891.					
23rd July ...	Beechworth to Yackandandah	...	...	...	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
24th „ ...	Bolga to Tallangatta	...	...	...	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
6th Oct. ...	Maindample to Mansfield	...	...	...	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
17th Dec. ...	Korumburra to Leongatha	...	...	...	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
1892.					
13th Jan. ...	Leongatha to Port Albert	...	...	...	58 $\frac{1}{2}$
18th Mar....	Rokeby to Neerim South	...	...	...	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
5th April ...	Curdie's River Junction to Timboon	...	...	...	22 $\frac{1}{4}$
6th „ ...	Lancefield to Kilmore	...	...	...	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Total	...	...	...	140

* During the year 1892-3, the train mileage was 10,775,134 ; the passengers carried numbered 58,445,075 ; and the quantity of goods and live stock carried was 3,386,888 tons.

† In order to compute the number of passengers, the single tickets sold have been added to 720 for each yearly, 360 for each half-yearly, 180 for each quarterly, and 60 for each monthly, 2 for each return, and 1 for each single, ticket issued to adults and youths ; and half these proportions for tickets issued to boys and girls. Tickets available for two or more systems, however, are reckoned twice or oftener accordingly ; the addition made in 1891-2 for travelling over more than one system being 14,328,061. No addition has been made for free passes.

183. The following were the railway receipts and working expenses Receipts and working expenses.
during the financial years 1890-91 and 1891-2 :—

RAILWAYS.—RECEIPTS AND WORKING EXPENSES,
1890-91 AND 1891-2.*

Year ended 30th June.	Receipts.				Working Expenses.	Net Income.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Receipts.
	Passenger Fares.	Freight on Goods and Live Stock.	Sundries.	Total.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	Per cent.
1891 ...	1,463,720	1,591,764	243,083	3,298,567	2,310,645	987,922	70·05
1892 ...	1,386,843	1,450,807	257,472†	3,095,122	2,138,139	956,983	69·08
Increase Decrease	... 76,877	... 140,957	14,389 ...	... ‡203,445	... 172,506	... 30,939	... ·97

184. It will be observed that, although the average extent of lines open for traffic in 1891-2 was 7 per cent. above that in 1890-91, the net income fell off by £30,939,—resulting from a decrease of £203,445 in the receipts, less one of £172,506 in the working expenses. Decrease in railway income.

185. The proportion of working expenses to receipts was 69 per cent. in 1891-2, as compared with 70 per cent. in 1890-91, 68 per cent. in 1889-90, 62½ per cent. in 1888-9, an average of 60⅔ per cent. during the previous five years, and of 55 per cent. during the five years ended with 1882. An explanation of the increase in the last three as compared with previous years, was given by the late commissioners as partly resulting from the rapid extension of new and consequently unremunerative lines of railway, and partly from the reduction of passengers' fares and merchandize rates some years previously, when the net revenue was found to be more than sufficient to meet the interest on the railway loans. Proportion of working expenses to receipts.

186. The following table shows the average extent of Government railways open, the gross earnings and expenses, and the net profits per mile open, in each of the last nineteen years :— Earnings and expenses per mile

* During the year 1892-3, the Railway receipts amounted to £2,925,948, and the working expenses to £1,850,291. The net income was thus £1,075,657; and the proportion of working expenses to receipts 63·24 per cent.

† This amount is made up of parcels, etc., £105,101; horses, carriages, and dogs, £20,938; mails, £63,452; rents, £47,980; miscellaneous, £20,001.

‡ Net figures.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS PER MILE OPEN,
1873-4 TO 1891-2.*

Year.	Average Number of Miles Open.	Gross Earnings per Mile.	Expenses per Mile.	Net Profits per Mile.
		£	£	£
1873-4 ...	414	2,056	905	1,151
1874-5 ...	541	1,701	890	811
1875-6 ...	608	1,636	821	815
1877 ...	787	1,443	753	690
1878 ...	967	1,258	647	611
1879 ...	1,091	1,120	587	533
1880 ...	1,194	1,250	682	568†
1881 ...	1,215	1,371	752	619†
1882 ...	1,300	1,370	845	525
1883 ...	1,432	1,326	890	436
1884 (6 months)	1,598	701	425	276
1884-5 ...	1,655	1,318	772	546
1885-6 ...	1,691	1,377	775	602
1886-7 ...	1,791	1,370	797	573
1887-8 ...	1,947	1,415	900‡	515
1888-9 ...	2,144	1,451	908	543
1889-90 ...	2,330	1,344	915	429
1890-91 ...	2,650	1,245	872	373
1891-2 ...	2,829	1,094	756	338

Decrease of
net profits
per mile.

187. It will be observed that in 1873-4, when only 400 miles were open, the net profits averaged over £1,100 per mile, but they fell off, as the lines were extended, to £611 in 1878, when 1,000 miles were open. Since then the profits have ranged between £500 and £600 per mile, except in 1883 and 1889-90, when they were below £500, and in 1890-91 and 1891-2, when they were below £400 per mile. The maximum profits, amounting to rather over £600 per mile, were reached in 1881 and 1885-6. The smallest profits realized were in the last two years, and especially in the last year, the falling being attributable partly to the rapid extension of railways, and partly to commercial and financial depression.

Railway
debt.

188. The total amount borrowed by the Government for railway construction to the end of June, 1892, inclusive of the debentures of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company, but exclusive of loans paid off from the consolidated revenue—viz., £344,200 prior to 1891-2, was £34,782,939,§ of which £833,333§ was raised during the year 1891-2. Whilst, however, the gross proceeds exceeded the nominal amount by £477,952, on the other hand the

* During the year 1892-3, the average number of miles open was 2,933 ; the gross earnings averaged £998 per mile ; the expenses per mile £631 ; and the net profit per mile £367.

† The increases in these years were in consequence of the transactions of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Company's lines—on which the net profits per mile are naturally larger than on the country lines—being included for the first time in those years.

‡ Including expenses of the Windsor accident.

§ Exclusive of a 3½ per cent. loan for £1,666,667, floated just at the close of the financial year 1891-2.

expense of floating the loans amounted to £732,798,* and thus the net amount available for railway construction was only £34,528,093.

189. In addition to the amount derived from loans, certain other sums, amounting in the aggregate to £3,147,940, have also been made available for railway construction, viz., £2,803,740 derived from the alienation of Crown lands, and £344,200 from the consolidated revenue toward repayment of loans. The total expenditure on the construction of railways had amounted at the end of June, 1892, to £37,340,155, and at the same period the balance at credit of the capital account was £590,724. The following is a statement of that account to date:—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF VICTORIAN RAILWAYS TO 30TH JUNE, 1892.

RECEIPTS.			
Amount of loans outstanding	...	...	£34,782,939
Capital derived from the consolidated revenue—			
Per railway loan liquidation and construction account†	...	...	2,225,000
Per railway construction account†	...	...	578,740
Loans paid off finally	...	...	344,200
Total receipts	...	...	£37,930,879
EXPENDITURE.			
Construction of completed lines—			
Permanent way	...	...	£29,519,462
Rolling-stock, general construction, etc.‡	...	...	7,795,898
Construction of lines in progress, and rolling-stock	...	...	24,795
Preliminary surveys	...	...
Total expenditure	...	...	37,340,155
Balance available	...	...	£590,724

190. The first two items of expenditure in the above statement, amounting to £37,315,360, represent the capital cost of the lines open for traffic at the end of the year 1891-2, whilst the mean for the year may be set down at £36,540,664. The net income of the Victorian railways in 1891-2 has already been stated§ to have been £956,983. A short calculation based upon these two amounts will show that the railways in that year made a return upon their capital cost of 2·619 per cent., equal to £2 12s. 4d. per £100, as compared with a proportion of 2·886 per cent., or £2 17s. 9d. per £100, in 1890-91; of 3·234, or £3 4s. 8d. per £100, in 1889-90; and of 4·180, or £4 3s. 7d. per £100, in 1888-9.¶ On the 30th June, 1892, the nominal rate of interest payable on the borrowed capital averaged

Capital
account of
railways.

Net income
and cost of
railways
compared.

* Including £12,193 increase of debt on conversion of debentures into stock at a lower rate of interest.

† See footnote (†) on page 122 in Vol. I.

‡ Includes net cost—less net premiums—of floating the loans, £254,846; and cost Melbourne station, £1,275,253. See also footnote (¶) on page 136 *ante*. For cost of rolling-stock only, see paragraph 180 *ante*.

§ See table following paragraph 183 *ante*.

¶ During the year 1892-3, the net income, which amounted to £1,075,657, was equivalent to 2·862 per cent. on the mean capital cost (£37,590,397) of the lines opened for traffic.

4 per cent.* At the end of 1883 the average rate was as high as 5 per cent., but owing to the redemption of 6 per cent. debentures and the issue during subsequent years of 4 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. debentures in lieu thereof, a reduction of £180,194,† upon a total of £527,833, was effected in the annual interest payable.‡

Proportion
of income
to capital
cost.

191. The following is a statement of the proportion which the net earnings of the railways have borne to their capital cost during each of the last eleven financial years:—

PROPORTION OF EARNINGS TO COST OF RAILWAYS, 1881 TO 1892.§

		Per cent.			Per cent.
1881	...	4·083	1887-8	...	3·888
1882	...	3·512	1888-9	...	4·180
1883	...	2·958	1889-90	...	3·234
1884-5	...	4·081	1890-91	...	2·886
1885-6	...	4·373	1891-2	...	2·619
1886-7	...	4·196			

Purchase by
the State
of private
railways.

192. The late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Company's railways, formerly consisting of $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles of single and $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles of double line—or $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles in all—between Melbourne and the principal suburbs on the south side of the Yarra, were purchased by the Government on the 1st July, 1878. For the first twelve months after the purchase they were worked by the company for the State, but have since been under immediate Government control. The lines are now double throughout. The cost to the 30th June, 1892, including rolling-stock, was £2,230,573. This amount includes expenditure on rolling-stock in course of construction, also £247,885 for additions and improvements to the permanent way, a portion of which is properly chargeable to other lines.

Rates of
interest on
debentures
of pur-
chased
railways.

193. Hobson's Bay Railway debentures of the value of £281,400 have been redeemed since the lines were purchased by the Government. The debentures now outstanding, bearing 5 per cent. interest, represent a total value of £183,900.

Hobson's
Bay lines
before and
after
purchase.

194. Dating from the period at which the Hobson's Bay lines were purchased by the State, there had been until the end of 1883 a large falling-off in the net income derivable therefrom, whilst in one year (1882) the working expenses actually exceeded the receipts by nearly £72,000. After the railways were placed under the control of Commissioners there was a marked improvement, and in four of the last seven financial years the percentage of the net gain to the capital cost was apparently even higher than it was before the railways were

* See table on page 279 of Vol. I.

† Excluding interest on £276,100 paid off out of revenue.

‡ For a comparison of the net earnings with the interest paid, see page 106, Vol. I.

§ Figures for 1892-3 are given in footnote (||) on previous page.

purchased from the company. In the year 1891-2 the net gain was about £33,930, being equivalent to over $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. upon the capital, which proportion was considerably lower than in all except 1887-8 of the seven preceding years, but higher than in any other previous year since the purchase of the lines. In 1887-8 there was a net loss—in consequence of the large amount paid on account of the Windsor accident—of £60,000, or 3 per cent. The following table has been designed with the object of giving a comparative view of the profits or losses on working these lines before and since their purchase, and shows for each year their capital cost and the interest payable thereon, the net income and its percentage on the capital cost, also the amount and percentage of gain or loss on the working of the lines:—

HOBSON'S BAY LINES BEFORE AND AFTER PURCHASE BY THE STATE.

Year.	Capital Cost of Lines.*	Interest payable on Capital Cost.		Net Income. (Excess of Receipts over Expenditure.)		Net Gain (+) or Loss (–) on working Lines after payment of Interest.	
		Amount.	Average annual rate per cent.†	Amount.	Percentage of Capital Cost.†	Amount.	Percentage of Capital Cost.†
1873 to 1876 (annual average)	£ 1,000,000	£ 56,500‡	5·65	£ 82,627	8·26	+ 26,127	+ 2·61
1877-8 ...	1,015,011	57,348‡	5·65	81,152	8·00	+ 23,804	+ 2·35
1878-9 ...	1,337,128	65,093	4·87	43,728	3·27	– 21,365	– 1·60
1879 (6 months) ...	1,337,128	32,546	4·87	34,700	5·18	+ 2,154	+ ·31
1880 ...	1,362,316	65,476	4·81	61,317	4·50	– 4,159	– ·31
1881 ...	1,392,975	65,660	4·71	19,414	1·39	– 46,246	– 3·32
1882 ...	1,460,195	68,085	4·66	– 71,828§	– 4·92§	– 139,913	– 9·58
1883 ...	1,576,520	72,413	4·59	23,579	1·50	– 48,834	– 3·09
1884 (6 months) ...	1,647,150	37,380	4·54	45,995	5·59	+ 8,615	+ 1·05
1884-5 ...	1,715,460	77,490	4·52	113,731	6·63	+ 36,241	+ 2·11
1885-6 ...	1,808,450	81,015	4·48	129,709	7·17	+ 48,694	+ 2·69
1886-7 ...	1,886,200	83,736	4·44	141,748	7·52	+ 58,012	+ 3·08
1887-8 ...	1,957,890	86,410	4·41	26,505||	1·35	– 59,905	– 3·06
1888-9 ...	2,020,273	88,910	4·40	212,719	10·53	+ 123,809	+ 6·13
1889-90 ...	2,092,704	91,578	4·36	174,260	8·33	+ 82,682	+ 3·95
1890-91 ...	2,172,132	94,000	4·33	146,462	6·74	+ 52,462	+ 2·41
1891-2 ...	2,218,703	95,990	4·33	129,920	5·86	+ 33,930	+ 1·53

NOTE.—The lines were purchased by the State on the 1st July, 1878. During the year 1892-3, the gross receipts amounted to £300,865, and the working expenses to £194,303. The net proceeds were thus £106,562, or 4·76 per cent. of the mean capital cost (£2,237,713).

* The figures in this column represent the capital cost about the middle of the year or period named. On the 30th June, 1891, the capital cost was £2,206,835, and on the 30th June, 1892, £2,230,572, as stated in paragraph 192 *ante*.

† Rate during periods of six months doubled for purposes of comparison with whole years.

‡ These amounts have been calculated by charging interest upon the whole capital at the same rate as the average of that payable upon the debenture capital.

§ The minus sign (–) indicates that the working expenses exceeded the receipts.

|| Small net increase accounted for by the Windsor accident, on account of which £128,988 was paid as compensation during the year.

Profit and
loss on
working
Hobson's
Bay lines.

195. It will be observed that since their purchase by the State there has been an actual loss on the lines during six of the years shown, but a gain in the remaining eight years. During the most recent financial year the net income was equivalent to over $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum on the capital cost, which was over $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. higher than the average rate at which the capital was borrowed; whilst the net amount gained, after providing for interest, was £33,930. The falling-off in the net revenue, as compared with the previous year, was £16,542, as compared with 1889-90, £44,340, and as compared with 1888-9, £82,800, which has partly been attributed to the competition of cable trams—worked by a private company—which were largely extended during the two years ended with 1889-90.

Gain on
working
Hobson's
Bay lines
in 14 years.

196. The figures in the fifth column (net income) show that, during the 14 years between the purchase of the lines and the end of June, 1892, the receipts exceeded the working expenses by £1,231,959; and the figures in the last column but one show that there was a net gain upon working the lines in the same period amounting, after paying interest on capital, to £126,177.

Compensa-
tion for
railway
accidents.

197. The falling-off in the net income of the Hobson's Bay lines during the years 1881, 1882, 1883, and 1887-8, was largely due to the heavy compensation it was necessary to pay to sufferers from accidents which occurred thereon during the years 1881, 1882, and 1886-7. During the last $13\frac{1}{2}$ years the amount of compensation so paid was no less than £323,571, equal to about 8 per cent. of the gross receipts and was almost twice as much as on all the other lines of the colony put together. The following table shows the amount payable during that period, the Hobson's Bay lines being distinguished from those embraced in the other railway systems:—

COMPENSATION FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, ETC.,* 1879 TO 1891-2.

Year.	Amount of Compensation payable.		
	Hobson's Bay lines.	Other lines.	Total.
	£	£	£
1879 ...	936	5,310	6,246
1880 ...	76	3,010	3,086
1881 ...	45,160	19,835	64,995
1882 ...	114,587†	17,141	131,728
1883 ...	25,802	27,737	53,539

* Compensation payable on account of goods damaged, lost, etc., is included prior to 1884-5, up to which date no separate account was kept, but in 1884-5, and subsequent years, the amount paid for personal damage only is included.

† This represents the amount set down as estimated to be payable when the accounts of the year were closed. It was subsequently found, however, that the liability had been under-estimated by about £25,000, which amount is therefore included in the accounts for the succeeding year.

COMPENSATION FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, ETC.,* 1879 to 1891-2
—continued.

Year.	Amount of Compensation payable.		
	Hobson's Bay lines.	Other lines.	Total.
	£	£	£
1884(first 6 months)	1,630	30,098	31,728
1884-5	1,042	4,774	5,816
1885-6	647	4,875	5,522
1886-7	784	5,871	6,655
1887-8	129,305	10,854	140,159
1888-9	1,537	17,492	19,029
1889-90	1,401	20,344	21,745
1890-91	597	9,579	10,176
1891-2	67	7,514	7,581
Total	323,571	184,434	508,005

198. The revenue returned in 1891-2 in proportion to the cost of construction (including rolling stock) was nearly 6 per cent. on the Hobson's Bay Lines, and $4\frac{1}{5}$ per cent. on those of the North-Eastern system (which carries the Sydney traffic), but was less than $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on the other lines. The results on all the lines compare unfavourably with those in the four preceding years; whilst on the Eastern system the working expenses actually exceeded the receipts by a proportion to the cost of nearly $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The following are the results obtained on the working of the various systems during the five financial years ended with 1891-2, as calculated in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

Return on capital cost of each railway system.

PERCENTAGE OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF EACH
RAILWAY SYSTEM, 1887-8 to 1891-2.†

	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-2.
Northern system... ..	3.39	2.70	2.81	2.69	2.58
Western system	4.04	4.08	3.24	2.88	2.67
North-Eastern system	6.71	6.30	4.57	4.59	4.21
Eastern system (exclusive of Hobson's Bay lines)	2.53	1.75	.28	— .15	— 3.22
Hobson's Bay lines	1.35‡	10.53	8.33	6.74	5.86
All lines	3.89	4.18	3.23	2.89	2.62

199. According to a statement distributed to members of the Legislative Assembly in July, 1893, the aggregate income from the State railways from the earliest time to the 30th June, 1893, was £46,887,842, and the aggregate expenditure on construction, maintenance, and working (including expenditure from loans and interest

Gross income and expenditure of railways, 1853 to 1892-3.

* See footnote (*) on previous page.

† According to the Report of the Commissioners for 1892-3, recently published, the results for the five systems for that year were respectively as follow:—2.87, 3.14, 4.39, loss (but only a fourth of the loss in the previous year), and 4.75.

‡ Low proportion due to Windsor accident.

thereon), was £91,563,621, thus leaving a debtor balance over the whole period of 40½ years, during which the railways have been in existence, of £44,675,779. Of this account, however, £37,450,026 still appears in the railway account as capital expenditure, and the balance—£7,225,753—represents the deficiency which has been finally charged to the revenue of the colony. The following is a summary of the figures given in the statement referred to:—

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS ACCOUNT WITH THE TREASURY,
1853 TO 1892-3.

Income in 40½ years	...	...	...	...	£46,887,842
Expenditure from—					
Loans (construction only)	...	...	£34,630,232		
Revenue—Construction	...	...	2,819,794*		
„ Interest and expenses	...	...	25,768,914		
„ All other (chiefly working expenses)	...	...	28,344,681		
Aggregate expenditure	...	...	...	91,563,621	
Dr. balance	...	...	...	£44,675,779	

NOTE.—Advances from the revenue on account of loans have been included with loans.

200. The following table shows the number of miles of railway open, and the proportion that the extent of lines bore to area and population, in each of the Australasian colonies at the end of every fifth year from 1870 to 1885, and for the four years ended with 1891:—

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Miles of Railway open.†		
		Number.	Per 10,000 Square Miles of Territory.	Per 100,000 Inhabitants.
Victoria ...	1870	274	31	38
	1875	617	70	78
	1880	1,199	136	139
	1885	1,676	191	175
	1888	2,018	230	191
	1889	2,199	250	202
	1890	2,471	281	221
	1891	2,764	315	239
New South Wales ...	1870	335	11	67
	1875	437	14	74
	1880	850	28	115
	1885	1,777	57	186
	1888	2,206	71	210
	1889	2,252	73	208
	1890	2,263	73	205
	1891	2,263	73	198

* Derived from the alienation of Crown Lands.

† The figures for Victoria for the last four years, and those for New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia for the last two years, relate to the 30th June of the years named; whilst those for New Zealand for the last two years relate to the 31st March of the ensuing year. In other cases the figures relate to the 31st December.

Railways in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Miles of Railway open.*		
		Number.	Per 10,000 Square Miles of Territory.	Per 100,000 Inhabitants.
Queensland ...	1870	206	3	178
	1875	265	4	146
	1880	633	9	280
	1885	1,434	21	455
	1888	1,931	29	525
	1889	2,064	31	542
	1890	2,112	32	547
	1891	2,195	33	535
South Australia ...	1870	133	1	72
	1875	274	3	130
	1880	667	7	249
	1885	1,063	12	339
	1888	1,518	17	488
	1889	1,774	20	562
	1890	1,774†	20	561
	1891	1,830†	20	568
Western Australia ...	1870	...	...	...
	1875	38	...	142
	1880	72	...	248
	1885	184	2	523
	1888	272	3	646
	1889	497	5	1,137
	1890	524	5	1,065
	1891	656	7	1,231
Tasmania ...	1870	...	...	...
	1875	150	57	145
	1880	172	65	150
	1885	257	97	192
	1888	327	124	237
	1889	374	142	263
	1890	399	151	275
	1891	425	161	278
New Zealand ...	1870	...	...	...
	1875	542	52	144
	1880	1,258	121	259
	1885	1,654	159	288
	1888	1,865	179	307
	1889	1,912	183	310
	1890	1,956	187	313
	1891	2,011	192	317

NOTE.—Private lines are included with Government lines in this table. The following are the lengths of private lines so included :—81 miles in New South Wales, 18 miles in South Australia, 453 miles in Western Australia, 48 miles in Tasmania, and 142 miles in New Zealand. Tramways are not included. For miles of railway open in each colony in 1892, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*, also Appendix C. *post*.

* See footnote (†) on page 146.

† Including Palmerston line, Northern Territory.

Gauges of
lines in
Austral-
asia.

201. All Victorian lines are constructed upon a gauge of 5 feet 3 inches, which is also the national gauge in South Australia, but has not been adhered to in that colony, as 1,326 out of 1,830 miles have been constructed upon a 3 feet 6 inches gauge. In New South Wales, a 4 feet 8½ inches gauge has been adopted, but the private line of railway between Moama and Deniliquin, which is connected with the Victorian line from Sandhurst to Echuca, has been constructed upon a 5 feet 3 inches gauge. In Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand all the railways have been constructed upon a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches.

Order of
colonies in
respect to
length of
railways.

202. During eleven years Victoria added 1,565 miles to the length of her lines of railway, as compared with 1,400 in New South Wales, 1,560 in Queensland, 1,160 in South Australia, and 750 in New Zealand. In 1891 the lines of Victoria extended over 569 miles more than those of Queensland, and 501 miles more than those of New South Wales. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood in 1891, in regard to the length of their lines of railway :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO LENGTH OF RAILWAYS.

1. Victoria.	5. South Australia.
2. New South Wales.	6. Western Australia.
3. Queensland.	7. Tasmania.
4. New Zealand.	

Order of
colonies in
respect to
length of
railway to
area and
population.

203. In regard to the extent of railways open in proportion to area, Victoria was much in advance of the other colonies; but in proportion to population, she occupied the lowest position but one on the list. The following is the order of the colonies in 1891 in these respects :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO THE PROPORTION OF LENGTH OF RAILWAYS.

To Area.	To Population.
1. Victoria.	1. Western Australia.
2. New Zealand.	2. South Australia.
3. Tasmania.	3. Queensland.
4. New South Wales.	4. New Zealand.
5. Queensland.	5. Tasmania.
6. South Australia.	6. Victoria.
7. Western Australia.	7. New South Wales.

Railways in
Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

204. The progress of railway extension on the continent of Australia, and on that continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, between 1870 and 1891, is shown in the following table. It will be observed that the length, in 1891, in Australia was more

than ten times, and in Australasia nearly thirteen times, as great as it was at the commencement of the period :—

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA.

Year.	Miles of Railway Open.*	
	Continent of Australia.	Australia, with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1870	948	948
1875	1,631	2,323
1880	3,421	4,851
1885	6,134	8,045
1888	7,945	10,137
1889	8,786	11,072
1890	9,144†	11,499
1891	9,708†	12,144

205. In 1891, there were on the continent of Australia an average of 3·3 miles of railway to every 1,000 square miles, or somewhat more than 310 miles to every 100,000 inhabitants; and on that continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand there were 3·9 miles to every 1,000 square miles, or rather more than 310 miles to every 100,000 inhabitants.

Railways in Australasia in proportion to area and population.

206. In proportion to population, all the Australasian colonies would appear to be better provided with railway accommodation than any one of the European countries named below; whilst in proportion to area, Victoria is better provided than Spain, Portugal, or Russia; and New Zealand and Tasmania better than Russia; the other Australasian colonies, however, are in this respect worse provided than any European country :—

Australasian and European railways in proportion to population and area.

RAILWAYS IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION IN AUSTRALASIAN AND EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Number of Inhabitants per Mile of Railway.	Countries.	Year.	Number of Inhabitants per Mile of Railway.
Western Australia...	1891	81	Germany ...	1888-9	1,886
South Australia ...	"	178	United Kingdom ...	1889	1,928
Queensland ...	"	187	Belgium ...	"	2,195
New Zealand ...	"	315	Austria-Hungary	1888	2,624
Tasmania ...	"	359	Spain ...	"	2,949
Victoria ...	"	419	Italy ...	1887	4,300
New South Wales ...	"	515	Portugal ...	1886	4,531
Switzerland ...	1888	1,570	Russia in Europe	1887	5,724
France ...	1889	1,870			

* See footnote (†) on page 146 *ante*.

† Including Palmerston line, Northern Territory, 146 miles.

RAILWAYS IN PROPORTION TO AREA IN AUSTRALASIAN AND EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Number of Square Miles of Territory per Mile of Railway.	Countries.	Year.	Number of Square Miles of Territory per Mile of Railway.
Belgium ...	1889	4·1	Portugal ...	1886	36·4
United Kingdom ...	„	6·2	New Zealand ...	1891	51·9
Germany ...	1888-9	8·4	Tasmania ...	„	62·1
Switzerland ...	1888	8·5	Russia in Europe	1887	124·0
France ...	1889	10·0	New South Wales	1891	136·6
Italy ...	1887	15·9	Queensland ...	„	304·4
Austria-Hungary ...	1888	16·9	South Australia ...	„	493·7
Victoria ...	1891	31·8	Western Australia	„	1,487·7
Spain ...	1888	33·2			

207. The following is a statement of the length, capital cost, receipts, working expenses, and net revenue of the Government railways in each Australasian colony during the financial year 1891 or 1890-91* :—

LENGTH, CAPITAL COST, RECEIPTS, AND WORKING EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.*

Colony.	At end of Financial Year.		During the Financial Year.		
	Number of Miles Open.	Capital Cost.	Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
		£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	2,764	35,518,871	3,298,567	2,310,645	987,922
New South Wales ...	2,182	31,768,617	2,974,421	1,831,371	1,143,050
Queensland ...	2,195	15,101,617	908,704	645,597	263,107
South Australia† ...	1,666	11,398,839	1,223,999	617,179	606,820
Western Australia ...	203	905,974	67,760	63,884	3,876
Total ...	9,010	94,693,918	8,473,451	5,468,676	3,004,775
Tasmania ...	377	3,093,037	169,050	147,944	21,106
New Zealand ...	1,869	14,656,691	1,115,431	706,517	408,914
Grand Total ...	11,256	112,443,646	9,757,932	6,323,137	3,434,795

* The figures for Western Australia and Tasmania are for the year ended 31st December, 1891; for New Zealand for the year ended 31st March, 1892; and those for the other colonies for the year ended 30th June, 1891. For later information respecting the railways in the various colonies, see Appendix C. *post*.

† Exclusive of Palmerston line, Northern Territory, 146 miles, opened for traffic on the 1st October, 1889. The returns for the twelve months were as follow:—Cost (including interest during construction and expenses of floating loans), £1,145,530; working expenses, £13,910, or £1,400 in excess of gross receipts.

208. The late Standing Committee on Railways stated in their report that, under present conditions, the gross earnings of railways in Victoria must be equal to at least 10 per cent. of their capital cost to pay working expenses and interest. These conditions were not quite fulfilled in 1890-91, a calculation based on the figures in the table showing that the gross earnings of Victorian railways in that year was equivalent to 9·28 per cent. of their capital cost.

Victorian railways unremunerative in 1890-91.

209. Some engineers contend that the first cost of a railway should not exceed ten times its annual gross receipts, the latter being termed its "theoretical cost." The following figures show that in all the Australasian colonies, except South Australia, the theoretical cost was greatly exceeded by the actual cost. This, however, is to be expected in new and thinly peopled countries, and upon recently constructed lines where the railway traffic is not yet fully developed :—

Actual and theoretical cost of Australasian railways.

ACTUAL AND THEORETICAL COST OF RAILWAYS IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Actual Cost of Construction.	Theoretical Cost of Construction (Ten Times the Gross Receipts in 1891).	Actual in Exces of Theoretical Cost.
	£	£	£
Victoria	35,518,871	32,985,670	2,533,201
New South Wales	31,768,617	29,744,210	2,024,407
Queensland	15,101,617	9,087,040	6,014,577
South Australia	11,398,839	12,239,990	— 841,151*
Western Australia	905,974	677,600	228,374
Total	94,693,918	84,734,510	9,959,408†
Tasmania	3,093,037	1,690,500	1,402,537
New Zealand	14,656,691	11,154,310	3,502,381
Grand Total	112,443,646	97,579,320	14,864,326

210. The average cost of Government railways per mile ranges from £14,559 in New South Wales, and £12,850 in Victoria, to £4,463 in Western Australia. These comparisons are defective, owing to the difference in gauges and the proportion of double lines not being taken into account. It is estimated that the cost in Victoria is equivalent to about £10,900 per single line on a 3ft. 6in. gauge. The following are the figures for each colony :—

Cost per mile of railways in each colony.

* Actual less than theoretical cost by this amount.

† Net figures.

CAPITAL COST PER MILE OF GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1891.*

	£		£
1. New South Wales ...	14,559	5. Queensland ...	6,880
2. Victoria ...	12,850	6. South Australia ...	6,842
3. Tasmania ...	8,204	7. Western Australia ...	4,463
4. New Zealand ...	7,842		

Cost of rail-
ways per
mile in
various
countries.

211. Comparing the figures just quoted with the following, it will be found that the capital cost of railways per mile has not been so high in Victoria and New South Wales as in the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Holland, or Italy; that the capital cost has been less in Tasmania than in any of the countries named except Sweden, Norway, and Cape Colony; in New Zealand than in any except Sweden and Norway; in Queensland and South Australia than in any except Sweden; and in Western Australia than in any of the countries named:—

CAPITAL COST PER MILE OF RAILWAYS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Cost per Mile. £		Cost per Mile. £
England and Wales ...	51,559	Italy ...	16,894
United Kingdom ...	43,955	Ireland ...	13,270
Scotland ...	37,198	Canada ...	11,416
France ...	27,500	United States ...	11,157
Belgium ...	22,381	Australasia ...	9,990
British Dominions ...	20,751	India and Burma ...	8,997
Germany ...	20,282	Cape Colony ...	8,022
Austria ...	19,833	Norway ...	7,291
Switzerland ...	19,523	Sweden ...	6,083
Holland ...	18,566		

Receipts per
mile open
in various
countries.

212. In proportion to the mileage open, the following figures show the gross railway receipts to be higher in New South Wales than in Italy, Ireland, the Cape Colony, India, or Canada; whilst in Victoria, which stands next, it is higher than in the last three of these countries; but in all the other Australasian colonies it is lower than in any of the other countries named:—

GROSS RAILWAY RECEIPTS PER MILE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND VARIOUS EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

	Annual Receipts per Mile open.		Annual Receipts per Mile open.
England and Wales ...	£4,680	Victoria (1891-2) ...	£1,066
United Kingdom ...	3,872	Cape Colony ...	986
Scotland ...	2,664	Australia ...	961
Belgium ...	2,552	India and Burma ...	901
Germany ...	2,353	Australasia ...	884
France ...	2,269	Canada ...	695
British Dominions ...	1,799	South Australia (1891-2)	680
Austria-Hungary ...	1,565	New Zealand (1891-2)	601
Russia ...	1,503	Tasmania (1891)	458
New South Wales (1891-2)	1,422	Queensland (1891-2) ...	454
Italy ...	1,313	Western Australia (1891)	334
Ireland ...	1,090		

* See note (*) page 150.

213. The gross daily receipts of the Victorian railways per mile open averaged £3 5s. 5d. in 1890-91, and £2 18s. 5d. in 1891-2.* The former proportion was 9s. 3d. lower than that in New South Wales during the same year, but larger than the average receipts upon any of the other Australasian railways, as shown by the following figures :—

Daily receipts per mile on Victorian and British railways.

GROSS DAILY RECEIPTS OF AUSTRALASIAN RAILWAYS PER MILE
CONSTRUCTED, 1890-91.

				Average Receipts per Mile per Day.		
				£	s.	d.
New South Wales	...	...	...	3	14	8
Victoria	...	...	...	3	5	5
South Australia	...	...	...	2	0	3
New Zealand	...	...	...	1	12	8
Tasmania	...	...	...	1	11	10
Queensland...	...	...	...	1	2	8
Western Australia	...	...	...	0	18	3

214. The receipts per train mile ranged from 45d. in Tasmania to 89d. in New Zealand, the proportion being 65d. in Victoria, and averaging 72d. for the whole of Australasia. On the other hand the working expenses varied from 39d. in Tasmania and South Australia to 56d. in New Zealand, the proportion for Victoria being 45d., or somewhat lower than the average for Australasia, viz., 47d. The following are the averages for the different colonies :—

Railway receipts and working expenses per train mile, 1891.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS AND WORKING EXPENSES PER TRAIN MILE
IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.†

		Average per train mile of—			
		Receipts.		Working Expenses.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
Victoria	...	5	5	3	9
New South Wales	...	7	1	4	4
Queensland...	...	4	9	3	4
South Australia	...	6	6	3	3
Western Australia	...	4	0	3	10
Total	...	5	11	3	10
Tasmania	...	3	9	3	3
New Zealand	...	7	5	4	8
Grand Total	...	6	0	3	11

* These calculations are based upon a comparison of 365 days with the total receipts, but except on the lines connecting Melbourne with its suburbs—where a limited traffic is carried on—the Victorian lines do not run on Sundays. If Sundays be excluded from the computation, the average daily receipts would be £3 19s. 6d. in 1890-91, and £3 9s. 11d. in 1891-2. In 1892-3 the daily receipts per mile constructed were £2 14s. 8d. if Sundays be included, or £3 3s. 9d. if they be excluded.

† See footnote (*) on page 150 ante.

Receipts per
train mile
in European
countries.

215. Comparing the foregoing with the following figures, it would appear that whilst the gross receipts of the railways per train mile are lower in Victoria by 2s. than in New Zealand, by 1s. 8d. than in New South Wales, and by 1s. 1d. than in South Australia, they are higher than those in Queensland, Western Australia, or Tasmania, or in any of the European countries named:—

GROSS RECEIPTS OF RAILWAYS OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES PER
TRAIN MILE.*

				Receipts per Train Mile.	
				s.	d.
Austria-Hungary—Companies' lines...	...	...	...	5	1
Russia—Companies' lines	...	...	...	4	7
France—Companies' lines	...	...	...	4	3
Austria-Hungary—Private lines worked by the State	...	...	...	4	3
Italy—State lines	...	...	...	4	2
Russia—State lines	...	...	...	3	9
Austria-Hungary—State lines	...	...	...	3	6
Germany—Private lines worked by the State	...	...	...	3	6
„ Companies' lines	...	...	...	3	0
Belgium—Companies' lines	...	...	...	2	9
„ State lines	...	...	...	2	3
France—State lines	...	...	...	2	2

Proportion
of railway
working
expenses
to receipts
in Austral-
asian
colonies,
1891.

216. The proportion of receipts to working expenses averaged 65 per cent. in the Australasian colonies as a whole. The proportion was as low as 50 per cent. in South Australia, and as high as 94 per cent. in Western Australia. In Victoria the proportion was 70 per cent., New South Wales and two other colonies having a lower proportion. The following are the proportions:—

PROPORTION OF RAILWAY WORKING EXPENSES TO RECEIPTS IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.†

					Percentage of Receipts.
1. South Australia	...	...	...	...	50·42
2. New South Wales	...	...	...	...	61·57
3. New Zealand	...	...	...	...	63·34
4. Victoria	...	...	...	...	70·05
5. Queensland	...	...	...	...	71·05
6. Tasmania	...	...	...	...	87·51
7. Western Australia	...	...	...	...	94·28

Proportion
of net
railway
revenue
to cost
in each
colony.

217. In 1891 the net railway revenue bore a higher proportion to the capital cost in Victoria than in any of the other Australasian colonies except South Australia and New South Wales; the former derives a large profit from the traffic to the Broken Hill silver mines, situated just outside her frontier, which placed her at the head of the list. New Zealand, Queensland, Tasmania, and Western Australia followed Victoria in the order named:—

* These figures have been taken from a paper entitled "The Economics of European Railways," by J. S. Jeans, *Bulletin de l'Institut International de Statistique*, tome I., 3ème et 4ème livraisons, page 117, there given in francs per kilomètre.

† See footnote (*) on page 150 ante.

PROPORTION OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF STATE
RAILWAYS IN EACH COLONY, 1891.*

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. South Australia ...	5.59	5. Queensland ...	1.81
2. New South Wales ...	3.67	6. Tasmania ...	.70
3. Victoria ...	2.90	7. Western Australia ...	.43
4. New Zealand ...	2.83		

218. Taking the continent of Australia as a whole, the capital cost of Government railways averaged £10,510 per mile, and the proportion of net revenue to cost was 3.28 per cent. Combining the Australian continent with Tasmania and New Zealand, the capital cost averaged £9,990 per mile, and the proportion of net revenue to cost was 3.15 per cent.

Average cost and profits of railways in Australia and Australasia.

219. The following figures, with which are embodied the averages relating to the Australasian colonies during a period of five years, show the proportion of net revenue to capital cost to have been about the same in South Australia and Victoria as in France, but lower than in nine of the countries named; whilst in Australasia as a whole the proportion was lower than in any of the countries outside its limits, except Italy, Norway, and Canada. It must be remembered, however, that, unlike those in the older countries, the Australasian railways were being rapidly extended, and the traffic has been only imperfectly developed:—

Proportion of railway revenue to cost in various countries.

PROPORTION OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS
IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Cape Colony ...	5.74	Ireland ...	3.75
Germany ...	5.40	Scotland ...	3.68
India and Burma ...	4.96	Sweden ...	3.24
Belgium ...	4.55	Holland ...	3.18
Argentine Confederation ...	4.35	New South Wales (1886-90) ...	3.17
England and Wales ...	4.32	Australasia (1886-90) ...	3.12
Switzerland ...	4.21	New Zealand (1886-90) ...	2.66
United Kingdom ...	4.21	Italy ...	2.62
Austria-Hungary ...	4.10	Queensland (1886-90) ...	1.83
South Australia (1886-90) ...	4.00	Norway ...	1.78
France ...	3.99	Canada ...	1.46
Victoria (1886-90) ...	3.95	Tasmania (1886-90) ...	.54
British Dominions ...	3.93	Western Australia (1886-90) ...	— 1.12†

220. The following figures show the comparative traffic on railways in the various Australasian colonies during their respective financial years ended during 1891. In regard to the number of passengers, the numbers do not agree with those given in the railway reports, an attempt having been made to show the number of journeys made by periodical as well as daily ticket holders:—

Railway traffic in Australasian colonies, 1891.

* For later information see Appendix C. *post*.

† Proportion of net loss to capital cost.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Passenger Journeys.			Goods and Live Stock.			Train Mileage (000's omitted)
	Number* (000's omitted).	Average per		Tons Carried (000's omitted).	Average Tonnage per		
		Mile Open.	Train Mile.		Mile Open.	Train Mile.	
Victoria ...	57,996,	21,885	4·73	4,426,	1,670	·36	12,250,
New South Wales ...	18,342,	8,406	2·18	3,803,	1,743	·45	8,410,
Queensland ...	4,181,	1,953	1·08	813,†	380	·21	3,859,
South Australia ...	5,628,	3,436	1·49	1,174,	717	·31	3,769,
Western Australia ...	508,	2,504	1·52	94,	465	·28	336,
Total ...	86,655,	9,831	3·03	10,310,	1,170	·36	28,624,
Tasmania ...	726,	1,967	·80	161,	437	·18	909,
New Zealand ...	5,596,	3,017	1·86	2,123,	1,144	·71	3,010,
Grand Total ...	92,977,	8,423	2·86	12,594,	1,141	·39	32,543,

Railway
passengers
in Aus-
tralasian
colonies.

221. It will be observed that there were in Victoria nearly 22,000 passengers per mile open, or more than 2½ times as many as in New South Wales, and a still larger proportion than in the other colonies, where there were 3,000 or less ; whilst there were nearly 5 passengers per train mile in Victoria, or more than twice as many as in New South Wales, and about 2½ times as many as in any other colony. This preponderance of passenger traffic in Victoria is largely due to the exceptionally large suburban traffic of its metropolis, which amounts to one-half of that of the whole colony. Even the tramway traffic will not account for the difference between Victoria and New South Wales, for 44 million passengers were carried on tramways during the year in the former, as compared with only 24½ millions in the latter colony. In New South Wales, however, there is, besides, an extensive traffic in omnibuses and steamboats, of which no returns are available.

Goods traffic
in Aus-
tralasian
colonies.

222. In proportion to the mileage open, the tonnage of goods and live stock carried in Victoria was slightly less than in New South Wales, but considerably larger than in the other colonies ; in proportion to the train mileage New Zealand and New South Wales carried much more, and South Australia rather less, goods than Victoria. In the Australasian colonies, as a whole, the average weight carried was 1,141 tons per mile open, and nearly 8 cwt. per train mile.

* These figures have been compiled on a uniform basis. See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. II., page 475. No allowance has been made for free passes issued, nor have 557,550 free journeys made by school children in New Zealand been included ; whilst the figures for South Australia are also exclusive of journeys on yearly and half-yearly contract tickets available for all lines. From the Victorian figures 13,974,846—added for journeys on single tickets over more than one system—have been deducted. See also Appendix C. *post*.
† Exclusive of live stock.

223. The Victorian railways received on the average about 7s. 2d. in 1890-91, and about 7s. 11d. in 1891-2, per ton of goods and live stock carried. According to the following figures, these tonnage rates are lower than those prevailing in Queensland, Russia, South Australia, New South Wales, or Roumania, but higher than those prevailing in any of the other undermentioned countries. It should be borne in mind, however, that the distances travelled with goods in the Australasian colonies named are greater than those in Victoria; and it may be mentioned in reference to the high position of South Australia that more than one-half of the goods traffic of that colony is with the rich Broken Hill silver mines:—

Receipts per ton on Australasian and European railways.

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF FREIGHT RECEIVED ON RAILWAYS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES PER TON OF GOODS CARRIED.

	Receipts per Ton Carried.			Receipts per Ton Carried.	
	s.	d.		s.	d.
Queensland (1889-90) ...	12	3	Austria-Hungary ...	6	1
Russia ...	11	11	Tasmania ...	5	6
South Australia (1889-90)	11	10	Denmark ...	4	7
New South Wales (1889-90)	8	4	Switzerland ...	4	7
Roumania ...	8	2	Norway ...	3	6
Victoria (1891-2) ...	7	11	Germany ...	3	3
Italy ...	7	6	Holland ...	3	1
New Zealand (1890-91) ...	6	10	Belgium ...	2	8
France ...	6	3	Luxemburg ...	0	11

224. In 1891 the length of lines open in Ireland and Scotland together was 3,673 miles less than the length open on the Australian continent; whilst the length open in England and Wales was about 2,000 miles greater than that upon the Australian continent, combined with Tasmania and New Zealand. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole, the working expenses were in the proportion of 55 per cent. of the receipts; whilst the net receipts amounted to a shade under 4 (3.993) per cent. of the capital cost. The following are the railway statistics of the United Kingdom for that year:—

Railways in United Kingdom.

RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1891.

Country.	Miles of Railway Open on the 31st December	Paid up Capital (Shares, Loans, etc.).	Number of Passengers (excluding Season Ticket Holders).	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.
		£		£	£
England and Wales ...	14,156	759,118,506	746,555,822	69,836,382	38,764,123
Scotland ...	3,172	122,530,011	76,705,588	8,814,623	4,634,017
Ireland ...	2,863	37,776,604	22,202,258	3,209,602	1,746,638
Total United Kingdom	20,191	919,425,121	845,463,668	81,860,607	45,144,778

Railways
in British
possessions.

225. Except as regards the United Kingdom and Australasia, the figures in the following table, showing the statistics of railways in the various British possessions during 1891, have been extracted and re-arranged from a return given in the *Colonial Office List*, 1893 :—

RAILWAYS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1891.

Country or Colony.	Number of Miles Open.	Capital Cost.	Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
EUROPE.		£	£	£	£
United Kingdom* ...	20,191	919,425,121	81,860,607	45,144,778	36,715,829
Malta ...	8½	...	...	...	...
ASIA.					
India and Burma	17,283	155,651,088	16,953,193	7,960,309	8,992,884
Indian Feudatory States }					
Ceylon ...	191½	3,004,677	313,710	138,228	175,482
Protected Malay States	78	300,000	56,927	26,106	30,821
AFRICA.					
Cape Colony ...	2,244	16,949,722	1,896,376	1,117,649	778,727
Natal ...	342	4,528,242	572,296	372,024	200,272
Mauritius ...	92	800,000	113,143	73,679	39,464
AMERICA.					
Canada ...	14,009	170,137,449	10,040,021	7,283,427	2,756,594
Newfoundland ...	184½	839,000	...	...	...
British Guiana ...	20	280,000	35,489	21,497	13,992
West Indies—					
Barbados ...	24	201,600	12,088	13,615	—1,527‡
Jamaica ...	90	775,000	71,486	59,964	11,522
Trinidad and Tobago	54¼	602,638	51,154	37,093	14,061
Australasia† ...	11,998	112,443,646	9,757,932	6,323,137	3,434,795
Total ...	66,809¾	1,385,938,183	121,734,422	68,571,506	53,162,916§

Railways in
Foreign
countries.

226. From the latest official statistics, the following information respecting the railways of the various Foreign countries throughout the world has been extracted. Germany, France, and the United States are the only countries in the list which have a greater length open than the United Kingdom :—

* For railway statistics of England, Scotland, and Ireland, see table following paragraph 224 ante.
† The length of private lines in Australasia (742 miles) is included in the first figure column, but the figures in the subsequent columns relate to Government lines only (11,256 miles). For railway financial statistics of the different Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 207 et seq. ante.
‡ Excess of expenses over receipts.
§ Net figures.

RAILWAYS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Miles of Railway Open.	Cost of Construction (000's omitted).	Annual Number of Passengers Carried (000's omitted).	Annual Receipts (000's omitted).	Annual Expenses (000's omitted).
EUROPE.						
Austria-Hungary ...	1890	16,452	£ 313,389,	97,814,	£ 25,187,	£ 13,572,
Belgium ...	1891	2,805	73,889,	86,540,	7,343,	4,212,
Denmark ...	1890-91	1,048	...	9,804,	910,	730,
France ...	1891	21,038	584,080,	255,672,	47,398,	25,560,
German Empire ...	1890-91	23,577	522,808,	426,056,	65,150,	40,117,
Greece ...	1892	560	...	...	...	...
Holland ...	1889	1,715	31,840,	19,449,	2,291,*	1,277,*
Italy ...	1888	7,619	121,583,	49,333,	10,000,	6,615,
Portugal ...	1888	1,162	...	4,418,	1,122,	464,
Russia in Europe ...	1887	16,774	...	36,843,	25,217,	14,453,
Spain ...	1889	6,070	...	24,736,	7,135,*	3,144,*
Norway ...	1890-91	970	7,178,	4,485,	515,	362,
Sweden ...	1891	5,141	29,776,†	12,694,†	2,633,†	1,572,†
Switzerland ...	1890	2,014	38,307,	32,378,	3,712,	2,043,
Turkey in Europe...	1891	904	...	...	...	...
ASIA.						
China ...	1888	86	...	...	...	...
Japan ...	1890-91	1,438	...	12,676,	1,715,	714,
Persia ...	1888	6	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia ...	1891	989	...	...	...	...
AFRICA.						
Algeria ...	1891	1,910	...	...	876,	...
Tunis ...	1890	260	...	...	...	...
AMERICA.						
Argentine Confede- ration	1892	7,676	71,800,‡	10,820,‡	11,407,‡	7,852,‡
Brazil ...	1890	5,900	61,019,*	7,315,||	4,391,||	29,247,||
Chile ...	1892	1,735	9,314,†	...	...	...
Colombia ...	1890	218	...	...	...	...
Costa Rica ...	1891	231	...	...	...	...
Cuba ...	1890	1,000	...	...	...	...
Guatemala ...	1890	99	...	...	...	...
Hawaii ...	1890	56	...	...	...	...
Honduras ...	1890	69	...	...	...	...
Mexico ...	1892	6,325	...	19,532,†	2,803,†	...
Nicaragua ...	1891	99	540,	...	...	...
Paraguay ...	1890	127	...	405,**	24,||	17,||
Peru ...	1892	882	...	...	...	...
San Domingo ...	1890	72	...	...	...	...
San Salvador ...	1890	53	...	...	...	...
United States ...	1891	170,601§	1,876,675,	495,125,	237,088,	162,874,
Uruguay ...	1891	707	...	...	...	...
Venezuela ...	1891	282	...	...	...	...

* Figures for 1888.

† Figures for 1890.

‡ Figures for 1891.

§ The length at the end of the fiscal years, to which the figures in the subsequent columns relate, was 167,909.

|| Figures for 1887.

** Figures for 1889.

Railways in
the United
States.

227. The length of railways in the United States on the 31st December, 1891,* was 170,601 miles, of which 4,471 miles were constructed within the last twelve months. To the close of their respective financial years in 1891, the total mileage constructed by companies was 167,909, of which the cost of construction and equipment was £1,876,675,460, or an average of £11,177 per mile. The gross earnings during the year amounted to £237,088,429, the working expenses to £162,874,287, and the net earnings to £74,214,142. The proportion of working expenses to gross receipts was 68·83 per cent.; whilst 26 per cent. of the gross receipts were from passengers, 67 per cent. from goods, and 7 per cent. from other sources. The gross earnings per mile were £1,443, and the net earnings £452. The average distance per passenger was 24 miles, and the average hauls per ton 115·3 miles. The proportion of net earnings to capital cost was 3·943 per cent.; whilst the interest and dividends payable on the capital stock, bonds, and debt averaged only £3·06 per cent.†

Railways of
the world,
1830 to
1892.

228. The following was the number of miles of railway open throughout the world at the end of decennial or quinquennial periods, from 1830 to 1885,‡ and also for the latest years; also the average annual increase between each period named and the preceding one:—

RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD, 1830 TO 1891-2.

Year.				Total Length at end of years named.	Average Annual Increase. between periods named.
				Miles.	Miles.
1830	...	...		206	...
1840	...	...		5,335	513
1850	...	...		23,612	1,828
1855	...	...		42,320	3,742
1860	...	...		66,376	4,812
1865	...	...		90,116	4,748
1870	...	...		137,850	9,547
1875	...	...		183,681	9,166
1880	...	...		221,718	7,607
1885	...	...		302,778	16,212
1887-8	...	...		354,706	21,000
1888-9	...	...		370,259	15,553
1889-90	...	...		371,877	1,618
1890-91	...	...		376,964	5,087
1891-2	...	...		392,697	15,733

* According to McCarty's *Annual Statistician* the number of miles open in 1892 was 210,645, of which 42,242 miles were of sidetracks.

† See *Weekly Official Intelligence*, 27th August, 1892, page 98.

‡ The figures for 1885 and previous years have been derived from *L'Almanach de Gotha*, 1887, and those for subsequent years from McCarty's *Annual Statistician*. When the length was given in kilomètres it has been reduced to English miles on the assumption that a kilomètre is equivalent to ·621 of a mile.

229. By the *Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company's Act* Tramways. 1883 (47 Vict. No. 765), passed on the 12th October, 1883, the company were authorized to construct tramways in the streets of Melbourne and suburbs, unless the twelve municipalities interested,* who had the prior right, elected to do so. All the municipalities, however, decided to exercise the powers conferred upon them, and, the necessary notice to the company having been given, a Tramways Trust was formed, as provided by the Act. This body, which consists of seven delegates from the Melbourne City Council, and one from each of the other eleven municipalities, received full power to construct tramways, and to borrow money for that purpose, secured on the municipal property and revenues and on the tramways themselves. The Trust was required by the above-mentioned Act, as modified by the Amending Acts (51 Vict. No. 952 and 56 Vict. No. 1278), to complete the tramways by the 31st December, 1891, and to grant a 32 years' lease of the tramways to the company, dating from the 1st July, 1884 (when the liability for interest commenced), and expiring on the 1st July, 1916. The company, on their part, are required to find all the rolling stock, to keep the tramways and adjoining road, a total width of 17 feet, in complete repair; to hand back the lines in thorough order to the Trust at the expiration of the lease, and to pay to the Trust the annual interest on the moneys borrowed, not exceeding 5 per cent.; also to contribute annually a certain varying percentage on the sums borrowed, so as to form a sinking fund towards the ultimate extinction of the loans. The expenses of the Trust to the 31st December, 1893, are to be defrayed out of the loan; after that period by the company to an amount not exceeding £1,000 per annum, and the remainder by the municipalities; and the liability on account of loans is by Act 48 Vict. No. 788 made a joint and several charge on the properties and revenues of the several municipalities. The total amount the Trust is empowered to borrow is £1,650,000, which has been raised in London by means of debentures bearing interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.† The premiums received amounted to £55,808, making a total of £1,705,808. The expenditure of the Trust up to the 30th June, 1893, amounted to £1,682,225. The following particulars have been kindly furnished by Mr. T. Hamilton, secretary to the Tramways Trust‡:—

* Their names are as follow:—The cities of Melbourne, Prahran, Richmond, Fitzroy, Collingwood, South Melbourne, Hawthorn, and St. Kilda; the towns of North Melbourne, Brunswick, and Port Melbourne; and the borough of Kew.

† For further information respecting the Tramways Trust loans, see paragraph 382 in Vol. I.

‡ For a description of the method of constructing the tramways and working them, see issue of this work for 1890-91, Vol. II., page 163.

The total length of tramways constructed to the 30th June, 1893, amounts to 47 miles 4 furlongs, of which 43 miles 6 furlongs are worked by cables and stationary steam engines, and the remaining 3 miles 6 furlongs by horses. The last line, that along the St. Kilda Esplanade, was opened on the 27th October, 1891, thus completing the present authorized system.

The cable lines form one of the largest systems of this description of tramway in the world, and the method of construction adopted combined all the best features and latest improvements of lines constructed both in America and Europe.

A uniform fare of 3d. is authorized to be charged on the tramway lines, except on the section between the Spencer-street and Prince's-bridge Railway Stations, *via* Flinders-street, on which the fare is 1d. But the company is required to run, upon all lines open for traffic, every morning between the hours of 6 and 7 and every evening between the hours of 5.30 and 6.30 (Sundays and public holidays excepted), two or more carriages for workmen at a fare of three half-pence per journey.* All fares will be, by Act No. 765, Section 26, subject to revision by Parliament after the lapse of 10 years from the date of the first 20 miles of tramway being opened for traffic, viz., on the 31st December, 1897.

The extent of lines completed to the 30th June, 1893, and the dates at which the respective lengths were opened for traffic, were as follow :—

LENGTH OF TRAM LINES AND DATES OF OPENING.

Tram Lines. (c) cable ; (h) horse.	Length.				Date of Opening.
	M.	F.	CHS.	FT.	
1. Richmond (c)	3	4	9	13	11th November, 1885
2. Collins-street and Fitzroy (c)...	3	5	5	42	2nd October, 1886
3. Victoria-street East (c)	2	0	5	59	22nd November, 1886
4. Collingwood and Clifton Hill (c) ...	2	2	9	3	10th August, 1887
5. Bourke-street and Nicholson-street (c) ...	3	2	4	44	26th August, 1887
6. Brunswick (c)	4	3	3	19	1st October, 1887
7. Carlton (c)	3	0	0	25	21st December, 1887
8. Kew (h)	1	5	3	18	28th December, 1887
9. St. Kilda (c)	5	0	1	20	11th October, 1888
10. Prahran (c)	3	4	7	23	26th October, 1888
11. North Carlton (c)	1	1	9	5	9th February, 1889
12. Toorak (c)	1	2	8	53	15th February, 1889
13. Hawthorn (h)	2	1	0	13	20th January, 1890
14. North Melbourne (c)	3	5	6	12	25th February, 1890
15. North and West Melbourne (c) ... }					18th April, 1890
16. Port and South Melbourne (c) ...	4	3	3	26	17th June, 1890
17. St. Kilda Esplanade (c)	1	7	4	0	27th October, 1891
Total	47	4	1	45	

Tramway
passengers
and
receipts.

230. From information furnished by the secretary of the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Co., it appears that the number of passengers carried on tramways during the year 1892-3 was about 36 millions, whilst the total receipts amounted to nearly £408,000. The number of persons employed by the company in September, 1893, was about 1,400. The following are the traffic returns for the last eight years, placed side by side with figures showing the average length open :—

* Tickets available for all the lines are now issued at the price of 2s. 9d. per dozen (2½d. each); and tickets available for Melbourne proper only, are issued at the price of 1s. for eight (1½d. each).

TRAFFIC OF MELBOURNE TRAMWAYS, 1885-6 TO 1892-3.

Year ended 30th June.	Average Extent Open (Double Track).	Tram Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Total Receipts.
	Miles.		No.	£
1886	2·29	497,631*	16,353,250	188,531
1887	7·60	1,508,516†	17,992,047	207,329
1888	19·85	4,036,253	31,133,444	362,581
1889	30·99	6,396,874	45,000,364	526,588
1890	37·21	7,453,667	45,273,578	527,342
1891	45·31	9,169,912	48,044,826	562,541
1892	46·12	8,892,962	43,825,439	511,915
1893	46·12	8,594,172	36,404,556	407,929

NOTE.—The first line was opened for traffic on the 11th November, 1885. The following rates of wages are paid by the Company:—First-class, Gripmen, 47s. ; Conductors, 45s. per week. Second class, an average of three-fourths of these amounts, except on special occasions when the men do more work and often earn first-class rates.

231. During the first eighteen months the Melbourne street Tramway accidents. tramways were open, viz., from December, 1885, to June, 1887, 30 tramway accidents were recorded, resulting in the death of 7 persons, and the more or less serious injury of 23 others. In 1888 the number of persons fatally injured was also 7, whilst there were 3 in 1889, 10 in 1890, 5 in 1891, and 3 in 1892. The last named 3 were all passed over by tramcars. No information has been furnished respecting non-fatal cases.

232. Besides the lines of the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Other suburban tramways. Company, there was a cable tramway, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, between Clifton Hill and Preston (now closed for the time being); a horse tramway, 7 miles in length, between Sandringham and Cheltenham; and a horse tramway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, between Brunswick and Coburg. All these lines were the property of, and are worked by, limited liability companies. On the Beaumaris tramway the number of miles run in 1892 was about 60,000, being equivalent to 4,286 round trips, the total receipts were £2,212, and the working expenses about £1,800.‡ The cost of construction and equipment of this tramway was £18,983.

233. The number of vehicles licensed in Melbourne, and for a Licensed vehicles in Melbourne. distance of eight miles beyond the corporate limits, in 1892, was 1,848 for the conveyance of passengers, of which 750 were tramcars and dummies; whilst the number of drivers licensed for the conveyance of goods was 1,197. The following are the particulars:—

* For ten months only.

† For nine months only.

‡ Based on the expenditure for the first 6 months of 1893.

NUMBER OF LICENSED VEHICLES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS
IN 1892.*

FOR PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

	Number.
Cabs (4 wheels)	795
Hansoms	269
Omnibuses	34
Tram cars	405
„ dummies	345
Total	1,848

FOR CONVEYANCE OF GOODS.

Drivers licensed in 1892-3	1,197
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Wages.

234. The following table contains a statement of the average rates of wages paid in respect to engagements made in Melbourne in 1892. It has been compiled from statements obtained from the best authorities, and is believed to be fairly representative of a state of affairs which must always be subject to some fluctuations. Throughout Victoria, the recognised working day for artisans and general labourers is eight hours:—

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1892.†

Description of Labour.	1892.
1.—DOMESTIC SERVANTS.	
<i>Males.</i>	
Coachmen, footmen, } grooms, gardeners } per week, with board and lodging ...	20s. to 40s.
Butlers „ „ „	20s. to 40s.
<i>Females.</i>	
Cooks per annum, with board and lodging ...	£40 to £75
Laundresses „ „ „	£40 to £52
Housemaids „ „ „	£30 to £40
Nursemaids „ „ „	£30 to £40
General servants „ „ „	£20 to £40
Girls per week, „ „	8s. to 10s.
2.—HOTEL SERVANTS.	
<i>Males.</i>	
Barmen per week, with board and lodging ...	30s. to 45s.
Waiters „ „ „	25s. to 40s.
Boots „ „ „	15s. to 25s.
Ostlers „ „ „	20s. to 25s.
Cooks „ „ „	20s. to 65s.
<i>Females.</i>	
Barmaids per week, with board and lodging ...	15s. to 25s.
Waitresses „ „ „	15s. to 20s.
Housemaids per annum, „ „	£30 to £40
Cooks „ „ „	£50 to £100

* Extending for a distance of 8 miles beyond the corporate limits of the city.
† For wages of Tramway employes, see note to table following paragraph 230 ante.

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1892—continued.

Description of Labour.					1892.
3.—FARM SERVANTS.					
Males.					
Ploughmen	...	per week, and found	...	...	20s. to 25s.
Farm labourers	...	"	"	...	15s. to 20s.
Milkmen for dairies	...	"	"	...	15s. to 20s.
Cheesemakers	...	"	"	...	25s. to 40s.
Reapers*	...	per acre,	"	...	10s. to 15s.
Mowers*	...	"	"	...	4s. to 6s.
Threshers*	...	per bushel,	"	...	5d. to 7d.
Cooks	...	per annum,	"	...	£50 to £60
Females.					
Dairymaids	...	per annum, with board and lodging	...	...	£30 to £35
Cooks	...	"	"	"	£30 to £40
General servants	...	"	"	"	£20 to £30
Hop-pickers	...	per bushel	...	"	2d. to 3½d.
Maize-pickers	...	per bag	...	...	4d. to 6d.
Married couples (generally useful)	} per annum, with board and lodging				£60 to £80
4.—STATION SERVANTS.					
Males.					
Boundary riders	...	per annum, with rations	...	...	£40 to £60
Shepherds	...	"	"	...	£36 to £52
Stockmen...	...	"	"	...	£50 to £60
Cooks	...	"	"	...	£60 to £70
Labourers	...	per week,	"	...	15s. to 20s.
Drovers	...	"	"	...	25s. to 40s.
Sheepwashers	...	"	"	...	15s. to 25s.
Shearers	...	per 100 sheep shorn, with rations	...	...	15s. to 16s.
Females.					
Cooks	...	per annum, with board and lodging	...	...	£30 to £60
General servants	...	"	"	"	£30 to £45
Married couples	...	per annum, with rations	...	...	£70 to £90
5.—WORKERS IN BOOKS, ETC.					
Printers—					
Compositors	...	per 1,000	...	...	1s. 1d.
"	...	per week	...	...	£2 16s. to £5
Machinists	...	"	...	...	£2 to £3 10s.
Lithographers	...	"	...	...	£2 to £3 10s.
Binders	...	"	...	...	£2 16s. to £4
Paper rulers	...	"	...	...	£2 16s. to £3 10s.
Sewers and folders (females), per week	...		...	..	15s. to 27s. 6d.
6.—IN WATCHES, JEWELLERY, AND PRECIOUS METALS.					
Watchmakers	...	per week	...	...	£2 to £4 10s.
Manufacturing jewellers	..		...	...	£2 to £4

* Of late years the greater portion of the reaping, mowing, and threshing has been done by machinery.

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1892—continued.

Description of Labour.						1892.
7.—IN METALS OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER.						
Blacksmiths	... per day ...	...	...	...	...	9s. to 11s.
Farriers—Firemen	... per week	...	...	...	...	£2 2s. to £3 10s.
„ Floormen	„	...	...	...	...	£2 to £2 2s.
Hammermen	... per day ...	...	...	...	...	7s. to 8s.
Fitters	... „ ...	...	...	...	...	8s. to 12s.
Turners	... „ ...	...	...	...	...	9s. to 11s.
Boilermakers and platers	„ ...	...	...	...	...	10s. to 11s.
Riveters	... „ ...	...	...	...	...	10s. to 11s.
Moulders	... „ ...	...	...	...	...	10s. to 11s. 6d.
Brassfinishers, coppersmiths,	per day	...	...	...	...	10s. to 12s.
Tinsmiths...	... per week	...	...	...	...	£2 8s. to £2 14s.
Ironworkers	... „ ...	...	...	...	...	£2 to £3 6s.
Galvanizers	... „ ...	...	...	...	...	£2 to £3 6s.
Plumbers, gasfitters	„ ...	...	...	...	...	£2 10s. to £3
8.—IN CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.						
Smiths	... per week	...	...	...	...	£2 10s. to £3
Bodymakers	... „	...	...	...	...	£1 15s. to £2 10s.
Wheelers	... „	...	...	...	...	£2 to £2 8s.
Painters	... per day ...	...	...	...	...	6s. 6d. to 10s.
Trimmers	... per week	...	...	...	...	£2 5s. to £3 10s.
Vycemen	... „	...	...	...	...	£1 15s. to £2
Saddlers	... „	...	...	...	...	£2 to £4
9.—WORKERS IN SHIPS AND BOATS.						
Sailors—						
Sailing vessels	... per month, and found	...	...	...	...	£3 to £4
Steamships	... „ „	...	...	...	...	£7
Ship carpenters, shipwrights	„ „	...	...	...	...	£8 to £10
Cooks	... „ „	...	...	...	...	£4 to £12
Stewards	... „ „	...	...	...	...	£4 to £12
Engineers...	... „ „	...	...	...	...	£15 to £25
Firemen	... „ „	...	...	...	...	£9
Trimmers...	... „ „	...	...	...	...	£7
Stevedores' men, lumpers,	per day	...	...	...	...	12s.
10.—IN HOUSES AND BUILDINGS.						
Masons	... per day ...	...	...	...	...	10s. to 11s.
Plasterers	... „ ...	...	...	...	...	10s. to 11s.
Bricklayers	... „ ...	...	...	...	...	9s. to 10s.
Slaters	... „ ...	...	...	...	...	10s. to 11s.
Carpenters	... „ ...	...	...	...	...	9s. to 10s.
Labourers	... „ ...	...	...	...	...	6s. to 7s.
Painters and glaziers	„ ...	...	...	...	...	7s. to 10s.
11.—IN FURNITURE, ETC.						
Cabinetmakers	... per week	...	...	...	...	£2 to £3 10s.
Upholsterers	... „ ...	...	...	...	...	£2 5s. to £3 3s.
Polishers	... „ ...	...	...	...	...	£2 to £2 10s.
Coopers	... per day ...	...	...	...	...	9s. to 10s.

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1892—continued.

Description of Labour.						1892.
12.—IN DRESS.						
Tailors	...	per hour	...	...	...	10d. to 1s.
"	...	per week	...	...	...	£2 to £3 10s.
"	in factories	"	...	...	...	£2 to £3
Mantlemakers	...	"	...	...	...	13s. to 30s.
Milliners—						
First class	...	"	...	...	...	£3 to £4
Second class	...	"	...	...	...	15s. to £2 5s.
Dressmakers	...	"	...	...	...	12s. to 25s.
Needlewomen	...	"	...	...	...	12s. to 25s.
Bootmakers	...	riveting children's boots, per pair	...	...	...	5d.
"	...	riveting boys' boots, per pair	...	...	...	7½d. to 9d.
"	...	riveting women's boots, per pair	...	...	...	8d. to 1s. 1d.
"	...	riveting men's boots, per pair	...	...	...	1s. to 1s. 9d.
"	...	making wellingtons to order, sewn	...	...	...	13s. 6d.
"	...	" " " " pegged	...	...	...	8s. 6d.
"	...	making elastics to order	...	...	...	7s. 6d. to 10s.
"	Machinists	per week	...	...	...	10s. to 25s.
Hatters—						
Bodymakers	...	per dozen	...	...	...	10s. to 22s.
Finishers	...	"	...	...	...	12s. to 24s.
Shapers	...	"	...	...	...	4s. to 12s.
Crown sewers	...	"	...	...	...	3s. 6d. to 4s.
Trimmers	...	"	...	...	...	6s. to 9s.
Clothing Factories—						
Tailoresses	...	per week	...	...	...	20s. to 30s.
Pressers	...	"	...	...	...	£1 15s. to £2 15s.
Shirtmakers	...	"	...	...	...	12s. to 25s.
Machinists	...	"	...	...	...	15s. to 30s.
Drapers' assistants, carpet salesmen	...	"	...	...	...	£1 10s. to £5
13.—IN FOOD AND DRINK.						
Bakers—						
Foremen	...	per week	...	...	...	£2 5s. to £3 10s.
Second hands	...	"	...	...	...	£2 5s. to £2 10s.
Butchers—						
Shopmen	...	per week	...	...	...	£2 5s. to £2 10s.
Slaughtermen	...	"	...	...	...	£2 10s. to £3 10s.
Boys	...	" with board	...	...	...	£1 to £1 12s. 6d.
Small-goods men	...	" "	...	...	...	£1 10s. to £2 10s.
Maltsters	...	"	...	...	...	£2 2s. to £2 15s.
14.—IN ANIMAL SUBSTANCES.						
Curriers	...	per week	...	...	...	£2 10s. to £3 10s.
Tanners	...	"	...	...	...	36s. to 40s.
Beamsmen	...	"	...	...	...	38s. to 45s.
Shedsmen	...	"	...	...	...	38s. to 50s.
Fellmongers	...	"	...	...	...	£1 10s. to £2 5s.
15.—IN STONE, CLAY, ETC.						
Brickmakers	...	per 1,000	...	...	...	14s. to 15s.
Navvies	...	per day	...	...	...	6s. 6d. to 8s.
Quarrymen	...	"	...	...	...	7s. to 11s.
Labourers	...	"	...	...	...	6s. to 7s. 6d.
Stonebreakers	...	per cubic yard	...	...	...	2s. to 4s.

Prices.

235. Prices in Melbourne were quoted as follow for 1892. In country districts, the cost of groceries, tobacco, imported wines, coal, etc., is naturally somewhat higher, and that of agricultural and grazing produce, firewood, etc., naturally somewhat lower, than in Melbourne:—

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1892.

Articles.				1892.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.				
Wheat	...	...	per bushel	3s. 2d. to 4s. 5d.
Barley	{ Malting }	...	"	3s. to 4s. 2d.
	{ Cape }	...	"	2s. 1d. to 3s. 10½d.
Oats	...	...	"	1s. 8d. to 2s. 10d.
Maize	...	...	"	2s. 6d. to 4s.
Bran	...	...	"	8d. to 11½d.
Hay	...	...	per ton	£3 to £4 10s.
Flour, first quality	...	...	"	£8 to £12
Bread	...	...	per 4lb. loaf	5d. to 6d.
GRAZING PRODUCE.				
Horses—				
Draught	...	...	each	£10 to £40
Saddle and harness	...	...	"	£8 to £25
Cattle—				
Fat	...	...	"	£6 to £11 10s.
Milch cows	...	...	"	£3 10s. to £15
Sheep, fat	...	...	"	8s. to 17s. 6d.
Lambs, fat	...	...	"	5s. to 12s. 6d.
Butchers' Meat—				
Beef, retail	...	...	per lb.	2d. to 8d.
Mutton	...	...	"	2d. to 5d.
Veal	...	...	"	2½d. to 8d.
Pork	...	...	"	6d. to 8d.
Lamb	...	...	per quarter	2s. to 3s. 6d.
DAIRY PRODUCE.				
Butter	...	...	per lb.	8d. to 2s.
Cheese	...	...	"	7d. to 1s.
Milk	...	...	per quart	3d. to 5d.
FARM-YARD PRODUCE.				
Geese	...	...	per couple	4s. to 10s.
Ducks	...	...	"	4s. to 7s.
Fowls	...	...	"	4s. to 6s.
Rabbits	...	...	"	6d. to 1s.
Pigeons	...	...	"	1s. to 2s.
Turkeys	...	...	each	5s. to 15s.
Sucking pigs	...	...	"	5s. to 12s.
Hares	...	...	"	9d. to 1s. 6d.
Bacon	...	...	per lb.	8d. to 1s.
Ham	...	...	"	10d. to 1s.
Eggs	...	...	per doz.	8d. to 2s. 6d.

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1892—continued.

Articles.				1892.
GARDEN PRODUCE.				
Potatoes—				
Wholesale	...	...	per ton	£2 to £4 5s.
Retail	...	...	per cwt.	2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.
Onions, dried	...	...	"	4s. to 6s. 6d.
Carrots	...	...	per dozen bunches	6d. to 1s.
Turnips	...	...	"	6d. to 1s. 3d.
Radishes	...	...	"	4d. to 1s.
Cabbages	...	...	per doz.	9d. to 4s.
Cauliflowers	...	...	"	1s. to 5s.
Lettuces	...	...	"	6d. to 1s.
Green peas	...	...	per lb.	1d. to 5d.
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.				
Tea	...	...	per lb.	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 2s.
Coffee	...	...	"	8d. to 1s. 5d.
Sugar	...	...	"	2d. to 3d.
Rice	...	...	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4d.
Tobacco	...	...	"	2s. 6d. to 5s.
Soap—Colonial	...	...	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4d.
Candles—Sperm	...	...	"	5d. to 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
Salt	...	...	"	$\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 1d.
Coals	...	...	per ton	18s. to 22s.
Firewood	...	...	"	9s. 6d. to 12s.
WINES, SPIRITS, ETC.				
Ale—Imported	...	...	per doz.	9s. 6d. to 12s.
" Colonial	...	...	"	5s. 6d. to 6s.
Stout—Imported	...	...	"	9s. 6d. to 12s.
" Colonial	...	...	"	5s. 6d.
Brandy	...	...	per gall.	21s. to 35s.
Rum	...	...	"	15s. to 24s.
Whisky	...	...	"	18s. to 28s.
Geneva	...	...	per case 15 bottles	60s. to 65s.
Port wine	...	...	per doz.	25s. to 80s.
Sherry	...	...	"	22s. to 80s.
Claret	...	...	"	18s. to 90s.
Champagne	...	...	"	35s. to 120s.
Colonial wine	...	...	"	12s. to 40s.
"	...	...	per gall.	1s. 6d. to 5s.

236. The price of gold in 1892 ranged from £3 to £4 3s. 6d. per oz. ^{Price of gold.} Its purity, and consequently its value, varies in different districts. In the last quarter of 1892 the lowest price quoted (£3 per oz.) was in Dark River subdivision of the Beechworth district, and the highest price quoted (£4 3s. 6d. per oz.) was in the Southern sub-division of the Ballarat district. Taking the colony as a whole, the average price may be set down at £4 per oz.

Imports of
live stock
overland.

237. The returns of live stock imported overland, made by the inspectors of stock, always differ more or less from those of the officers of the Customs. In 1892, the former showed larger numbers than the latter. The following are the imports of these descriptions of stock, according to the returns of both authorities:—

IMPORTS OF LIVE STOCK OVERLAND, 1892.

	Horses.		Cattle.		Sheep.		Pigs.
According to returns of the stock inspectors	... 2,868 ...		69,491 ...		1,125,978 ...		1,652
According to returns of the Customs	... 2,994 ...		70,892 ...		1,135,114 ...		1,755

Value of
live stock
overland.

238. According to the Customs returns, the value of live stock imported overland in 1892 was £929,214. The rate of duty payable on the importation of stock in that year was as follows:—

RATE OF IMPORT DUTY ON LIVE STOCK, 1892.

		Until the 7th June.			After the 7th June.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Horses	each	... 0	5	0	... 2	10	0
Cattle	„	... 0	5	0	... 1	10	0
Sheep and Lambs	„	... 0	0	6	... 0	2	0
Pigs	„	... 0	2	0	... 0	10	0

NOTE.—Until the 7th June calves were admitted free, but since that date they have been charged the same rate as cattle, viz., £1 10s. per head.

PART VII.—PRODUCTION.

239. The mode of disposing of Crown lands in Victoria has undergone numerous changes,* a full description of which has been given in previous issues of this work.† The present system dates from the 29th December, 1884, when the *Land Act* 1884 came into operation—which Act, with subsequent amendments, was consolidated by the *Land Act* 1890‡—which in turn was amended by the *Land Act* 1891. Its main features are to restrict the further alienation of the public estate by limiting the extent which may be sold by auction, and by substituting for the previously existing method of selecting agricultural land a system of leasing such lands in certain defined areas, at the same time conserving to the lessee the privilege of acquiring from his leasehold the fee-simple of 320 acres by means of deferred payments. The Act classifies the whole of the unalienated Crown lands—exclusive of the “Mallee country,” which is dealt with separately—as follows:—Pastoral lands, grazing and agricultural lands, auriferous lands, lands which may be sold by auction, swamp lands,§ State forest reserves, timber reserves, and water reserves. The area of land comprised within each of the above classes respectively is delineated by projections bearing a distinguishing colour or shading on maps of the several counties in which such land is situated. These maps are deposited with the Clerk of Parliaments. The Governor in Council may, however, by proclamation increase or diminish the area comprised in any of the above-mentioned classes, except those relating to lands which may be sold by auction. From 1st August, 1890, land has been authorized to be sold, leased, or licensed as regards the surface only, and to such depth below the surface as the Governor in Council may direct. Isolated blocks, not exceeding 20 acres in extent, which it is thought advisable to sell, or land required for church or charitable purposes, not exceeding 3 acres in extent, may be sold. Where the value of land is enhanced by railway or irrigation works, the price to be paid for such land may be increased by Order in Council.

Alienation
of Crown
lands.

240. Under the *Land Act* 1890, as amended by the *Land Act* 1891, the pastoral lands are leased in “pastoral allotments,” varying in size from 7,500 to 40,000 acres, for any term not exceeding 14 years from

Pastoral
occupation.

* The first twelve paragraphs in this part have been examined and verified by the Lands Department.

† See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. II., paragraphs 375 to 381.

‡ 54 Vict. No. 1,106.

§ By an Act passed on the 3rd November, 1893, power is given to sell swamp lands by auction.

the 29th December, 1884,* at the end of which the land, together with all improvements thereon—taken at a valuation as below-mentioned—reverts to the Crown, the right to the lease being granted to the first person who applies for the land after it has been first publicly notified as available; but if there should be two or more applicants, the lease must be offered at auction. The annual rent payable for pastoral allotments is computed according to the grazing capability of the land, at the rate of 1s. per head of sheep and 5s. per head of cattle. The principal conditions of the lease are that all “vermin” (rabbits, native dogs, etc.) upon the land shall be destroyed within the first three years, and that all buildings and improvements shall be kept in good condition and repair. Upon the expiration of the lease, the lessee is to be paid by any incoming tenant the value of all improvements effected and calculated to increase the carrying capability of the land, at a price not exceeding the sum expended thereon, but in no case to exceed 2s. 6d. per acre. Alienation of pastoral lands is not permitted, except in the case of those lessees of pastoral allotments who might have under the terms of their lease the right to purchase 320 acres, under certain limitations and restrictions, as a homestead at any time during the currency of his lease.

Agricultural
and grazing
lands.

241. The agricultural and grazing lands are also leased in “grazing areas,” varying in size, but not exceeding 1,000 acres, for any term not exceeding 14 years from the 29th December, 1884,* at the end of which term the land, together with all improvements—to be allowed for at a valuation limited to 10s. per acre—reverts to the Crown. The annual rent of a grazing area is appraised by valuers, but must in no case be less than 2d. or more than 4d. per acre, any improvements that may happen to be on the land at the commencement of the lease to be charged for in addition at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the capital value thereof. The only important conditions imposed on the lessee of a grazing area are that he shall, within the first three years, fence the land and destroy all “vermin” thereon. Any person over the age of 18 years is entitled to take up a grazing area; selectors, under former Acts, however, being limited to an area which, together with the land previously selected, must not exceed 1,000 acres. Residence is not required of the holder of a grazing lease, unless he should select portion of his holding under the terms and conditions specified in the next paragraph.

Selection of
agricultural
allotments.

242. Persons desirous of selecting an agricultural allotment may either do so by first taking up a grazing area, and then, after the issue

* The date when the *Land Act* 1884 came into operation.

of his lease, selecting out of the area leased a block or "agricultural allotment" not exceeding 320 acres in extent, or, if the grazing area he desires is 320 acres or less, he may obtain an agricultural allotment licence direct without the previous issue of a grazing licence; but should he have selected under a previous Act or Acts, he is only entitled to increase his selection to such an extent as not to exceed 320 acres in all. The selector then occupies the agricultural allotment (which is thereafter no longer considered portion of the grazing area) under licence during the first six years, within which period the licensee is obliged to reside on his selection at least five years, to enclose it, to cultivate 1 acre out of every 10, and generally to effect substantial improvements to the value of 20s. per acre. The rent payable during this period is 1s. per acre per annum, which is credited to the selector as part payment of the principal, viz., 20s. per acre without interest.* At the expiration of the six years' licence, the selector, if he obtains a certificate from the Board of Land and Works that he has complied with these conditions, can either purchase his holding at once by paying up the balance of 14s. per acre, or may convert his licence into a lease extending over 14 years, at an annual rental of 2s. per acre, which is also credited to the selector as part payment of the fee-simple. On the expiry of such lease, and due payment of the rent, the land becomes the freehold of the selector. Other important features of the Act are that every selector—subject to certain conditions and restrictions—is entitled to a Crown grant of portion of his allotment not exceeding 20 acres, if planted as a vineyard or an orchard, upon payment of the balance of the purchase-money due in respect of such portion;† that the licensee of an agricultural allotment may, after the expiration of two years, obtain an advance of money (by giving a "licence lien") secured up to one-half of the improvements effected;‡ that married women are permitted to take up land as pastoral or grazing lessees, but are not allowed to select an agricultural allotment out of the grazing area leased to them; and that facilities are given to allow of a non-resident selector becoming a resident selector, and *vice versa*.†

243. Provision is also made in this Act for grazing area lessees to take up agricultural allotments as non-residence licensees. In such cases the rent is 2s. per acre, and the total price payable for the land £2 per acre. Improvements to the value of £2 per acre, moreover, must be made during the six years licence, of which at least half

Non-resi-
dence
selections.

* See paragraph 279 *post*.

† These privileges, although not previously enacted, are also to be allowed to selectors under previous Acts.

must be made before the expiration of the third year. The area for which licences may be issued during any year for non-resident selection is limited to 50,000 acres.

Two or more
selections
may be
made.

244. Two or more grazing areas may be taken up by one person, provided the area so taken up does not exceed 1,000 acres in extent. In like manner, if the agricultural allotment he selects from his grazing area is less than 320 acres, he may by further selection add to it or make it up to 320 acres.

Auriferous
lands.

245. Auriferous lands not required for mining purposes, and not situated within a city, town, or borough, may be occupied under annual licence for purposes of residence or cultivation in areas not exceeding 20 acres; and for purely pastoral purposes in blocks not exceeding 1,000 acres, under licences renewable annually for a period not exceeding seven years, expiring not later than 29th December, 1898. No auriferous lands are permitted to be alienated in fee-simple except those which are found on inquiry to be "worked out," which may be licensed for a period of seven years for residence, business purposes, or cultivation, in blocks not exceeding 5 acres each. At expiration of the term, if conditions of licence have been complied with, and purchase-money to the value of the land (less the amount paid as rent) be paid, Crown grant may be issued.

Swamp
lands.

246. Swamp lands are to be first drained and may then be leased in areas not exceeding 160 acres for a term of twenty-one years.*

Sales by
auction.

247. The Statute, moreover, contains provision for the sale of Crown lands by auction at an upset price of £1 per acre, or such higher sum as the Governor in Council may direct, the whole extent to be sold in any one year not to exceed 200,000 acres.

Mallee
pastoral
leases.

248. Prior to the consolidation of the various Land Acts under the *Land Act* 1890, the occupation of the unalienated land situated in the north-western portion of the colony, comprising about one-fifth of its extent, or some $11\frac{1}{4}$ million acres (exclusive of Mildura), wholly or partially covered with the various species of stunted trees of which the "Mallee scrub" is composed, was specially provided for by the *Mallee Pastoral Leases Act* 1883, the provisions of which were repealed, and re-embodied in the Consolidated Act referred to, forming Part II. of that Act. It divides the country just described into two main divisions—the larger division containing about $7\frac{3}{4}$ million acres, being known as the "Mallee country;" and the other containing about

* See footnote (§) to paragraph 239 *ante*.

3½ million acres, situated along the southern and eastern borders of the Mallee country, being called the "Mallee border."

249. The Act directs that the "Mallee country" be divided into blocks of various sizes, each block to be subdivided into two parts. Mallee
blocks. For either of these, at the option of the applicant, a lease may be granted under certain conditions, the lessee being also bound to occupy the other portion. The principal conditions are that the lessee destroy all vermin (native dogs, rabbits, etc.) upon the whole block within the first three years, and keep the same clear of vermin during the tenure of the lease, surrender to the Crown the unleased portion at the end of five years, and keep in good condition and repair all improvements made upon the land. A lease for a Mallee block may be granted for any term of years not longer than 20 from the commencement of the Act of 1883, at the end of which term (viz., on the 1st December, 1903) the land, with all improvements, reverts to the Crown. Every person who had occupied under pastoral or grazing license any portion of the Mallee country for two years prior to the 1st December, 1883, was entitled to take up one Mallee block comprising the whole or any portion of the area occupied by him; but, in the event of his not applying for this privilege within one month of the passing of the Act, the right of lease was to be sold by auction to the highest bidder. The annual rent to be charged for the leased portion of the block is fixed at 2d. for each sheep or 1s. for each head of cattle depastured during the first five years, 4d. for each sheep or 2s. for each head of cattle during the second five years, and 6d. for each sheep or 3s. for each head of cattle during the remainder of the term; and for the occupied portion of the block 2d. for each sheep or 1s. for each head of cattle; but in no case is the annual rent for the whole block to be less than 2s. 6d. per square mile. At the expiration of the tenure of the occupied portions the right to lease some of them till the 1st December, 1903, was offered for sale by auction at an annual rent of 4d. for each sheep and 2s. for each head of cattle during the first five years, and 6d. for each sheep and 3s. for each head of cattle during the remainder of the term, the minimum annual rent being fixed at 5s. per square mile. Others were added to the "Mallee border," subdivided, and made available as Mallee allotments. Any Mallee block may, if the Governor in Council think fit, be divided into allotments and occupied as Mallee allotments as described in the next paragraph, provided that applications have been received for all the allotments into which the block may be divided. No lessee of a Mallee block can acquire any portion thereof in fee-simple.

Mallee allotments.

250. The “Mallee border” is subdivided into “Mallee allotments,” varying in size but not in any case exceeding 20,000 acres. These are available for lease on the same terms and conditions as in the case of the leased portions of a Mallee block; but the annual rent, which ranges from 10s. to £8 per square mile, is fixed by regulations issued by the Governor in Council.

Systems of land selections in Australasian colonies.

251. The laws and regulations under which land for agricultural purposes passes from the Crown into the hands of private individuals differ in the various Australasian colonies.* In almost all, however, provision is made for any person of 18 years of age or over,† and not a married woman,‡ desirous of settling on the land, to select a certain limited area, and to pay the purchase money by instalments, the compliance with certain conditions of residence and improvement being also required before the selector becomes entitled to a Crown grant.§ The principal features of this portion of each system, corrected to the middle of 1893, are detailed under nine heads in the following table :—

CONDITIONS OF LAND SELECTION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1892-3.

Conditions of Selections.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.		South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand** (optional system).		
			Home-steads.	Other Selections.				Cash Lands.	Occupation Lease with Right of Purchase.	Lease in Perpetuity 999 Years.
1. Maximum area allowed Acres	320	640 and 2,560	160	320 to 1,280	..	1,000	320	640 and 2,000		
2. Price per acre	£1	£1	2s. 6d.	15s. || upwards	¶	10s.	£1	20s. and 5s.		
3. Time over which purchase may extend Years	20	33	5	**	¶	20	14	..	25	No right.
4. Minimum time in which fee-simple may be acquired Years	6	5	5	5	6	5	anytime	..	10	..
5. Annual payment per acre ..	1s.	1s.	6d.	**	¶	6d.	2s.	..	2s. & 6d.	1s. 7d. & 5d.
6. Value of necessary improvements per acre	20s.	10s.	10s.	Fencing	Fencing.	10s. and Fencing	..	20s. & 10s.	23s. and 6s. 6d.	23s. & 6s. 6d.
7. Time allowed for making improvements Years	6	5	5	5	5	20	..	7	6	6
8. Acres in every 100 to be cultivated	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Period of residence necessary § Years	5	5	5	**	..	5	14	..	6 to 7	10

NOTE.—See also further information in following paragraphs.

* A complete account of the land system of each colony, as it existed in 1884, was published in an Appendix to the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1884-5.

† In New South Wales persons of 16 years of age may select.

‡ In Tasmania and Western Australia married women, and in New South Wales and Queensland married women judicially separated and living apart from their husbands, may select land. In Queensland married women and minors may select unconditional selections.

§ In all the colonies, as soon as the purchase-money is paid in full, the residence clause is no longer enforced; although in Tasmania £1 per acre must be spent on improvements before purchase-money in full can be paid. || But the minimum price is 5s. per acre.

¶ See account of South Australian land system, following paragraph 262 *post*.

** When two sets of figures are given in any column, they relate to first and second class land respectively.

252. In Victoria the land is taken up in the first instance in blocks not exceeding 1,000 acres, under lease, at a rental of from 2d. to 4d. per acre, out of which leasehold a "selection," not exceeding 320 acres, may be taken up under the conditions named in the preceding table. See also paragraphs 242 and 243 *ante*.

Land system
of Victoria.

253. Chiefly with the view of providing an outlet for the unemployed labour of the colony, an Act* was passed on the 31st August, 1893, providing for the establishment of three descriptions of rural settlements, viz., Village Communities, Homestead Associations, and Labour Colonies. For the Village Communities, certain lands are set apart and divided into allotments of from 1 acre to 20 acres in extent, to occupy which for periods of three years permits are granted to approved applicants. During the period over which the permit extends, the occupant pays a rental of 6d. per acre per annum, and on the expiration of that period he is granted a lease for twenty years, during the currency of which he is required to pay half-yearly in advance a sum equal to a fortieth part of the price set upon the allotment, which is generally £1 per acre; he has also to repay in equal yearly instalments extending over the currency of his lease any moneys which have been advanced to him, and to pay the cost of surveying his allotment in ten half-yearly instalments extending over the first five years thereof. The lessee is bound to bring one-tenth of his land under cultivation within two years of the date of his lease, and one-fifth within four years of such date; and is, moreover, to put on the land permanent improvements to the value of £1 per acre within six years of such date. All conditions having been complied with, the lessee is entitled to receive a grant in fee of the land he had occupied.

Village
settlements

254. The Homestead Associations are combinations of not less than six persons who desire to settle near each other. For their accommodation, blocks of Crown land, each containing not more than 2,000 acres, are divided into sections not exceeding 50 acres in extent, excepting a portion, not exceeding 100 acres, which is set apart for a township, of which a division, not exceeding 40 acres, is permanently reserved for the recreation, convenience, or amusement of the members of the association. The remainder of the township portion is divided into as many allotments of one acre or less as may be necessary to provide one allotment for each occupant of a section. The conditions as to residence, cultivation, improvement, rent, and re-payment of cost

Homestead
association

* *The Settlement on Lands Act 1893 (57 Vict. No. 1311.)*

of survey and advances, are much the same as those already described in connexion with the Village Communities. After all these have been complied with, a grant in fee of his section and township allotment is given to the occupant.

Advances
to rural
settlers.

255. An advance, not exceeding £15 in all, is made by the Government in one or more sums to any settler in a Village Community or member of a Homestead Association who may be in need of monetary assistance to enable him to build upon or otherwise improve his holding; the total of such advances made in any one year is not to exceed £20,000.

Labour
colonies.

256. Labour Colonies are established for the purpose of affording assistance to persons who are absolutely without means, and are in the nature of relief works. They are placed on blocks of Crown land not exceeding 1,500 acres in extent, and are supported partly by the Government and partly by voluntary contributions, the Government granting £2 to every £1 contributed privately. To each labour colony five trustees are appointed, who manage it and dispense its funds, and the subscribers may, if they see fit, elect a committee of four persons to assist the trustees. The trustees and committee may admit any person of good character and repute into the labour colony, and may establish any trade or industry in connexion therewith. The moneys received are paid into the trust account, and may be expended in payment for work done in the erection of buildings, or in purchasing provisions, clothing, building materials, agricultural implements, tools, etc.

Leongatha
labour
colony.

257. Several Village Communities and Homestead Associations have been formed in different parts of Victoria, but the only Labour Colony in active operation is that of Leongatha, situated in the Gippsland district, about 80 miles from Melbourne. On joining this colony, each man has to work a week on probation, and then on a small wage, fixed by the manager, according to his ideas of the man's worth. After deducting the cost of food and of the clothes and other necessaries supplied him from the store, the balance of the man's wages is placed to his credit and paid him in cash when he leaves the colony, or the money is paid, as earned, to his family in town. A labour office has been established in this colony, and employers are at once supplied, without fee, with pick and shovel men, splitters, bush hands, farm labourers, ploughmen, rough carpenters, cooks, bakers, or skilled tradesmen. It must be borne in mind that the Labour Colonies are not intended to afford permanent homes to the men, but to supply their immediate wants and to fit them for a rural life. The

industries pursued at Leongatha are draining, fencing, and cultivating the land, sawing timber, and splitting posts, rails, and palings.

258. In New South Wales a territorial division of the colony is made into three zones, viz., the eastern, the central, and the western division. The maximum area allowed in the eastern division is 640, and in the central 2,560 acres. In addition to the selection, a leasehold of an additional area, limited to three times that of the selection (the area of the selection and lease together not to exceed 1,280 acres in the eastern, or 2,560 acres in the central division), may be granted to the selector at an appraised annual rental, with the right of conditional purchase at any time during the currency of the lease. The price per acre does not include interest, for which 4½ per cent. per annum is charged and collected out of the annual instalments paid. The first payment is 2s. per acre in advance, with an interval of 3 years before the next instalment of 1s. is payable. On non-residential land purchases the deposit is 4s. per acre, and the instalments 2s. per acre. Upon certain lands proclaimed "special areas," higher prices are payable, and the deposits and instalments are increased in proportion varying in different cases. Persons of 16 years of age, and married women judicially separated and living apart from their husbands, may select.

Land system of New South Wales.

259. In June, 1893, the Parliament of New South Wales passed an Act to establish and regulate Labour Settlements on the Crown lands of that colony. Under it any Crown land not under lease may be declared to be available for the purpose of a Labour Settlement, and may be leased to a Board of Control consisting of not less than 8 or more than 16 persons, of whom not more than one-fifth may be females; such board to be a corporate body with perpetual succession and a common seal. The Board of Control may, subject to regulations, enrol such number of persons to be members of the Labour Settlement as the Minister may approve, these to be either unmarried persons of 21 years of age or over, or heads of families; and the Board may receive from the Government, in trust for the purposes of the settlement, a sum not exceeding £25 for each member who is head of a family dependent on him, £20 for each married person without family, or £15 for each unmarried person; such moneys to bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and, after the expiration of four years from the commencement of the lease, to be repaid to the Treasury at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. The settlers (enrolled members) are of two kinds, viz., persons who are out of employment and without sufficient means of support, or persons who may be able

Labour settlements in New South Wales.

and willing to provide a sum of money equal to that they obtain from the Government to be expended in connection with the settlement. It is desired that, where practicable, persons of the two classes should not be members of the same settlement. Up to August, 1893, only three labour settlements had been established.

260. In Queensland, within the limits named in the table, the maximum area allowed to be selected may be varied in any district by the Government. In that colony the system of leasing has partly supplanted that of alienating the fee-simple of the land by means of deferred payments. The selector first occupies the land under licence, at an annual rental of not less than 3d. per acre, and subsequently, if the condition as to fencing (or improvements of equal value) has been complied with, may obtain a lease for fifty years; the annual rental for the first ten years being not less than 3d. per acre, but for every succeeding period of five years to be fixed by the Land Board. The selector has the right to purchase at not less than 15s. per acre, at any time during the currency of the lease on proving personal residence for 5 years. Rents paid during periods of personal occupation are reckoned as purchase-money. The foregoing remarks relate to agricultural farms; in the case of grazing farms, leases of areas up to 20,000 acres are granted for 30 years at a minimum rental of $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per acre per annum for the first 10 years, but liable to be increased every subsequent 5 years. In Queensland, moreover, in accordance with the provisions of *The Crown Lands Act 1891* any area up to 1,280 acres may be selected by way of unconditional selection. There is no restriction as to the age of applicants, and a married woman may select. It must be specified beforehand whether the land thrown open to selection is available for conditional selection only, or for unconditional selection only, or for both kinds of selection; but in the last case the conditional selector has the priority, whilst the purchasing price to be paid by the unconditional selector must be one-third greater than what would be paid by a conditional selector. The minimum price is £1 per acre, payable in 20 annual instalments. There is no condition as to residence or improvements, and after any balance of unpaid rents has been paid up, a deed of grant is issued. For the purpose of providing funds for the payment of principal of and interest on an authorized issue of Treasury Bills, amounting to £1,420,945, an Act (*The Special Sales of Land Act 1891*) was passed, in accordance with the provisions of which "country lands," not being distant less than 20 miles from any existing or proposed railway or navigable stream, may be offered at auction, in lots not

Land
system of
Queens-
land.

Uncondi-
tional
selections.

Special sales
of country
lands at
auction.

exceeding 5,120 acres each, at a minimum price of 10s. per acre; and provision is made, if thought desirable, of allowing the purchase-money to be paid by instalments extending over periods not exceeding three years. The Act will expire immediately the bills are redeemed.

261. The formation of agricultural townships or village settlements in Queensland was first legalized in December, 1886, when it was provided that in any agricultural area in which the area of any surveyed farm does not exceed 160 acres, the Governor in Council may, by proclamation, set apart any Crown lands not exceeding two square miles as an agricultural township, which may be subdivided into portions not exceeding one acre each for purposes of residence; and in the immediate neighbourhood of such townships agricultural farms of not more than 80 acres each may be reserved for selection. Any selector of an agricultural farm is also entitled to one of the portions in the township, which is deemed a part of the farm, so that the condition of occupation may be performed by residence either upon the farm or in the township; moreover, the value of any improvements made upon the portion in the township is reckoned as part of the improvements required to be made upon the farm, but not to a greater extent than one-fifth of the whole. In an Act passed in 1889, moreover, it is provided that, in cases where it is satisfactorily proved that two or more selectors are associated together for mutual assistance, a special licence may be obtained enabling any one of the selectors to fulfil the conditions of occupation and improvement on his own and his associates' behalf; but in such cases the number of selectors in occupation at any time must not be less than one for every 160 acres of the farms so associated.

Village
settlements
in Queens-
land.

262. In South Australia credit selection was abolished by the *Crown Lands Act* 1888, and in lieu thereof "leases with right to purchase" are now issued for periods of 21 years at certain gazetted rentals, with right of renewal for a further period of 21 years at freshly assessed rentals. The right to purchase may be exercised at any time after the first six years, at a price fixed by the Land Board of not less than 5s. per acre. The following account of the new system has been kindly furnished for this work by Mr. G. S. Wright, Secretary for Crown Lands, South Australia:—

Land
system of
South
Australia.

On the passing of the *Crown Lands Act* of 1888, the system of credit selection was abolished, and the following mode of obtaining land introduced. Crown lands can be taken up on leases with right of purchase, or perpetual leases. Small blocks not exceeding 20 acres in area, for working men, are also taken up on leases with right of purchase, or on perpetual leases. The province has been divided into five land districts, and a Land Board appointed for each, by which the lands are classified and allotted, and the rents and prices fixed, subject to the approval of the

Commissioner of Crown Lands. Lands are gazetted open to lease at rents and prices fixed, and applications for same, accompanied by a deposit of 20 per cent. of the first year's rent, are made to the Commissioner, who refers them to the Land Boards for the districts in which the lands applied for are situated. Upon the successful applicants receiving their leases for signature, they are to forward the balance of the first year's rent and the lease fees to the Land Office. Leases with a right of purchase are allotted for a term of 21 years, with a right of renewal for a further term of 21 years, and with a right of purchase exercisable at any time after the first 6 years of the term, at the price fixed by the Land Board, the minimum price being five shillings per acre. The annual rent for the first term of 21 years is as gazetted, and the annual rent for the renewed term will be fixed by the Land Board at least twelve months before the expiration of the first term. Perpetual leases will be revalued every 14 years. The rent for the first 14 years is as gazetted, and for subsequent terms of 14 years will be fixed by the Land Board at least twelve months before the expiration of every period of 14 years. Each Board, in fixing the purchase money and annual rental, or annual rental only (as the case may be), for any original lease of any land on which there are any improvements, shall take such improvements into account. In fixing the purchase money and the rent for a renewed lease with a right of purchase, and in re-valuations of rent under perpetual leases, the Board shall fix the rent irrespective of the value of the improvements which the lessee shall have made. The lands allotted are to be fenced within 5 years from the date of the lease. In making the allotments preference is given to applicants who will undertake to reside on the land.

Working
men's
blocks in
South
Australia.

263. Special efforts have recently been made in South Australia to extend what is known as the Working Men's Blocks System. Land has been purchased by the Government near centres of population at a cost of £10,880, and let to working men in blocks not exceeding 20 acres. Loans amounting to £5,800 (but not exceeding £50 in any one case) have been granted to the "Blockers" to assist them to build houses and out-houses, and many thousands of vines and fruit trees have been distributed gratis. Any "blocker" may have his lease endorsed "the land herein comprised is held as a homestead block," and the effect of such endorsement is that the land cannot thereafter be "seized or taken in execution for debt under process of any Court (except for the payment of rates and taxes) or vest in the trustee of his estate in case of insolvency." At the present time there are 2,682 lessees throughout the colony, holding 39,715 acres. Personal residence is necessary in all cases.

Land
system of
Western
Australia.

264. In Western Australia, the particulars given in the table relate to the South-Western (or Home) District only. In the five other land divisions of the colony, land may be taken up in specially declared areas only by selectors, who need not reside upon the land, in areas of from 100 to 5,000 acres, at not less than 10s. per acre, payable in 10 yearly instalments, the conditions required being fencing and the expenditure on improvements of an amount equal to purchase-money. Besides selections under the system of deferred payments, with residence, in the south-west divisions selections may be made, without residence, by paying double the amount of purchase-money,

i.e., 1s. per acre per annum—the other conditions remaining the same; there is, moreover, a method of selecting land by direct payment under certain conditions, the extent of a selection being limited to 1,000 acres in a declared area, and to 5,000 acres outside such area, at a price of not less than 10s. per acre—the conditions being fencing within 3 years, and an expenditure of 5s. per acre on improvements within 7 years from date of survey.

265. In Tasmania, $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. is added to the price named in the table (£1 per acre) as interest for the period of 14 years. The purchaser is compelled to make improvements to the value of 2s. 6d. per acre per year for a term of 8 years, and the grant deed cannot issue until such improvements are made. A purchaser on credit may pay off balance at any time, provided he has made improvements to the extent of 20s. for each acre selected. In mining districts in Tasmania selection is allowed in lots ranging from 10 to 100 acres, the price being £1 per acre, with one-third in addition added for credit for a term of 14 years. Residence and improvement are compulsory, and fee-simple cannot be obtained until the expiration of 5 years. These lots are sold, reserving to the Crown the right of mining on certain conditions and payment of compensation for damage sustained after being assessed. In 1890, a Land Act was passed consolidating the twelve Acts previously in operation. There are no village settlements in Tasmania.

Land
system of
Tasmania.

266. In New Zealand the price per acre varies with the quality of the land from 5s. to about 40s. The distinguishing features of the land laws at present are, that blocks of land are declared open for selection either before or after survey on the “optional system,” which means that the selector can take up a section not exceeding 640 acres of first-class land, or 2,000 acres of second-class land, on cash payment, occupation lease with right of purchase within twenty-five years at a rent of 5 per cent., or on lease in perpetuity at a rental of 4 per cent. on the upset cash price. The freehold of lease, with right of purchase, may be obtained at any time after ten years (if not within a gold-field) so soon as the conditions of cultivation have been complied with. Nearly all Crown lands are dealt with under this system now. Residence is compulsory, except under the cash system. Pastoral runs are let by auction for periods, depending on locality, from three years to twenty-one years. Carrying capacity is usually limited to 20,000 sheep, and the rent varies from 4d. to 2s. 6d. per acre, or about 10d. per sheep per annum. Small grazing runs are open for application in areas up to 20,000 acres at about

Land
system of
New
Zealand.

2½ per cent. rent on cash prices, usually about 10s. to 20s. per acre for terms of twenty-one years, with right of renewal for other twenty-one years at valuation.

Village settlements in New Zealand.

267. Village homestead special settlements in New Zealand embrace land which may be disposed of on the "optional system," or may be sold for cash, the sizes of sections not to exceed 50 acres. Special settlements by associations of persons, not exceeding 11,000 acres in areas of 200 acres, are let on lease in perpetuity at 4 per cent. on the capital value. This system has been in operation over a period of six years; and on the 31st March, 1893, there were 85 settlements, accommodating 900 settlers with their families on 22,677 acres, and having improvements on the land valued at £61,700. If the sum lent by Government was deducted from this valuation there remains the sum of £37,074, which represents the value of improvements made by the settlers, over and above those done with the amounts advanced by the Government.

Ambiguity of the term "alienation," as applied to Crown lands.

268. In dealing with the figures relating to the alienation of the public estate, it is customary in Victoria to consider Crown lands as sold or alienated—only when the right to the title in fee-simple has been acquired. Consequently a large proportion of the land set down as alienated in any year, having been originally selected with right of purchase under certain conditions, the purchase-money being payable by annual instalments without interest, may have been virtually parted with many years previously. The land set down as alienated in any year, therefore, consists of the area sold by auction, that granted without purchase, and that selected or conditionally purchased—of which the purchase had been completed during the year. Some of the neighbouring colonies, however, adopt a different principle, for, in their statements of land alienated, that sold conditionally—which, of course, is liable to revert to the Crown should the conditions of sale not be complied with—is included with that of which the fee-simple has been obtained. Both methods are useful in their way, the Victorian plan giving the more accurate account of the present condition of the public estate, and the other giving the better indication of the progress of settlement. In the following paragraphs it may perhaps be sometimes necessary to use the term "alienated" in connection with land which is only conditionally purchased, but, when this occurs, such explanation will be given as will prevent a mistake.

Crown lands alienated, 1892.

269. The land finally alienated from the Crown in fee-simple during 1892 amounted to 245,230 acres, of which 245,101 acres were sold, and 129 acres were granted without purchase. The total extent

was larger by 10,628 acres than in 1891, but less by 4,338 acres than in 1890, and also much less than in any of the ten years ended with 1889, during which period the extent alienated annually usually exceeded 400,000 acres, and only once did it fall below 300,000 acres.

270. Of the area sold, 10,620 acres, or 4 per cent., were disposed of by auction, and 1,368 acres under pre-emptive rights, private contracts, etc., whilst the remainder had been in the first instance selected in previous years under the system of deferred payments. The extent sold by auction in 1892 was 3,266 acres more than in 1891, about 1,600 and 3,000 acres respectively less than in 1890 and 1889; whilst it was only about half the area in 1888, 1887, or 1886, also considerably less than in any of the sixteen years ended with 1885, during which period the annual average extent so sold was 63,700 acres, and the maximum rather over 150,000 acres, Crown lands sold by auction.

271. The total extent of Crown lands sold and finally parted with in Victoria up to the end of 1892 was 16,556,085 acres, and the extent granted without purchase was 15,627 acres. The whole area alienated in fee-simple was thus 16,571,712 acres, of which 6,646,133 acres, or 40 per cent., were sold by auction, and nearly the whole of the remainder was originally acquired by selection under the system of deferred payments. Crown lands alienated to end of 1892.

272. The total area selected in the colony up to the end of the year, exclusive of the extent which had been forfeited or abandoned, and had reverted to the Crown, amounted to 15,888,445 acres. For 9,894,953 acres of this area the purchase has been completed, whilst the remainder, amounting to 5,993,492 acres,* represents the whole area still in process of alienation under the deferred payment system at the end of 1892. Crown lands selected.

273. The total area of the colony is 56,245,760 acres; and if from this be deducted the sum of the land granted, sold, and selected, amounting—less the extent forfeited—to 22,565,204 acres, it will follow that the residue, representing the Crown lands neither alienated nor in process of alienation, amounted at the end of 1892 to 33,680,556 acres. Crown lands unalienated.

274. The whole of this residue, however, is not available for settlement, for it embraces lands occupied by roads, the unsold portions of the sites of towns, and beds of rivers and lakes; the State forests; water, timber, education, and other reserves. Deducting these lands—amounting in the aggregate to 8,468,578 acres, also that portion of the colony known as the Mallee country, containing Public estate, 1892.

* The balance still remaining unpaid on this area amounts to £2,133,925, of which, however, only £652,045 was in arrear.

11,572,000 acres, leased for pastoral purposes under special provisions of the Act, and 6,150,227 acres occupied under lease or licence for various terms of years—from the extent unalienated and unselected, already stated to have been 33,680,556 acres, it will be found that the available area is narrowed to 7,489,751 acres. This will be at once seen by the following table, which shows the position of the public estate at the end of 1892:—

PUBLIC ESTATE OF VICTORIA ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1892.

Condition of Land.	Approximate Number of Acres.
Land alienated in fee-simple	16,571,712
Land in process of alienation under deferred payments ..	5,993,492
Roads in connexion with the above	1,337,000
Water reserves*	289,331
Reserves for agricultural colleges and experimental farms ...	151,146†
Timber reserves and State forests*	2,108,795
State education endowment reserves*	1,907,400
Other reserves*	218,369
Unsold land in towns, beds of rivers, etc., etc.	2,456,537
Mallee country	11,572,000‡
Land in occupation under—	
Pastoral leases	1,409,785
Grazing area leases	4,221,013
Grazing licences for auriferous lands	516,537
Swamp leases	2,892
Available for occupation at end of 1892	7,489,751§
Total area of Victoria	56,245,760

Crown lands
available
for settle-
ment.

275. The area of the colony, exclusive of the Mallee country, is 44,673,760 acres, of which, at the end of 1892, 22,565,204 acres, or 50 per cent., were already alienated or in process of alienation; 8,468,578 acres, or 19 per cent., were occupied by reserves, etc.; 6,150,227 acres, or 14 per cent., were occupied under lease|| for pastoral purposes; and 7,489,751 acres, or 17 per cent., were available for immediate occupation.

Classifica-
tion of
available
land.

276. Following the classification provided for under the existing *Land Act*, the estimated available area of Crown lands, exclusive of the Mallee country, at the end of 1892, may be divided as follows:—

* By an Act passed on the 6th November, 1893 (57 Vict., No. 1347), the area of reserves was reduced by 345,890 acres, which was to be used for Agricultural Village and Homestead Settlement, viz., water reserves by 15,100, education reserves by 315,000, State forests by 11,700, and other reserves by 4,090 acres.

† Only 13,393 acres of this area is for the sites of colleges and experimental farms, the balance being intended as an endowment in aid. Of this balance, 132,640 acres were leased for agricultural and grazing purposes, and return an annual revenue of £6,388.

‡ Occupied for pastoral purposes, under Part II. of the *Land Act* 1890, for terms not exceeding 20 years. See paragraphs 248 *ante* and 291 *post*. It has recently been thrown open to selection.

§ Of this area 5,068,371 acres are temporarily held under grazing licences, renewable annually; only 64,098 acres of it may be sold by auction.

|| Including a small proportion under license for periods of five years.

CLASSIFICATION OF LAND AVAILABLE FOR SETTLEMENT AT
END OF 1892.

	Acres.
Pastoral lands	1,931,102
Agricultural and grazing lands	4,363,312
Auriferous lands	1,046,489
Swamp lands	84,750
May be sold by auction	64,098
Total	7,489,751

277. The amount realized for Crown lands finally alienated in 1892 was £303,077, or at the rate of £1 4s. 8d.* per acre. Of this sum, only part was received during the year, nearly all the remainder having been paid in former years as rents and licence fees. The proportion sold by auction realized £59,341, or an average of £5 11s. 9d. per acre; and the proportion sold otherwise than at auction realized £243,736, or an average of £1 0s. 10d. per acre.

Amount realized on Crown land alienated in 1892.

278. The principle of deferred payments in connexion with sales of Crown lands by auction was introduced for the first time in the *Land Act* 1884,† it being necessary to pay one-fourth of the price bid at the time of sale, the remaining three-fourths being, at the option of the purchaser, spread over three years, payable quarterly, in instalments of equal amounts, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. At the end of 1892 the balance outstanding was £106,205, out of a total of £821,589 purchase-money during the last eight years; the principal received being £715,384, as well as £29,328 for interest.

Deferred payments on land sold by auction.

279. From the period of the first settlement of the colony to the end of 1892, the amount realized by the sale of Crown lands was £25,254,201, or at the rate of £1 10s. 6d. per acre. It must, however, be remembered that payment of a considerable portion of this amount extended over a series of years without interest, allowance for which, at the current rate, would, it is evident, materially reduce the amount the State actually obtained for the land. It may be calculated that, with interest at 5 per cent., if the payment of the £1 per acre by equal annual instalments be extended over 10 years without interest, the amount of purchase-money is really equivalent to only 15s. 6d. per acre, and if it be extended over 20 years, it is reduced to 12s. 6d. per acre.

Amount realized, 1836 to 1892.

280. During the year 1892, 568 applications were granted for the selection, for agricultural purposes, of 88,723 acres under the deferred

Selection of public lands, 1892.

* In view of the fact that payment for the greater portion extended over a term of years without interest, the actual average price was much less than this. See paragraph 279 *post*.

† 48 Vict. No. 812, Section 71.

payment system.* The whole of this area was selected from grazing areas in allotments limited to 320 acres. The purchase-money for these selections, payable by instalments extending over a period of 20 years, amounts to £92,522. The following is a summary of the selectors, the number of acres selected, and the amount of purchase-money payable under each authority :—

SELECTORS AND AREA SELECTED, 1892.

Selections of Crown Lands for purpose of—	Legalization— <i>Land Act</i> 1890.	Number of Selectors.	Area Selected.	Purchase money payable. (Nominal.)
Agriculture, with residence " withoutresi- dence }	Sec. 42	538	Acres. 84,924	£ 84,924
	Sec. 49	30	3,799	7,598
Total ...	...	568	88,723	92,522

281. The number of selectors approximates closely to the number of approved applications. The following are the numbers in each of the ten years ended with 1892, and in the whole period from 1870 to 1892, those applying according to the different purposes allowed by the Land Act in force at the time of application being distinguished :—

APPROVED APPLICATIONS (SELECTORS), 1870 to 1892.

Period.	Number of Selectors of Land.				Total.
	For Purposes of Cultivation.		For Residence and Cultiva- tion near Goldfields.	For Resi- dence.	
	With Resi- dence.	Without Residence.			
1870 to 1882† ...	74,754	235	12,868	209	88,066
1883 ...	4,453	58	1,070	22	5,603
1884 ...	3,918	71	1,002	11	5,002
1885 ...	3,930	68	714	83	4,795†
1886 ...	943	25	173	49	1,190†
1887 ...	147	...	39	15	201
1888 ...	317	...	...	10	327
1889 ...	418	41	...	2	461
1890 ...	518	33	...	...	551
1891 ...	539	37	...	...	576
1892 ...	538	30	...	...	568
Total ...	90,475	598	15,866	401	107,340

* See paragraphs 243 and 244 ante.
† For particulars respecting each year, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. II., paragraph 417.
‡ The great majority of the applications approved in the years 1885 and 1886 were lodged in 1884, under the provisions of the *Land Act* 1869.

282. The extent of Crown lands absolutely or conditionally alienated during each of the last ten years, and in the whole period that has elapsed since the passing of the *Land Act* 1869 is shown in the following table, which distinguishes the extent sold by auction and that granted without purchase from that conditionally alienated or selected :—

Progress of settlement on public lands, 1870 to 1892.

CROWN LANDS ABSOLUTELY AND CONDITIONALLY ALIENATED, 1870 TO 1892.

Period.				Area Granted, Sold, and Selected.			Total.
				Granted without Purchase.	Sold by Auction.*	Conditionally Alienated.† (Selected.)	
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1870 to 1882‡	...	...	...	7,808	980,566	12,492,648	13,481,022
1883	...	...	...	159	20,085	843,971	864,215
1884	...	...	...	74	35,446	734,092	769,612
1885	...	...	...	3,099	26,900	723,523	753,522
1886	...	...	...	1,120	19,281	188,196	208,597
1887	...	...	...	487	19,565	23,092	43,144
1888	...	...	...	522	22,413	53,738	76,673
1889	...	...	...	531	15,639	71,251	87,421
1890	...	...	...	195	12,883	99,307	112,385
1891	...	...	...	338	8,665	99,231	108,234
1892	...	...	...	129	11,988	88,723	100,840
Total	...	...	...	14,462	1,173,431	15,417,772	16,605,665

283. Dividing the total number of acres selected by the total number of selectors, as shown in the last two tables, it is found that throughout the whole period of twenty-three years the average number of acres taken up by each selector has been 144.

Average size of selections.

284. Of the land which has been selected in former years, 33,479 acres during 1892, held under 205 licences or leases, were abandoned or forfeited to the Crown in consequence of non-fulfilment of conditions. In 105 cases the licences or leases were declared expired, in 25 cases at the holders' request, in 37 for non-payment of rent, in 26 cases through the land having been sold, and in 12 for non-compliance with conditions, etc. The Treasury profited by such revocations and forfeitures to the extent of £5,640.

Selected land forfeited, 1892.

* Including 2,389 acres in 1888, 1,959 acres in 1889, 682 acres in 1890, 1,311 acres in 1891, and 1,368 acres in 1892, sold by private contract.
† A large proportion of the land referred to in this column may revert, and, as a matter of fact, a considerable quantity has reverted, to the Crown in consequence of non-fulfilment of conditions, etc., and may subsequently be included in re-adjustments of selections, re-licensed, sold by auction, or retained by the Crown. "Gold-fields" selections are included in this column. See paragraph 274 ante.
‡ For particulars respecting each year see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Volume II., paragraph 418.

Licence
liens.

285. Licensees of agricultural allotments (or selectors) under the *Land Act* 1869 and subsequent Acts are empowered to register licence liens for advances of money up to half the value of improvements effected. The number of such licence liens registered, the extent of land on which such liens were granted, and the amount secured were as follow in the last seven years :—

LICENCE LIENS, 1886 TO 1892.

Year.	Liens Registered.		
	Number.	Area on which Liens were Granted.	Amount Secured.
		Acres.	£
1886	326	79,099	38,924
1887	305	68,968	34,634
1888	405	95,294	48,098
1889	267	58,705	30,039
1890	216	46,467	25,244
1891	118	23,513	13,836
1892	75	12,998	8,548

Lease of
grazing
areas, 1892.

286. Until agricultural lands are selected they are leased as grazing areas, out of which the lessee has the right to make a selection.* The number of applications for leases of such areas in 1892 was 1,912; but the number approved during that year was only 949, the extent for which approval was granted being 347,201 acres, at an annual rental of £2,893. The applications approved were fewer by about 300, and the area granted was less by about 132,000 acres than in the preceding year.

Pastoral
occupation,
1892.

287. Under the present land system, it is intended that the purely pastoral lands of the colony, the whole of which are marked off as “pastoral allotments,” should be occupied under lease for periods not exceeding fourteen years from the 29th December, 1884. But it has been provided, in case all the allotments should not be applied for, that temporary grazing licences, renewable annually, may be granted for the occupation of such lands and of unoccupied agricultural lands, so long as they may not be required for leasing under the principal sections of the Acts 1884 and 1890. Moreover, agricultural lands, which are not occupied for agricultural purposes, are leased in grazing areas as already stated; auriferous lands, in blocks not exceeding 1,000 acres, may be licensed for grazing purposes for periods not exceeding seven years, and special provision is made for the occupation of the Mallee country. The following table shows

* See paragraphs 241 and 242 ante.

the area of the Crown lands under the *Land Act* 1890 held under lease or licence for pastoral or grazing purposes, including Mallee pastoral leases, at the end of 1892, also the number of leases and licences, and the annual rental payable. The rental shows an increase of about £7,600 as compared with the previous year:—

PASTORAL OCCUPATION, 1892.*
(Under *Land Act* 1890.)

Description of Tenure.	Number of Licences or Leases.	Extent of Crown Lands.	Annual Rental.
		Acres.	£
Pastoral leases (sec. 21) ...	88	1,409,785	5,278
Grazing area leases (sec. 32) ...	9,196	4,221,013	35,175
Grazing licences (secs. 3 and 123)...	3,270	5,068,371	20,784
“ “ (auriferous lands, secs. 65 and 67)†	4,400	516,537	9,000
Mallee pastoral leases (Part II.) ...	2,442	9,310,791	12,666
Total ...	19,396	20,526,497	82,903

288. By these figures it may be ascertained that the average extent of land embraced in a pastoral lease was 16,020 acres, in a grazing area lease 459 acres, in a grazing licence (secs. 3 and 123) 1,550 acres, and in a Mallee pastoral lease 3,813 acres. The areas are exclusive of any purchased land attached thereto.

Average area of runs and grazing lands.

289. According to the table, the average rent per acre of land held under pastoral leases was about 3½ farthings (·899d.); of land held under grazing area lease 2 pence (2·00d.); of land held under grazing licence over a penny farthing (1·28d.); and of Mallee pastoral lands under a third of a penny (·32d.). The rental of pastoral and grazing lands as a whole showed a net decrease as compared with the previous year of about £3,600, the rental from grazing area leases alone having fallen off by about £5,800, but as against this there were increases under all the other heads.

Rent of runs and grazing lands.

290. The rental of pastoral lands (exclusive of agricultural lands used for pastoral purposes, and of the Mallee pastoral lands) available at the end of 1885, viz., 7,078,100 acres, was assessed in 1886 at £24,717 per annum. Since 1885, however, the area has been considerably reduced, which must naturally reduce the assessment referred to.

Assessment of pastoral lands.

* Including Mallee pastoral leases, which are not now dealt with under a separate Act.
† Including licences for residences or cultivation limited to 20 acres each. At the end of 1892 the number of these was 3,162, but the area was only 58,255 acres.

Mallee
pastoral
leases.

291. The Mallee country is divided into blocks and allotments.* The number of lessees and leases of these, the approximate area held under the latter, and the annual rental payable therefor, are shown in the following table:—

MALLEE PASTORAL LEASES ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1892.

Description of Leaseholds.	Number of Lessees.	Number of Leases.	Area.	Annual Rental.†
			Acres.	£
Mallee blocks	25	76	6,233,866	4,553
„ allotments	2,300	2,366	3,076,925	8,113
Total	2,325	2,442	9,310,791	12,666

Surrender
and re-
leasing of
Mallee
blocks.

292. On the 1st January, 1889, the occupied portions of most of the Mallee blocks were surrendered to the Crown.‡ The greater number of these were re-leased for the remainder of the term allowed under the Act, which expires on the 1st December, 1903, but some were subdivided into allotments and made available for selection with others which were subsequently surrendered. In all 17 blocks have thus been subdivided into 770 allotments, each having an area of about 640 acres. Not only will the revenue be very substantially increased by this means (as the annual rental will range from £2 to £4 for each allotment), but the settlement of the country will much more rapidly progress and the destruction of vermin be more effectual than was possible when it was, as previously, held under ten leases, and was practically unsettled.

Mallee areas
still unoc-
cupied,
1892.

293. At the end of 1892 the following areas were still available for occupation in the Mallee country:—Mallee blocks, 1,196,800 acres; Mallee allotments, 268,856 acres. Two blocks, containing 233,866 acres, also, are reserved for public purposes.

Past and
present
occupation
of Mallee
country.

294. In 1883, prior to the passing of the *Mallee Pastoral Leases Act*, the Mallee country was held under pastoral licences or grazing rights. The number of such licences or rights was 147, held by 58 individual occupiers; the area over which the right of occupation was given was 7,727,360 acres, and the annual rental payable was £8,076. From a comparison of these figures with those in the above table, it appears that since 1883 the occupiers of the Mallee country have increased thirty-seven times, the extent occupied by nearly one-third, and the annual rental by over one-half. It should, moreover, be pointed out that the present lessees have to comply with certain

* See paragraphs 248 to 250 ante. † Approximate only. ‡ See paragraph 249 ante.

conditions* to which the licensees under the former Act were not subject.†

295. According to the figures in the table, the average rental per 100 acres payable for the Mallee country is 2s. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., or 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for the Mallee blocks, and 5s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for the Mallee allotments. In 1883, prior to passing of the first Mallee Act, the average rental in the Mallee country was 2s. 1d. per 100 acres.

Average
rental of
Mallee
country.

296. The revenue from the sale and occupation of Crown lands may be divided into—(1) receipts from the alienation of lands in fee-simple, including the price realized from land sales and from rents which count towards the purchase-money; (2) receipts on account of temporary occupation, which include payment for pastoral leases and grazing licences, rents for business, factory, and hotel sites, etc., and rents of land which do not count towards the purchase-money; (3) penalties, interest and fees for grants, leases, licences, etc. The gross receipts show a decrease of about £83,000 as compared with those in the previous year, chiefly under the head of alienation. The receipts for temporary occupation fell off by nearly £9,000, but this item is largely affected by arrears, and, as a matter of fact, there was a decrease in the pastoral rents etc. receivable of only £3,600. The following are the actual receipts for the two years:—

Land
revenue.

LAND REVENUE, 1891 AND 1892.

Heads of Land Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Decrease.
	1891.	1892.	
	£	£	£
Alienation in fee-simple and progressive ...	444,076	373,903	70,173
Temporary occupation ...	101,765	93,021	8,744
Penalties, fees, etc. ...	32,331	27,827	4,504
Total ...	578,172	494,751	83,421

297. The agricultural statistics of Victoria are collected by the municipal bodies, which, under the *Local Government Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1,112), are required each year to furnish to the Government Statist, on or before the 1st March, such agricultural and other statistics relating to their districts on such forms and in such manner as the Governor in Council may direct. All persons are required to give correct information to the best of their knowledge and belief; and, should they fail to do so, they render themselves liable to a

Agricultural
statistics.

* See paragraph 249 *ante*.

† Mallee lands, which have proved to be excellent for wheat growing, may now be selected. See paragraph 250 *ante*. An interesting account of the position and prospects of irrigation and water supply in the Mallee country was given in an Appendix to the last issue of this work.

penalty not exceeding £10. Collectors divulging or making extracts from the information they receive, except under the special direction or authority of the Government Statist, also render themselves liable to a penalty of £10.

Agricultural
statistics,
1892-3.

298. The agricultural statistics to which reference will now be made are those for the year ended 1st March, 1893.* Tables embodying the final results of these statistics will be found in the *Government Gazette* of the 7th August last,† and these, with additional tables, form portion of the *Statistical Register of Victoria*.

Increase of
cultivation
in 21
counties in
20 years.

299. In the 20 years ended with 1892-3 the land under cultivation in Victoria increased by about two million acres, but the increase was confined to 21 counties situated for the most part in the northern or north-western parts of the colony, a decrease having taken place in 15 of the southern counties, embracing generally the oldest and longest settled agricultural districts. The following are the counties in which cultivation increased, arranged in order according to the increase shown in each:—

INCREASE OF CULTIVATION IN 21 COUNTIES, 1873-4 TO 1892-3.

Counties.	Number of Acres in Cultivation.		
	1873-4.	1892-3.	Increase in 20 Years.
Borong	21,084	576,863	555,779
Moirra	28,097	380,590	352,493
Lowan	4,338	335,485	331,147
Kara Kara	20,215	194,957	174,742
Buln Buln	7,828	135,335	127,507
Gladstone	25,562	137,870	112,308
Rodney	42,577	151,184	108,607
Karkarooc ... ..	...	88,254	88,254
Bendigo	66,299	152,026	85,727
Gunbower	2,240	87,016	84,776
Tatchera	140	67,591	67,451
Bogong	40,347	66,426	26,079
Evelyn	6,432	19,084	12,652
Benambra	2,457	7,733	5,276
Heytesbury	6,835	10,498	3,663
Tambo	73	3,272	3,199
Mornington	20,446	23,290	2,844
Croajingolong ... ..	...	2,545	2,545
Wonnangatta	2,530	4,826	2,296
Dargo	995	2,890	1,895
Weeah ... ..	...	30	30
Total	298,495	2,447,765	2,149,270

* A summary of the agricultural statistics of each year, since the first settlement of the colony, is published at the commencement of this volume (second folding sheet).

† This year tables containing a statement of the extent of land under crop, and yield of wheat, oats, potatoes, and hay, were published in the Melbourne daily journals of the 30th March.

300. The following are the counties in which cultivation decreased in the last 20 years. These are arranged according to the extent of decrease which took place in each county :—

Decrease of cultivation in 15 counties in 20 years.

DECREASE OF CULTIVATION IN 15 COUNTIES, 1873-4 TO 1892-3.

Counties.	Number of Acres in Cultivation.		
	1873-4.	1892-3.	Decrease in 20 Years.
Talbot	144,832	116,022	28,810
Bourke	92,533	72,216	20,317
Dalhousie	60,855	43,061	17,794
Ripon	61,332	47,134	14,198
Villiers	48,971	37,266	11,705
Grant	73,758	64,369	9,389
Normanby	20,285	11,347	8,938
Polwarth	21,033	14,350	6,683
Grenville	40,773	34,838	5,935
Delatite	34,076	28,415	5,661
Hampden	13,641	9,255	4,386
Anglesey	10,747	7,146	3,601
Tanjil	22,751	19,994	2,757
Dundas	15,171	12,869	2,302
Follett	5,743	4,068	1,675
Total	666,501	522,350	144,151

301. The total number of farm holdings visited in the year under notice was 35,223, of which 34,233 were in shires, and 990 in cities, towns, or boroughs. In the previous year the number of farms visited was 35,945, there being thus a decrease of 722; whilst, as compared with 1890-91, there was a decrease of 790.

Number of cultivators.

302. The extent of land returned as under cultivation amounted to 2,970,115 acres, as against 2,687,575 acres in 1891-2. The increase shown by the figures was, therefore, 282,540 acres.

Land under tillage.

303. The average area returned as in cultivation to each person in the colony was rather over 2½ acres in the year under review, as against a shade under 2½ acres five years previously, and 2¼ acres ten years previously. The exact proportions at the three periods were as follow :—

Area cultivated per head of population.

AVERAGE AREA CULTIVATED TO EACH PERSON IN THE COLONY.

	Acres.
1882-3	2.25
1887-8	2.49
1892-3	2.54

Area cultivated per head in Australasian colonies.

304. The following table shows the area per head cultivated in each Australasian colony during the nine seasons ended with that of 1891-2, the colonies being placed in order according to the average extent per head that each colony cultivates :—

CULTIVATION PER HEAD IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1884 TO 1892.*

Colony.	Acres under Tillage per Head of Population.									
	1883-4.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-2.	Mean.
1. S. Australia† ...	9·05	8·91	...	...	...	...	9·07	8·30	7·90	8·55
2. Tasmania ...	3·19	3·35	3·23	3·39	3·36	3·48	3·43	3·56	3·39	3·35
3. New Zealand...	2·61	2·42	2·20	2·33	2·39	2·41	2·53	2·62	2·47	2·46
4. Victoria ...	2·41	2·46	2·48	2·42	2·49	2·38	2·38	2·34	2·32	2·39
5. W. Australia...	1·94	2·42	2·19	2·18	2·49	2·51	2·70	2·48	2·48	2·32
6. N. S. Wales ...	·92	·94	·91	·99	1·03	·95	1·08	1·34	1·01	1·01
7. Queensland ...	·58	·64	·66	·66	·58	·58	·65	·61	·63	·62

Results in different colonies compared.

305. It will be observed that South Australia cultivates much more, and Queensland and New South Wales cultivate much less, per head than any of the other colonies; also that over a series of years Victoria has in this respect occupied a middle place, being below South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, but above the other three colonies, viz., Western Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland. In the four years ended with 1887-8, however, Victoria, in proportion to population, had more land in cultivation than New Zealand.

Land under principal crops.

306. The principal crops grown in Victoria are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, hay, and green forage. In 1892-3 the area under wheat was larger by 9,821 acres than in 1891-2, and nearly 110,000 acres larger than in 1887-8, when the extent of wheat under cultivation was the largest previously recorded. A large decrease as compared with the previous year, however, is noticeable under oats, barley, and potatoes, the falling-off being probably in consequence of the low prices realized for the produce of such crops. The area under oats in 1892-3

* For the population and number of acres under tillage in each Australasian colony during the nineteen years ended with 1892-3, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.
† The colony of South Australia did not collect agricultural statistics in the four years ended with 1888-9; the mean is, therefore, for five years.

was considerably smaller than in any of the nine preceding years, although it was larger than in any other previous years; that under barley was less than that in the thirteen preceding years, although larger than in any other years; that under hay was considerably larger than in any of the preceding years; that under green forage was larger than in any year since 1886, but was considerably less than in many other previous years. The apparent falling-off in the last-named item is, however, doubtless mainly accounted for by the fact that in the last six years the collectors have been instructed not to visit holdings on which there was no other cultivated land than that laid down under permanent artificial grass, which is included under the head of green forage. The following table shows the extent of land under each of these crops in the last two seasons:—

LAND UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1892 AND 1893.

Year ended March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Green Forage.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1892 ...	1,132,683	190,157	45,021	57,334	369,498	184,184
1893 ...	1,342,504	177,645	37,533	40,594	512,648	249,719
Increase ...	9,821	...	...	...	143,150	65,535
Decrease ...	...	12,512	7,488	16,740	...	...

307. The wheat crop in 1892-3 showed an increase of 1,135,000 bushels as compared with the previous year, and there was also a large increase in the oats and hay crops notwithstanding the smaller area placed under the former; the potato and barley crops, however, fell off considerably. The wheat crop in 1892-3—14,814,645 bushels—was the second largest ever raised in the colony; the largest being in 1883-4, when 15,570,245 bushels were raised, or 755,600 bushels more than in the season under notice. The gross yield of oats, although larger than that in 1891-2, was exceeded in four previous years; the gross yield of barley was exceeded in every year since 1878-9 except 1882-3; the gross yield of potatoes was exceeded in nine previous years, but the gross yield of hay was much the largest ever known in Victoria. The following is a statement of the gross produce of each of the principal crops in 1891-2 and 1892-3:—

Produce of
principal
crops.

GROSS PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1892 AND 1893.

Year ended March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
1892 ...	13,679,268	4,455,551	844,198	200,523	514,406
1893 ...	14,814,645	4,574,816	774,207	142,623	740,049
Increase ...	1,135,377	119,265	...	...	225,643
Decrease ...	...	...	69,991	57,900	...

Area under
and pro-
duce of,
wheat.

308. The following table shows the area under, and gross produce of, wheat in each county during the year ended 1st March, 1893, also the average produce of wheat per acre in each county during that and the preceding year:—

WHEAT IN EACH COUNTY.—AREA UNDER CROP, AND GROSS AND AVERAGE PRODUCE.

Counties.	Year 1892-3.		Average Produce per Acre.	
	Area under Wheat.	Gross Produce.	1892-3.	1891-2.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Anglesey ...	737	11,832	16·05	12·76
Benambra ...	1,512	36,611	24·22	16·68
Bendigo ...	53,327	724,783	13·59	13·08
Bogong ...	28,935	379,997	13·13	9·21
Borong ...	363,400	3,913,489	10·77	10·07
Bourke ...	1,104	27,279	24·71	22·67
Buln Buln ...	262	5,188	19·80	19·84
Croajingolong ...	48	666	13·88	16·90
Dalhousie ...	3,115	65,593	21·06	17·00
Dargo ...	100	3,325	33·25	25·52
Delatite ...	8,565	134,262	15·68	10·94
Dundas ...	3,155	46,915	14·87	15·59
Evelyn ...	21	485	23·10	19·09
Follett ...	1,768	24,771	14·01	14·31
Gladstone ...	63,973	706,917	11·05	10·96
Grant ...	1,640	33,464	20·40	20·62
Grenville ...	560	10,650	19·02	15·36
Gunbower ...	38,929	457,784	11·76	10·55
Hampden ...	358	7,018	19·60	21·99
Heytesbury ...	121	2,932	24·23	22·79
Kara Kara ...	102,681	1,080,848	10·53	10·43
Karkarooc ...	71,985	813,351	11·30	8·07
Lowan ...	257,685	2,211,477	8·58	8·21
Moirra ...	210,817	2,532,453	12·01	10·73
Mornington ...	45	828	18·40	17·07
Normanby ...	1,464	19,224	13·13	14·00
Polwarth ...	647	12,915	19·96	25·00
Ripon ...	4,728	70,915	15·00	13·95

WHEAT IN EACH COUNTY.—AREA UNDER CROP, AND GROSS AND AVERAGE PRODUCE—*continued*.

Counties.	Year 1892-3.		Average Produce per Acre.	
	Area under Wheat.	Gross Produce.	1892-3.	1891-2.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Rodney	63,880	855,567	13·39	12·25
Talbot	6,002	99,747	16·62	15·84
Tambo	50	805	16·10	18·20
Tanjil	2,065	49,948	24·19	17·51
Tatchera	47,115	432,226	9·17	9·38
Villiers	1,637	39,020	23·84	22·00
Wonnangatta	73	1,360	18·63	12·00
Total	1,342,504	14,814,645	11·04	10·26

309. As regards the acreable yield of wheat, it will be noticed that in 1892-3, taking the colony as a whole, it was over three-fourths of a bushel higher than in 1891-2. In only 9 of the 36 counties was the yield per acre lower in 1892-3 than in the previous year, viz.:—Buln Buln, Croajingolong, and Tambo, in Gippsland, and Dundas, Follett, Grant, Hampden, Normanby, and Polwarth, all old agricultural districts situated in the western part of the colony. In Weeah, one of the Mallee counties, 40 acres were placed under wheat in 1891-2, from which 840 bushels were reaped, but, although the average was a good one, the experiment was not repeated in 1892-3, and therefore Weeah does not appear as a wheat producing county.

310. It will be observed that in several of the counties in which the average yield of wheat is high, a very small quantity is grown, which is probably raised on a patch of choice land, and does not afford an indication of the general productiveness of the county. Thus in 1892-3 only 21 acres were placed under wheat in Evelyn, 45 in Mornington, 48 in Croajingolong, 50 in Tambo, and 73 in Wonnangatta; in all these counties the yield per acre was much above the average of the colony.

311. Most oats in 1892-3 were cultivated in the counties of Kara Kara, Talbot, and Dalhousie; most barley in Moira; most potatoes in Villiers, Grant, and Talbot; and most hay in Borung, Talbot, and Moira. The following table gives a statement of the number of acres under these crops in each county:—

OATS, BARLEY, POTATOES, AND HAY IN EACH COUNTY.
AREA UNDER CROP.

Counties.	Area under Crop, 1892-3.			
	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Anglesey	1,078	75	284	2,346
Benambra	2,274	32	191	2,114
Bendigo	12,696	687	3	37,996
Bogong	5,120	131	414	11,221
Borong	6,729	674	19	59,469
Bourke	6,335	1,617	4,414	30,904
Buln Buln	2,907	72	3,049	6,819
Croajingolong	235	8	66	259
Dalhousie	15,251	362	3,366	12,506
Dargo	97	7	198	784
Delatite	7,370	56	686	7,053
Dundas	2,750	175	91	4,240
Evelyn	283	1	633	4,725
Follett	1,159	45	76	967
Gladstone	12,778	264	6	24,411
Grant	6,417	1,318	5,976	35,463
Grenville	3,650	1,206	1,013	12,048
Gunbower	5,159	588	5	17,666
Hampden	795	490	910	2,595
Heytesbury	990	176	927	1,873
Kara Kara	16,349	189	93	27,970
Karkarooc	578	40	16	6,743
Lowan	6,964	206	11	34,867
Moira	13,492	19,267	26	42,351
Mornington	415	30	999	6,127
Normanby	2,275	142	550	4,670
Polwarth	1,076	1,047	3,001	3,335
Ripon	5,886	81	730	15,867
Rodney	11,650	3,546	...	24,538
Talbot	15,851	266	5,471	50,114
Tambo	51	3	161	623
Tanjil	3,019	995	992	4,893
Tatchera	2,095	284	9	9,190
Villiers	3,449	3,451	6,055	5,244
Weeah ... ..	...	...	...	30
Wonnangatta	422	2	153	627
Total	177,645	37,533	40,594	512,648

Gross pro-
duce of
other prin-
cipal crops
in each
county.

312. By the next table, which shows the gross produce of oats, barley, potatoes, and hay in each county, it will be seen that in 1892-3 most oats were grown in Talbot, Dalhousie, Moira, Bendigo, Gladstone, and Kara Kara, in the order named; 38 per cent. of the barley in Moira; most potatoes in Villiers, Polwarth, Grant, Talbot, and

Bourke; and most hay in Talbot, Grant, Borung, Bourke, Bendigo, and Lowan:—

GROSS PRODUCE OF OATS, BARLEY, POTATOES, AND HAY IN EACH COUNTY, 1892-3.

Counties.	Gross Produce, 1892-3.			
	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
Anglesey ...	35,856	2,044	854	4,464
Benambra ...	83,416	1,207	763	4,036
Bendigo ...	327,746	14,518	6	49,896
Bogong ...	133,659	2,303	1,236	15,688
Borong ...	145,809	9,622	43	64,933
Bourke ...	205,751	54,472	12,914	59,615
Buln Buln ...	95,491	1,790	13,559	13,220
Croajingolong ...	5,245	140	414	513
Dalhousie ...	445,809	11,718	7,935	24,254
Dargo ...	3,685	183	1,246	1,835
Delatite ...	213,847	1,208	1,773	11,226
Dundas ...	67,873	4,504	237	6,025
Evelyn ...	6,069	15	2,162	8,124
Follett ...	28,805	1,184	210	1,364
Gladstone ...	305,512	4,491	12	29,222
Grant ...	195,816	38,001	17,270	73,311
Grenville ...	103,235	35,787	2,917	18,555
Gunbower ...	120,754	11,026	20	16,327
Hampden ...	23,544	14,207	3,699	4,719
Heytesbury ...	27,519	5,509	2,880	3,031
Kara Kara ...	301,887	3,450	197	32,386
Karkarooc ...	6,056	448	44	7,448
Lowan ...	128,916	2,422	33	33,978
Moira ...	339,651	295,385	89	45,872
Mornington ...	11,864	434	5,009	9,555
Normanby ...	52,438	2,980	1,764	6,388
Polwarth ...	25,792	29,012	17,298	7,060
Ripon ...	140,478	1,867	1,947	27,494
Rodney ...	285,774	65,824	...	29,483
Talbot ...	475,876	7,698	13,957	99,172
Tambo ...	1,695	86	998	1,291
Tanjil ...	87,118	29,962	4,591	9,444
Tatchera ...	45,137	4,853	5	9,357
Villiers ...	86,148	115,839	26,004	9,407
Weeah ...	...	...	...	30
Wonnangatta ...	10,545	18	537	1,326
Total ...	4,574,816	774,207	142,623	740,049

313. The average produce per acre of oats, barley, potatoes, and hay in each county during the last two seasons is given in the following table:—

Average yield of other principal crops in each county.

**AVERAGE PRODUCE OF OATS, BARLEY, POTATOES, AND HAY IN
EACH COUNTY, 1891-2 AND 1892-3.**

Counties.	Average Produce per Acre of—							
	Oats. (Bushels.)		Barley. (Bushels.)		Potatoes. (Tons.)		Hay. (Tons.)	
	1891-2.	1892-3.	1891-2.	1892-3.	1891-2.	1892-3.	1891-2.	1892-3.
Anglesey ...	25·86	33·26	23·00	27·25	3·20	3·01	1·56	1·90
Benambra ...	26·05	36·68	27·95	37·72	3·68	3·99	1·38	1·91
Bendigo ...	23·04	25·81	18·11	21·12	2·69	2·00	1·10	1·31
Bogong ...	21·75	26·11	17·95	17·58	2·77	2·99	1·10	1·40
Borong ...	17·59	21·67	13·18	14·27	1·78	2·26	1·01	1·09
Bourke ...	25·51	32·48	24·63	33·68	3·03	2·93	1·63	1·93
Buln Buln ...	26·70	32·85	18·03	24·86	4·47	4·45	1·96	1·94
Croajingolong	28·92	22·32	28·33	17·50	4·59	6·27	1·52	1·98
Dalhousie ...	25·74	29·23	27·16	32·37	2·12	2·36	1·78	1·94
Dargo ...	46·22	37·99	37·50	26·14	5·51	6·29	1·91	2·34
Delatite ...	18·04	29·02	23·39	21·57	2·45	2·58	1·16	1·59
Dundas ...	26·22	24·68	23·74	25·74	2·86	2·60	1·54	1·42
Evelyn ...	22·89	21·45	25·00	15·00	3·78	3·42	1·61	1·72
Follett ...	22·02	24·85	22·33	26·31	2·65	2·76	1·47	1·41
Gladstone ...	21·86	23·91	12·24	17·01	1·22	2·00	1·01	1·20
Grant ...	29·06	30·52	31·48	28·83	2·73	2·89	1·93	2·07
Grenville ...	28·54	28·28	36·21	29·67	2·80	2·88	1·63	1·54
Gunbower ...	17·54	23·41	14·61	18·75	1·00	4·00	·96	·92
Hampden ...	31·08	29·62	28·44	28·99	5·28	4·06	2·08	1·82
Heytesbury...	25·49	27·80	32·45	31·30	3·81	3·11	1·87	1·62
Kara Kara ...	20·88	18·47	15·77	18·25	1·70	2·12	1·01	1·16
Karkarooc ...	9·41	10·48	6·74	11·20	2·13	2·75	1·07	1·10
Lowan ...	15·29	18·51	11·51	11·76	2·52	3·00	·85	·97
Moir ...	21·01	25·17	15·11	15·33	1·93	3·42	·98	1·08
Mornington	26·85	28·59	18·08	14·46	5·28	5·01	1·60	1·56
Normanby ...	22·84	23·05	21·49	20·99	3·10	3·21	1·51	1·37
Polwarth ...	27·57	23·97	33·85	27·70	5·49	5·76	2·15	2·12
Ripon ...	24·05	23·87	24·93	23·05	2·19	2·67	1·94	1·73
Rodney ...	20·81	24·53	16·25	18·56	1·00	...	·96	1·20
Talbot ...	28·40	30·02	18·91	28·94	2·14	2·55	1·91	1·98
Tambo ...	21·19	33·24	25·00	28·66	5·54	6·20	1·88	2·07
Tanjil ...	27·80	28·86	29·82	30·11	4·50	4·63	1·80	1·93
Tatchera ...	22·22	21·55	12·60	17·09	·80	·56	1·04	1·02
Villiers ...	28·24	24·98	35·49	33·56	4·99	4·29	2·16	1·79
Weeah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	1·00
Wonnangatta	19·01	24·99	...	9·00	3·16	3·51	1·62	2·11
Total ...	23·43	25·75	18·75	20·63	3·50	3·51	1·39	1·44

Yield of oats,
barley,
potatoes,
and hay,
1892-3.

314. It will be noticed that in the year ended 1st March, 1893, the highest acreable yield of oats was in Dargo, Benambra, Anglesey, Tambo, Buln Buln, Bourke, Grant, and Talbot, in the order named; that the average yield of barley was highest in Benambra, Bourke, Villiers, Dalhousie, Heytesbury, and Tanjil; that potatoes yielded the largest crop per acre in Dargo, Croajingolong, Tambo, Mornington, and Polwarth, where the average was 6 tons; that the highest yields

of hay were in Dargo, Polwarth, Wonnangatta, Grant, and Tambo, in which this crop averaged over 2 tons to the acre; and in Croajingolong, Talbot, Buln Buln, Dalhousie, and Bourke, in which it averaged slightly under 2 tons to the acre.

315. Comparing the averages of 1892-3 with those of the previous season, an increase is observed in the acreable yield of oats in all but 10 counties, the principal increases being in Tambo, Delatite, Benambra, Bourke, and Anglesey; of barley in all but 12 counties, the principal being Benambra, Talbot, and Bourke; of potatoes in all but 9 counties; and of hay in all but 14 counties.

Yield of other principal crops in past two seasons.

316. In the past season, over the colony as a whole, the acreable yield was above the average for all the principal crops except potatoes, the yield of which was slightly under it; the yield per acre of wheat exceeded that in six of the nine years immediately preceding; whilst the yield of oats was higher than in any of those years, that of barley than in six, that of potatoes than in four, and that of hay than in eight of those years. The following are the averages for the last ten years :—

Yield of principal crops, 1884 to 1893.

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1884 TO 1893.

Year ended March.	Average Produce per Acre of—				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
1884	14.10	25.07	22.84	4.01	1.43
1885	9.52	23.40	17.38	4.16	1.09
1886	8.99	21.72	17.58	3.83	1.05
1887	11.49	22.91	22.36	3.41	1.09
1888	10.81	22.92	23.34	4.11	1.41
1889	7.10	14.20	13.55	3.04	.75
1890	9.75	23.87	20.18	3.33	1.48
1891	11.13	22.25	17.91	3.79	1.37
1892	10.26	23.43	18.75	3.50	1.39
1893	11.04	25.75	20.63	3.51	1.44
Mean	10.42	22.55	19.45	3.67	1.25

NOTE.—For the average produce per acre of the principal crops during each of the twenty-one years ended with 1892, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, paragraph 452.

317. In the last eight years the statistics of malting barley have been distinguished from those of other descriptions of the same cereal. The following is the result of this division for the year under review :—

Malting and other barley.

MALTING AND OTHER BARLEY, 1892-3.

Description of Barley.			Area under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.
			Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Malting	...	...	26,195	475,454	18·15
Other	...	...	11,338	298,753	26·35
Total			37,533	774,207	20·63

318. Of the total area under barley, 70 per cent. was under malting barley; and of the produce, 61 per cent. was of malting barley. In the previous year these proportions were respectively 76 per cent. and 66 per cent. It will be noticed that this description of barley is by far the less prolific of the two kinds, the average in 1892-3 being only a little over 18 bushels to the acre, as against 26½ bushels of the other barley.

319. In the following table the average yield of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and hay in Victoria is placed side by side with the average of the same crops in the other Australasian colonies during each of the five years ended with 1892:—

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF THE PRINCIPAL CROPS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1888 TO 1892.

Year ended March.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Australia.*	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
WHEAT.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1888 ...	10·81	12·06	22·10	...	9·14	16·67	26·37
1889 ...	7·10	4·76	·89	3·85	10·50	20·16	24·22
1890 ...	9·75	15·65	15·88	7·91	14·00	15·42	25·15
1891 ...	11·13	10·95	20·02	5·62	13·75	16·30	18·99
1892 ...	10·26	11·11	20·32	4·15	11·00	19·71	25·50
Mean ...	9·81	10·91	15·84	5·38	11·68	17·65	24·05
OATS.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1888 ...	22·92	20·35	24·26	...	15·05	18·20	31·24
1889 ...	14·20	13·77	5·65	...	23·42	27·97	29·89
1890 ...	23·87	24·30	19·41	12·77	20·00	28·60	32·09
1891 ...	22·25	18·20	21·82	9·32	19·49	25·04	28·73
1892 ...	23·43	21·32	23·31	6·40	14·00	30·91	34·03
Mean ...	21·33	19·59	18·89	9·50	18·39	26·14	31·20

* No agricultural statistics were collected in South Australia in 1888 or 1889; an estimate of the produce of wheat, however, was made for the latter year.

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF THE PRINCIPAL CROPS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1888 TO 1892—*continued.*

Year ended March.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.*	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
BARLEY.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1888 ...	23·34	19·20	27·03	...	11·75	13·87	27·26
1889 ...	13·55	11·08	22·94	...	14·70	23·55	31·15
1890 ...	20·18	20·79	21·24	12·54	17·00	23·75	31·67
1891 ...	17·91	16·48	21·70	12·13	16·50	22·82	23·18
1892 ...	18·75	20·96	28·83	9·35	13·00	27·05	28·38
Mean ...	18·75	17·70	24·35	11·34	14·59	22·21	28·33
POTATOES.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1888 ...	4·11	2·94	3·52	...	2·38	2·59	5·45
1889 ...	3·04	2·39	2·84	...	4·10	4·88	5·08
1890 ...	3·33	2·85	3·60	3·74	3·00	4·25	5·22
1891 ...	3·79	2·72	3·20	3·62	3·25	3·63	5·45
1892 ...	3·50	2·72	2·73	4·04	3·00	3·84	5·94
Mean ...	3·55	2·72	3·18	3·80	3·15	3·84	5·43
HAY.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1888 ...	1·41	1·35	2·02	...	·94	1·14	1·49
1889 ...	·75	·64	1·54	...	1·00	1·11	1·41
1890 ...	1·48	1·73	1·93	1·20	1·00	1·45	1·43
1891 ...	1·37	1·22	1·61	·90	1·14	1·15	1·43
1892 ...	1·39	1·28	1·92	·64	1·00	1·48	1·44
Mean ...	1·28	1·24	1·80	·91	1·02	1·27	1·44

NOTE.—All the calculations in this table were made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne. For average yields for each year from 1873, see last issue of this work, Vol. II., page 268, *et seq.* For the land under, and total produce of, each crop in the respective colonies during the nineteen years ended with 1892-3, see summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet), *ante*; and for average yields per acre in 1892-3, see Table XVI. of Appendix C., *post.*

320. It will be observed that, according to the mean of the five Colonies with highest and lowest average yields. years ended with 1892, the average produce of wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes is much the highest in New Zealand, and that of hay is highest in Queensland. The lowest average yield of wheat, oats, barley, and hay is in South Australia; whilst the yield of potatoes is lowest in New South Wales. Victoria stands third in regard to the average per acre of oats and hay, fourth in regard to barley and potatoes, and sixth in regard to wheat.

* No agricultural statistics were collected in South Australia in the four years ended with 1888-9.

Average
produce
1891-2 and
previous
years
compared.

321. It will further be noticed that in 1891-2—with the exception of barley and potatoes in Victoria, potatoes in New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania, hay in New Zealand, all the crops except potatoes in South Australia, and all the crops in Western Australia—the average produce of each of the crops named was above the mean of same crop during the five years to which reference is made.

Land under
crop in
British and
Foreign
countries.

322. The next table shows the acreage under various crops in the United Kingdom, Australasia, British North America, the Cape of Good Hope, the principal countries on the continent of Europe, and the United States of America. All the information has been taken from official documents:—

LAND UNDER CERTAIN CROPS IN SOME BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES (000's OMITTED).

Country.	Year.	Number of Acres under—				
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.
The United Kingdom ...	1892	2,299,	4,238,	2,220,	61,	1,277,
Australasia ...	1891-2	3,738,	570,	92,	...	140,
Canada—						
Ontario ...	1891	1,361,	1,841,	553,	...	160,
Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick	1881	305,	...	...	...	235,
Manitoba ...	1891	917,	306,	90,	...	13,
Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the Territories	1885	67,	35,	12,	...	4,
Cape of Good Hope ...	1875	188,	115,	29,	...	9,
Austria ...	1891	2,747,	4,677,	2,815,	4,802,*	2,686,
Belgium ...	1883	811,	616,	99,	686,	492,
Denmark ...	1888	120,	1,050,	735,	693,	129,
France ...	1891	14,214,*	10,479,	3,021,	3,701,	3,687,
Germany ...	„	4,657,	10,262,	4,463,	13,535,	7,219,
Holland ...	1889	211,	284,	110,	501,	366,
Hungary ...	1891	7,440,	2,487,	2,577,	2,554,	1,066,
Italy ...	1890-91	11,120,	1,119,	820,	350,	430,
Norway ...	1890	10,	235,	122,	33,	89,
Russia in Europe ...	1887	28,882,	34,887,	12,443,	64,612,	3,713,
Sweden ...	1890	174,	1,978,	546,	964,	385,
United States ...	1891	39,917,	25,582,	...	...	...

Gross yield
of crops in
British and
Foreign
countries.

323. The official returns of the various countries contain statements of produce, and these are given in the following table. The produce of potatoes is not returned in tons, as in the Australasian colonies, but in bushels:—

* Including spelt (*Triticum spelta*).

GROSS PRODUCE OF CERTAIN CROPS IN SOME BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES (000's OMITTED).

Country.	Year.	Number of Bushels* of—				
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.
The United Kingdom	1892	61,176,	170,381,	77,928,	...	243,600,
Australasia ...	1891-2	35,963,	16,733,	1,875,	...	21,653,
Canada—						
Ontario ...	1891	32,584,	75,010,	16,142,	...	24,056,
Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick	1881	3,070,	25,161,	2,064,	...	29,213,
Manitoba ...	1891	23,192,	14,763,	3,198,	...	2,292,
Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the Territories	1881	840,	3,852,	247,	...	6,605,
Cape of Good Hope ...	1890-91	2,727,	1,810,	923,	527	760,
Austria ...	1891	39,804,	106,066,	53,563,	67,858,†	248,306,
Belgium ...	„	15,935,	28,816,	3,370,	15,270,	93,369,
Denmark ...	„	4,492,	32,800,	22,395,	18,532,	13,804,
France ...	„	213,558,†	291,899,	69,906,	59,370,	439,511,
Germany ...	„	85,727,	290,892,	110,966,	210,826,	730,405,
Holland ...	1889	6,274,	12,964,	4,698,	10,972,	63,452,
Hungary ...	1891	134,983,	62,903,	53,085,	36,205,	84,760,
Italy ...	„	137,093,	16,756,	9,061,	4,439,	29,569,
Norway ...	1890	278,	10,322,	4,576,	959,	25,831,
Russia in Europe ...	1891	163,475,	415,477,	135,984,	483,238,	279,551,
Sweden ...	„	4,411,	57,313,	13,451,	22,035,	51,170,
United States ...	„	592,692,	715,356,	...	...	...

324. The following is an official statement of the average produce of wheat in the United Kingdom during each of the nine years ended with 1892 :—

Average
yield of
wheat in
United
Kingdom.

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF WHEAT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1884 TO 1892.‡

	Bushels per Acre.		Bushels per Acre.
1884 ...	30	1889 ...	30
1885 ...	31	1890 ...	31
1886 ...	27	1891 ...	31·3
1887 ...	32	1892 ...	26·6
1888 ...	28		

325. The average produce in the nine years was about 29·7 bushels per acre, which is much above the yield in any of the Australasian colonies, except in New Zealand. The yield in 1892 (26·6 bushels to the acre) was, it will be observed, the lowest in the nine years.

Wheat yield
in United
Kingdom
and
colonies.

* The produce was originally given in Imperial bushels, except in the case of Germany, where it was stated in cwts., and the United States in Winchester bushels. Moreover, the potato crop of Austria, Belgium, France, and Italy was stated in cwts., and that of Australasia in tons. All these have been converted into Imperial bushels upon the assumption that 60 lbs. of wheat, 40 lbs. of oats, 50 lbs. of barley or rye, and 56 lbs. of potatoes are in each case equal to an Imperial bushel; also that a Winchester bushel is equivalent to about ·9688 of an Imperial bushel.

† Including also spelt (*Triticum spelta*).

‡ For a statement of the acreable yield of wheat in the United Kingdom during each of the 18 years, 1866 to 1883, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Volume II., paragraph 460.

Average
yield of
crops in
British and
Foreign
countries.

326. The acreable produce for the latest year in the countries named in a previous table has been calculated in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, and is given in the following table:—

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF SOME BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Bushels* per Acre of—				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.
The United Kingdom ...	26·6	40·2	35·1	...	190·8
Australasia ...	9·6	29·4	20·3	...	154·7
Canada—					
Ontario ...	23·9	40·7	29·2	...	150·4
Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick	9·9	...	...	...	124·3
Manitoba ...	25·3	48·2	35·5	...	176·3
Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the Territories	9·9	...	...	...	124·3
Cape of Good Hope ...	14·5	15·7	31·8	...	84·4
<hr/>					
Austria ...	14·5	22·7	19·0	14·1	92·4
Belgium ...	19·6	46·8	34·0	22·3	181·0
Denmark ...	37·4	31·2	30·5	26·7	107·0
France ...	15·0	27·9	23·1	16·0	119·2
Germany ...	18·4	28·3	24·9	15·6	101·2
Holland ...	29·7	45·6	42·7	21·9	173·4
Hungary ...	18·1	25·3	20·6	14·2	79·5
Italy ...	12·3	15·0	11·1	12·7	68·8
Norway ...	27·8	43·9	37·5	29·1	290·2
Russia in Europe ...	5·7	11·9	10·9	7·5	75·3
Sweden ...	25·4	29·0	24·6	22·9	132·9
United States ...	14·8	28·0	...	...	...

Yield of
crops in
Foreign
countries
and Aus-
tralasia.

327. It will be observed that in all the other countries named, except Russia, the acreable yield of wheat is higher than in Australasia, also that the yield per acre of oats is higher in Australasia than in the Cape of Good Hope, Austria, Hungary, France, Germany, Italy, European Russia, or the United States, about the same as in Sweden, but lower than in any other of the countries named. The yield of potatoes in Australasia is above that of the other countries named except the United Kingdom, Manitoba, Belgium, Holland, and Norway.

Wheat crop
of the
world.

328. The following table contains a statement of the area under, and produce of, wheat in various countries in 1890-91, together with the deficiency or surplus of wheat in each country as indicated by the net quantity it imported or exported in that year; also the average annual produce of wheat in each country during the decade 1881-1890. The European countries are placed separately from the others, and

* See footnote (*) to table following paragraph 325 ante.

the countries are arranged according to their importance as wheat importing, or inversely as wheat exporting, countries:—

WHEAT PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD (000's OMITTED).

Countries.	Wheat, 1890-91.			Average Annual produce of Wheat, 1881-90.
	Area under Crop.	Produce.	Deficiency imported (-). Surplus exported (+).	
EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
United Kingdom ...	2,388,	77,016,	-163,200,	77,677,
France ...	17,450,	331,749,	-39,886,	309,433,
Belgium ...	682,	19,410,	-24,809,	17,930,
Italy ...	11,125,	141,455,	-23,684,	122,283,
Germany ...	4,844,	104,021,	-19,717,	92,862,
Switzerland ...	110,	2,622,	-12,887,	2,041,
Holland ...	211,	6,890,	-11,365,	5,748,
Greece ...	...	6,969,	-9,000,	6,969,
Spain ...	7,059,	73,245,	-5,598,	91,557,
Sweden and Norway ...	177,	4,029,	-4,722,	3,695,
Portugal ...	642,	8,512,	-3,543,	7,778,
Cyprus ...	170,	800,	-132,	1,240,
Malta ...	6,	166,	...	162,
Turkey ...	3,890,	38,107,	...	40,915,
Denmark ...	120,	4,978,	+332,	4,838,
Servia ...	380,	8,065,	+2,216,	6,033,
Bulgaria ...	4,450,	40,022,	+9,957,	40,022,
Austria-Hungary ...	10,195,	192,078,	+15,232,	160,529,
Roumania ...	3,812,	45,672,	+34,272,	49,640,
Russia and Poland ...	28,879,	225,662,	+101,581,	242,266,
Total, Europe ...	96,590,*	1,331,468,	-154,953,*	1,283,618,
EXTRA-EUROPEAN COUNTRIES				
Natal ...	1,	12,	-678,	10,
Japan ...	1,122,	12,568,	-95,	13,858,
Cape Colony ...	...	3,865,	...	3,865,
Tunis ...	...	4,256,	...	4,256,
Syria ...	...	12,969,	...	12,969,
Algeria ...	...	21,584,	...	21,584,
Persia ...	...	22,131,	...	22,131,
Asia Minor ...	...	37,339,	...	37,339,
Caucasus ...	...	74,269,	...	74,269,
Chile ...	...	15,175,	+1,964,	15,175,
Canada ...	1,361,	33,611,	+3,107,	39,899,
Egypt ...	1,200,	10,381,	+3,128,	10,381,
Australasia ...	3,738,	35,963,	+12,149,	35,120,
Argentine Republic ...	...	28,708,	+12,588,	28,708,
India ...	26,424,	255,435,	+26,606,	254,927,
United States ...	39,917,	611,780,	+103,960,	439,767,
Total out of Europe ...	...	1,180,046,	+162,729,	1,014,258,
Grand Total ...	...	2,511,514,	+7,776,†	2,297,876,

NOTE.—The figures, except those for Australasia, have been mainly derived from a work entitled *Production and Distribution of the principal Agricultural Products of the World*, by the Statistician to the Department of Agriculture, U.S.A.

* Information incomplete.

† Including flour, reduced to its equivalent in bushels of wheat.

Value of
world's
wheat crop.

329. Supposing these figures to be correct, and the wheat to be worth three shillings per bushel, the total value of the world's annual wheat crop in 1890-91 would be nearly three hundred and seventy-six and three-quarter millions sterling (£376,727,100).

Principal
wheat
exporting
and
importing
countries.

330. By the third figure column of the table, it will be observed that almost the only countries which grow an insufficiency of wheat for their own consumption are those of Western and Southern Europe; the principal of which are the United Kingdom, with an importation in 1890-91 of 163 million bushels, or more than that of all the others together, France with one of 40 millions, Belgium and Italy with from 23 to 25 millions, Germany with 20 millions, followed by others of less importance. The total importation by Western and Southern Europe amounted to 318½ million bushels, of which 163½ million bushels were supplied by Eastern Europe—chiefly Russia, Roumania, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria; and the balance (155 million bushels) by countries out of Europe, 104 millions, or about two-thirds, having been contributed by the United States, 26½ millions or one-sixth by India, and from 12 to 12½ millions each—or about half the Indian supply—by the Argentine Republic and Australasia. The following is an approximate summary of the demand for and supply of this article :—

Wheat Requirements of—				Millions of Bushels.
The United Kingdom	...	...	...	163¼
Countries on the Continent of Europe	...	...	...	155½
				318½
Wheat Supplied by—				
Eastern Europe	...	...	...	163½
Extra-European Countries	...	...	...	155
Total	...	...	...	318½

Experi-
men-
tal farm,
Dookie.

331. In order to carry out experiments, devised for the purpose of ascertaining the suitability of the Victorian climate and soil for various kinds of useful products, and of obtaining data respecting the rotation of crops, as well as for the instruction of students in agriculture, a block of 4,806 acres, subsequently increased by 40 acres, was reserved in 1874, at Dookie, situated in Moira, a county in the North-eastern district of Victoria, on which to found a Government Experimental Farm.* The following account of the present state of the farm has been furnished for this work by Mr. D. Martin, Secretary for Agriculture :—

* For further particulars relating to the establishment and development of the farm, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9, Vol. II., paragraph 448.

The farm has, under the provisions of the *Agricultural Colleges Act* 1884, been vested in trustees, and all moneys received from the sale of stock and produce since June, 1885, have been paid into the Agricultural College fund.

The total receipts for the year 1892 were £1,788 and the expenditure £2,246. Of the amount expended £687 was paid for live stock, £503 for labour, and £185 for salary. So far as possible, the provisions necessary for the students at the Agricultural College, and the staff thereof, were obtained from the farm.

Since the erection of the new dairy, and the use of the De Laval Separator, there has been no trouble in obtaining a sufficient supply of good butter. The farm is now fairly equipped as regards stock, implements, and machinery.

During the year the rain-fall recorded was 24·29 inches, distributed over 89 days.

40 acres of Lucerne are doing well.

50	„	Ensilage	...	...	yielded 350 tons.
45	„	Hay	...	...	70 tons.
50	„	Steinwedel	wheat	...	15 bus. per acre.
40	„	W. Essex	„	...	14 „ „
90	„	Purple straw	„	...	15 „ „

Numerous experiments were conducted with varieties of wheat, barley, and oats, peas, grasses, clovers, maize, sorghums, etc.

Various methods of putting a crop of wheat in by drilling and broadcasting, and the effects of harrowing them during growth, were tested.

There are 25 acres under vines, and the vintage of this year gave 176 gallons wine per acre. Of the above there are 5 acres of various wine grapes, planted in 1880; 7 acres of various table grapes, planted in 1887; 5 acres of Gordo Blanco and Zante currants, planted in 1888; and 8 acres of Red Hermitage, planted in 1889.

There are now 20 acres under fruit trees of all the approved varieties.

A variety of medicinal and other plants is also grown on the farm for educational purposes.

A seven-acre arboretum is being established that will represent 300 of the principal commercial timber trees of the world.

There is a five-acre plantation of fifteen-year-old olives of six varieties, from which 200 gallons oil have been made during 1892-3.

A valuation of the farm and its belongings was made at the end of 1890, of which the following is a summary :—

Farm and improvements	...	...	...	£20,991
Buildings, furniture, etc.	...	...	...	4,546
Live stock	...	...	...	3,063
Implements and machinery	...	...	...	1,657
Bees	...	...	...	35
Wine	...	...	...	203
Dairy	...	...	...	150
				<hr/> £30,645

There are 40 students, to whom the charge per head per annum is £25 for maintenance and £1 5s. for medical attendance and medicines, or £26 5s. in all. No charge is made for instruction.

332. An Act for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges was passed towards the close of 1884. Particulars respecting this Act and its operations were given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91.* Since then Mr. Martin has reported that of the land intended as endowment, 137,842 acres have been reserved and vested in the trustees, and 132,640 acres of the land so vested have been leased for agricultural and grazing purposes. The total of the annual rents payable amount to £6,388. The areas reserved under section 4 of

Agricultural colleges.

* Vol. II., paragraph 467.

Act No. 825, as sites for Colleges and Experimental Farms, amount to 13,393 acres. At the Dookie Agricultural College the course of instruction has been supplemented with lectures on agriculture, arboriculture and viticulture, and practical dairy, blacksmith's, and carpenter's work. At the Longerenong College the buildings have been completed, and now accommodate 40 students; 350 acres are under cultivation, of which 30 are devoted to carrying out various experiments, including those with 200 varieties of wheat. The area under vines, fruit trees, etc., has been increased to 35 acres; and a third tank has been excavated. The rainfall at Longerenong was 16·13 inches in 1892, as compared with 14·13 inches in 1891, and 18·85 inches in 1890, which, however, was an exceptionally wet season, the average being about 16 inches.

333. The following table shows, for 1881 and each subsequent year, the mean population of Victoria, quantity of wheat grown, and the quantity of wheat, flour, and biscuit exported after deducting imports; also the residue of breadstuffs left for consumption during each of those years:—

POPULATION AND BREADSTUFFS, 1881 TO 1892.

Year.	Mean Population.	Wheat grown in Victoria.	Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit.*	
			Exported after deducting Imports.	Available for Consumption.
		Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1881	868,942	9,727,369	3,892,974	5,834,395
1882	889,720	8,714,377	3,321,532	5,392,845
1883	910,130	8,751,454	2,376,530	6,374,924
1884	932,630	15,570,245	8,232,605	7,337,640
1885	956,880	10,433,146	3,745,985	6,687,161
1886	984,860	9,170,538	2,226,907	6,943,631
1887	1,016,750	12,100,036	3,897,987	8,202,049
1888	1,054,980	13,328,765	4,373,959	8,954,806
1889	1,090,350	8,647,709	1,357,334	7,290,375
1890	1,118,500	11,495,720	2,185,644	9,310,076
1891	1,146,930	12,751,295	6,526,727	6,224,568
1892	1,162,710	14,814,645	5,651,358	9,163,287

NOTE.—See also table following paragraph 328 *ante*. For particulars relating to previous years, commencing with 1840, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. II., tables following paragraphs 470 and 471.

334. For the last sixteen years the colony has raised more than enough breadstuffs for the consumption of its own inhabitants. In each of those years there was a surplus of Victorian-grown wheat remaining for export, which in 1892 was larger than in any previous year except 1884, when the maximum was recorded. The

* The quantities of flour and biscuit imported and exported are reduced to their equivalent in bushels, on the assumption that 1 bushel of wheat produces 45 lbs. of either of those articles.

following table shows, for each of the last twelve years, the quantity of breadstuffs available for consumption, and the probable manner of consumption, distinguishing the estimated quantity of wheat used for seed, or for the feeding of live stock, poultry, etc., from the wheat, flour and biscuit used for food, the total quantity of the latter being shown as well as the quantity per head:—

BREADSTUFFS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION, 1881 TO 1892.

Year.	Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit.*			
	Quantity Available for Consumption.	Probable Manner of Consumption.		
		For Seed, etc.	For Food.†	
			Total.	Per Head.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1881	5,834,395	1,853,458	3,980,937	4·58
1882	5,392,845	1,938,724	3,454,121	3·88
1883	6,374,924	2,208,784	4,166,140	4·58
1884	7,337,640	2,192,708	5,144,932	5·52
1885	6,687,161	2,040,164	4,646,997	4·86
1886	6,943,631	2,105,370	4,838,261	4·91
1887	8,202,049	2,465,886	5,736,163	5·64
1888	8,954,806	2,434,382	6,520,424	6·18
1889	7,290,375	2,357,470	4,932,905	4·52
1890	9,310,076	2,290,326	7,019,750	6·28
1891	6,224,568	2,665,366	3,559,202	3·10
1892	9,163,287	2,685,008	6,478,279	5·57

NOTE.—See note to last Table.

335. The estimated average quantity of breadstuffs available for food to each individual of the population is shown in the last column of the table. This will be found to have varied in the last ten years from $6\frac{1}{4}$ bushels in 1890 to as low as 3 bushels in 1891. In 1892 the proportion was nearly $5\frac{3}{5}$ bushels per head, which was lower than in 1887, 1888, and 1890, but higher than in any of the other years named.

Consumption of breadstuffs per head.

336. The quantity of breadstuffs available for annual food-consumption per head has averaged $5\frac{2}{5}$ bushels during the last eleven years, and about $5\frac{1}{8}$ bushels during the last five years. In the present state of the Victorian population, it may be fair to assume that about $5\frac{1}{4}$ bushels per head, irrespective of the quantity required for seed, is amply sufficient to supply the wants of any given year.

Average consumption of breadstuffs.

337. According to the Government Statistician of New South Wales,‡ the consumption of wheat per head is considerably larger in

Consumption of wheat in New South Wales.

* The quantities of flour and biscuits imported and exported are reduced to their equivalents in bushels, on the assumption that 1 bushel of wheat produces 45 lbs. of either of those articles.

† Including stocks in store or retained by the farmers.

‡ See *Statistical Register of New South Wales* for 1892, Part V. Agriculture, Settlement, and Mineral Production: Potter, Sydney, 1893.

that colony than in Victoria, the quantity consumed per head being in 1888 as much as 7·6 bushels; in 1889, only 5·5; in 1890, 7·2; in 1891, 5·5; and in 1892, 5·5 bushels; the average quantity in the five years ended with 1892 being 6·3 bushels. According to the same authority, New South Wales has never grown nearly enough wheat for her own consumption, the quantity imported in 1892, after deducting the exports, being about 3,203,704 bushels, whilst 3,963,668 bushels were grown in the colony. The latter quantity was lower than usual; in the previous five years the average quantity grown was nearly 4½ million bushels.

338. In Australasia, in 1891, the estimated consumption of wheat was nearly 4¼ bushels per head, which was a little less than the average in the United States, viz., 4⅔ bushels, and considerably less than in France, where it was as high as 8½ bushels, or in Canada, or the United Kingdom, where it averaged 7¼ and 6 bushels respectively. In Denmark, the rate of consumption was only one-half, and in Russia only one-fourth, of that in Australasia; but in Russia, barley, potatoes, and especially rye, to a large extent take the place of wheat. The following are the proportions for each of the countries named, the production, net imports or exports, and seed requirements being also shown:—

WHEAT CONSUMPTION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES,* 1881 to 1890.
(000's OMITTED.)

Countries.	Production.	Wheat and Flour.		Seed Requirements.	Available for Consumption.	
		Net Import.	Net Export.		Total.	Per Head of Population.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
France ...	309,433,	38,500,	...	25,828,	322,105,	8·5
Canada ...	39,899,	...	2,774,	3,600,	33,525,	7·3
United Kingdom†	77,677,	143,434,	...	3,796,	217,315,	6·0
United States ...	439,767,	...	126,165,	53,912,	259,690,	4·6
Australasia‡	35,963,	...	12,149,	7,476,	16,338,	4·2
Denmark ...	4,838,	...	274,	194,	4,370,	2·1
Russia ...	229,916,	...	79,754,	51,850,	98,312,	1·1

339. The quantity and declared value of the Victorian imports and exports of breadstuffs during the fifty-six years, 1837 to 1892, are set down in the following table:—

* The figures in this table, except those for Australasia, have been taken from a report issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The quantities are given in Winchester bushels, which are strictly less than Imperial bushels by one thirty-second part.
† For consumption of wheat in the United Kingdom for the years 1884 to 1888, see issue of this work for 1892, Vol. II., table following paragraph 474.
‡ The figures for Australasia are for 1891 only.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS,* 1837 TO 1892.

Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit.	Quantity.	Value.
	Bushels.	£
Imported, 1837 to 1892	34,498,595	14,216,199
Exported, „ „ „ „	61,676,258	14,547,771
Exports in excess of imports ...	27,177,663	331,572

340. It will be observed that the quantity of breadstuffs exported from the colony from the period of its first settlement to the end of 1892 exceeded that imported during the same period by over 27 million bushels ; but, in consequence of the prices of wheat and flour during the earlier years, in which the imports invariably exceeded the exports, being much higher than in the later years, in which the exports exceeded the imports, the declared value of the breadstuffs sent away has only slightly exceeded that of those received.

Excess of quantity and value exported.

341. The net exports of breadstuffs from the Australasian Colonies, in 1892, amounted to only $6\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels as compared with 12 million bushels in 1891, and over $13\frac{3}{4}$ million bushels in 1890, the principal wheat exporting colonies in 1892 being Victoria, South Australia, and New Zealand, in the order named. The following were the imports and exports of breadstuffs by each colony during the year :—

Breadstuffs imported into and exported from Australasian colonies, 1892.

BREADSTUFFS IMPORTED AND EXPORTED IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1892.

Colony.	Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit.†		Excess of—	
	Imported.	Exported.	Imports over Exports.	Exports over Imports.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Victoria	266,176	5,917,534	...	5,651,358
New South Wales	3,103,004	159,068	2,943,936	...
Queensland	1,851,372	7,718	1,843,654	...
South Australia	658,387	4,196,178	...	3,537,791
Western Australia	310,370	...	310,370	...
Total	6,189,309	10,280,498	...	4,091,189‡
Tasmania	175,931	41	175,890	...
New Zealand	915	2,670,072	...	2,669,157
Grand Total	6,366,155	12,950,611	...	6,584,456‡

* The quantity and value of breadstuffs imported and exported during each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet), *ante*.

† The quantities have been reduced in all cases to their equivalent in bushels of wheat.

‡ Net figures.

Large
falling-off
in exports
of bread-
stuffs in
South
Australia.

342. In 1891 the net exports of breadstuffs from South Australia exceeded those from Victoria by 2,429,000 bushels, but in 1892 those from Victoria exceeded those from South Australia by 2,114,000 bushels. In both colonies the net exports of the articles named were less in the year under review than in the previous year, but the falling-off was only about 13 per cent. in the case of Victoria, whereas it was 60 per cent. in that of South Australia.

Net imports
of agricul-
tural
products.

343. The following are the values of the net imports—*i.e.*, the values of imports after the values of the exports have been deducted—of certain vegetable productions during each of the six years ended with 1892. All the articles named are capable of being produced, and all, or nearly all, are to a certain extent now produced, in the colony:—

NET IMPORTS* OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL
PRODUCE, 1887 TO 1892.

Articles.	Balance of Imports over Exports in—					
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Oats	126,990	147,989	296,207	54,862	21,948	1,694
Barley and pearl barley	44,564	29,148	95,357	...	...	...
Malt	2,056	7,565	...	1,927	...	...
Maize	1,500	10,118	38,961	815	1,050	...
Maizena and corn flour	7,498	8,801	7,908	22,260	3,789	12,945
Beans, peas, and split peas	1,843	415	2,987	...	...	...
Arrowroot	1,105	1,872	1,455	1,587	1,414	1,444
Macaroni and vermi- celli	686	2,271	2,295	1,428	1,518	1,170
Starch	3,569	6,070	9,372	1,439	5,586	3,003
Fruit—fresh, bottled, dried, currants, and raisins	226,888	212,868	234,800	295,750	262,623	310,423
Jams, jellies, and pre- serves	3,068	...	3,964	3,912	2,777	2,017
Nuts, almonds, walnuts	6,076	8,973	10,071	4,381	7,997	8,147
Peanuts	2,129	1,615	1,439	1,816	2,074	2,119
Ginger	2,286	3,064	1,552	1,009	852	1,642
Opium	29,955	33,493	38,886	33,998	30,871	15,293
Hops	28,579	18,557	38,856	14	496	4,316
Chicory ... ..	...	...	...	186	432	...
Pickles	7,620	7,005	7,853	10,285	2,149	3,380
Mustard	13,872	16,160	19,261	14,539	11,590	16,047
Oil, olive and salad ...	8,953	18,642	13,557	12,074	14,456	8,119
„ linseed	31,144	38,040	47,581	23,825	39,897	28,507
„ castor	34,485	24,445	35,766	46,178	51,297	23,038
Linseed meal	459	602	...	...	1,848	2,342

* The total imports and total exports of these articles during 1892 will be found in the table following paragraph 6, *ante*, under Orders 14, 22, 23, 25, and 26.

NET IMPORTS* OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL
PRODUCE, 1887 TO 1892—*continued*.

Articles.	Balance of Imports over Exports in—					
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	128,618	233,221	258,191	227,451	200,715	190,068
Flax (Phormium) ...	3,595	8,752	7,314	11,233	8,495	6,129
Hemp ...	33,098	43,636	49,793	53,198	44,635	29,477
Jute ...	...	2,636	1,165	1,640	1,008	42
Broom corn and millet	4,632	4,932	7,469	4,376	7,333	4,330
Bark ...	2,955	...	...	...	...	...
Cork ...	1,403	935	758	884	593	323
Vegetables (preserved)	...	1,063	269	1,609	1,330	1,905
Canary seed ...	1,571	2,181	1,817	1,924	1,384	2,030
Grass and clover seed	13,390	10,901	16,538	16,993	12,952	11,835
Seeds, undescribed ...	15,402	8,831	10,928	6,010	9,876	9,491
Tares ...	81	267	185	372	5	77
Total ...	790,070	915,068	1,262,555	857,975	752,990	701,353

344. It will be observed that chicory and maize are absent from the list for the last year, that malt is absent from the list for the last two years, also that barley and beans and peas are absent from the list in the last three years, and bark in the last five years. Moreover, the import of fruit in 1892 was much larger than in any previous year shown, the annual importation having increased by nearly 50 per cent. since 1888. Decreased imports of agricultural products.

345. In addition to the articles named in the above table, eggs, of which it might reasonably be supposed that Victoria would produce sufficient for her own consumption, were imported in 1892 to the number of 1,191,600, and to the value of £4,047; and exported to the number of only 135,972, and the value of only £502, the difference in favour of the former being 1,055,628 in number, and £3,545 in value. The value of the imports of eggs in 1891 exceeded that of the exports by £22,302, in 1890 by £34,168, in 1889 by £39,907, in 1888 by £34,745, and in 1887 by £30,498. Net import of eggs.

346. Of every thousand acres cultivated during the past season, 452 acres were placed under wheat, 60 under oats, 13 under barley, 14 under potatoes, 172 under hay, and 289 (including 166 in fallow) under other tillage. The following table shows the proportion that the land under different crops has borne to the total area under Proportion of land under each crop.

* See footnote on previous page.

tillage in each of the last three years and for the first year of each of the two preceding quinquennia:—

PROPORTION OF LAND UNDER EACH CROP TO TOTAL UNDER CULTIVATION, 1881 TO 1893.

Year ended March.	Proportion to the Total Land under Tillage of that under—					
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Other Tillage.*
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1881	48·97	6·72	3·43	2·25	12·51	26·12
1886	42·41	8·98	3·08	1·77	17·51	26·25
1891	43·17	8·33	3·31	2·03	15·57	27·59
1892	49·59	7·08	1·67	2·13	13·75	25·78
1893	45·20	5·98	1·26	1·37	17·26	28·93

Minor crops.

347. In addition to the principal crops of which mention has been made, various descriptions of minor crops are also raised. It is not, however, presumed that the whole of such crops, or the full measure to which they are grown, is recorded by the collectors. It is certain that they are often raised in gardens, in which case the different kinds would not be distinguished in the returns. It is also probable that they may be sometimes grown upon allotments of one acre in extent, or even less, which are not taken account of. The following list must, therefore, be looked upon as indicating the nature of certain minor crops grown in Victoria rather than the extent to which those crops have been cultivated during the last six years:—

MINOR CROPS,† 1888 TO 1893.

Nature of Crop.		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-2.	1892-3.
Amber cane ...	{ acres ...	12	34	3	2	...	...
	{ cane, tons ...	90	104	...	...	...	...
	{ seed, lbs. ...	280	120	750	300	...	...
Artichokes ...	{ acres ...	3	...	...	3	5	...
	{ tons ...	55	...	...	5	35	...
Beet, carrots, ...	{ acres ...	485	269	396	315	328	452
	{ parsnips ...	4,672	2,250	4,111	4,057	3,370	4,910
Beans (broad)...	{ acres ...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	{ tons ...	...	...	...	...	4	...
,, (French)	{ acres ...	2	2	7	...	...	...
	{ tons ...	3	4	4	...	...	...
,, (haricot)	{ acres ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	{ tons ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Broom-millet ...	{ acres ...	5	12	7	3	301	49
	{ fibre, cwt. ...	72	72	41	100	177	17
	{ seed, bush....	28	384	64	...	860	76

* Including land in fallow, the proportion in 1893 being 16·62.
† Exclusive of those grown in gardens.

MINOR CROPS,* 1888 TO 1893—continued.

Nature of Crop.			1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-2.	1892-3.
Buckwheat	{ acres	...	...	...	2	3	14	9
	{ bushels	...	...	...	40	75	490	263
Canary seed	{ acres	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
	{ bushels	...	...	...	...	60	...	...
Cauliflowers and cabbages	{ acres	...	164	133	27	25	69	57
	{ dozens	...	68,345	62,830	11,800	14,928	32,712	33,270
Chicory	{ acres	...	249	148	229	258	215	43
	{ tons	...	1,375	811	1,376	1,859	1,509	223
Drake	{ acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
	{ bushels	...	...	...	...	...	...	144
Durra	{ acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Flax	{ acres	...	1	3	138	63	13	13
	{ fibre, cwt.	...	5	...	3,550	307	15	40
	{ linseed, bush.	...	7	5	507	640	267	148
Garden seeds	{ acres	...	83	46	...	...	...	...
	{ cwt.	...	196	66	...	...	...	...
Grass and clover seeds	{ acres	...	4,638	1,541	3,390	2,587	2,861	2,264
	{ bushels	...	61,177	17,444	54,547	36,415	43,985	30,430
Green peas	{ acres	...	152	85	11	150	183	217
	{ tons	...	234	117	7	167	197	289
Hops	{ acres	...	685	761	829	789	771	806
	{ lbs.	...	605,360	618,128	639,632	888,272	729,456	848,176
Kail (thousand headed)	{ acres	...	...	...	9	6	...	...
	{ tons	...	...	...	225	210	...	...
Maize	{ acres	...	6,031	5,789	8,447	10,357	8,230	6,667
	{ bushels	...	318,551	267,155	357,047	574,083	461,957	373,183
Mangel-wurzel	{ acres	...	1,191	897	984	892	922	1,138
	{ tons	...	20,590	13,974	15,604	14,676	16,160	18,727
Medicinal herbs	{ acres	...	...	...	3	5	...	...
Mulberry trees	{ acres	...	1	1	1	1	1	...
	{ number	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...
Mustard	{ acres	...	16	34	28	8	2	5
	{ cwt.	...	80	112	105	7	12	20
Olives	{ cwt.	...	...	...	...	10	...	67
Onions	{ acres	...	2,437	1,768	1,957	2,238	2,661	1,973
	{ tons	...	11,774	4,430	10,815	13,961	14,682	11,793
Opium poppies	{ acres	...	11	8	10	14	26	50
	{ lbs. of opium	...	178	86	169	242	314	762
Osiers	{ acres	...	...	6	5	3	7	8
	{ tons	...	...	11	13	8	20	15
Peanuts	{ acre	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Peas and beans	{ acres	...	26,692	31,222	22,784	25,992	31,053	32,488
	{ bushels	...	732,060	361,724	528,074	739,310	769,196	981,411
Pumpkins†	{ acres	...	107	158	252	196	257	131
	{ tons	...	850	959	1,251	1,273	1,621	1,234
Pyrethrum cineraria folium	{ acres	...	...	...	6	6	...	...
	{ cwt.	...	...	...	12	12	...	...
Rape for seed	{ acres	...	70	42	1	...	2	1
	{ bushels	...	940	597	14	...	8	10
Rumax	{ acres	...	...	...	8	3	...	...

* Exclusive of those grown in gardens. It is estimated there are over 100 acres planted with oranges and lemons, but such plantations are seldom distinguished separately, being included under orchards.

† Previous to the year 1889, pumpkins, melons, vegetable marrows, and cucumbers were shown in one line.

MINOR CROPS,* 1888 TO 1893—continued.

Nature of Crop.			1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-2.	1892-3.
Rye	{	acres ...	1,069	1,109	1,089	948	561	483
		bushels ...	14,900	10,744	16,707	17,583	7,495	8,092
Seeds (agricultural & garden)	{	acres ...	...	...	71	82	68	47
		cwt. ...	...	...	252	548	260	133
Sunflowers for seed	{	acres ...	8	...	...	6	6	1
		bushels ...	128	...	...	105	45	30
Tobacco	{	acres ...	1,966	1,685	955	618	545	477
		cwt. ...	11,853	13,355	4,123	326	2,579	658
Turnips	{	acres ...	303	379	424	393	403	312
		tons ...	4,102	4,560	4,984	4,499	5,300	3,819
Vetches and tares for seed	{	acres ...	1	3	11	3	3	23
		bushels ...	20	45	116	60	50	400
Vines	{	acres ...	11,195	12,886	15,662	20,686	25,295	28,052
		wine, galls. ...	1,167,874	1,209,442	1,578,590	2,008,493	1,554,130	1,694,745
Walnuts	{	acres ...	4	2	7	8	10	...

Increase or decrease of minor crops.

348. In 1892-3, as compared with the previous year, an increase will be observed in the area under crop, and in the produce, of beet, carrots and parsnips, hops, vines, peas and beans, and mangel-wurzel, but a falling-off of both area and produce of chicory, grass and clover seeds, maize, onions, pumpkins, tobacco, and turnips. Cauli-flowers, cabbages, and rye showed a falling-off in the area under crop, but an increase in the yield. The other minor crops named in the table are not of much account at present, and the figures fluctuate from year to year.

Hops.

349. Hops but little inferior to Kentish are grown in Victoria, and the comparative failure for several successive seasons of this crop in the United Kingdom gave a considerable stimulus to that industry, commencing about 1882-3. The maximum was reached in the following year, when 1,760,000 lbs. were produced, but in 1884-5 there was a slight, and in 1885-6 a further considerable, decline both in the area under hops and the quality produced; a gradual improvement, however, has taken place since 1887-8, and in the year under notice the area under crop and the produce thereof were both slightly higher than in the previous year, although the former was not quite so high as in 1890-91, and the latter not quite so high as in 1889-90.

Tobacco.

350. At a very early period of the colony's history, it was the custom of the pastoral occupiers of the soil to cultivate tobacco in small quantities for the purpose of making a decoction wherein to dip their sheep for the cure of the disease called "scab." That complaint has ceased to exist amongst the Victorian flocks; but of late years tobacco has been grown for the purpose of manufacture into an

* Exclusive of those grown in gardens.

article suitable for the use of man. For several years past a parasite fungus, locally called "blue mould," has caused serious damage to the tobacco crop, so much so as to cause many tobacco growers to abandon the industry. It appears that "blue mould" is unknown in the United States, where a very large area is under tobacco culture. Experiments have been made with the object of destroying the spores of the fungus, and plants grown from seed introduced from Java are said to be absolutely free from the disease. It is considered by experts that if this scourge could be removed a prosperous future would be in store for the tobacco industry.

351. In 1888, tobacco was grown in the United States over an area of 747,326 acres, and the crop is estimated to have amounted to 5 million cwt., which is the largest tobacco crop ever raised in that country. The average crop during the five years ended with 1887 was 4,418,862 cwt., whilst the average annual net exports during the same period were 2,143,500 cwt., valued at £3,192,300, and during the four years 1888-91 they averaged 2,021,800 cwt., valued at £6,125,600. The following figures show the average crop during a series of years in the principal countries of the world:—

TOBACCO CROP IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1890.*

	cwt.		cwt.
United States	4,455,856	Belgium	59,044
Russia (1884)	1,500,000	Holland	56,030
Austria-Hungary	1,195,864	Ceylon...	50,996
Germany	811,452	Bulgaria	45,666
France...	390,551	Cochin-China (1885-89)	44,530
Japan	368,965	Switzerland	39,368
Sumatra (1880-89)	214,344	Servia	29,526
Java	163,916	Australasia (1889-91)	†23,640
Greece...	† 151,173	Sweden	13,405
Italy	89,149	Finland	3,937
Turkey	70,000	Other countries	2,756
Roumania	60,579		

352. The annual consumption of tobacco in Victoria ranges from 2·61 lbs. to 3·55 lbs. per head of the population, the average during a series of years being nearly three (2·93) lbs.‡ This is a larger average than that obtaining in fourteen of the following countries, the information respecting which—except that relating to the Australasian colonies—has been derived from a paper read by Dr. O. J. Broch before the Statistical Society of Paris, on the 15th June, 1887, and since supplemented by some figures given by M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu.§

* The figures, except those for Australasia, have been taken from a report published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington Government Printing Office, 1893.

† In 1888-9 the yield was 70,486 cwt.

‡ In 1887, the proportion was 2·61 lbs., in 1888, 3·31 lbs., and in 1889, 3·55 lbs. per head.

§ See *Journal de la Société de Statistique de Paris*, vingt-huitième année, page 237; Berger-Levrault, Paris, 1887. The consumption is there given in kilogrammes, which have been turned into lbs., on the assumption that 1 of the former is equal to 2·204 of the latter.

Attention is called to the very high average consumption of tobacco in Holland and the United States of America :—

AVERAGE ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF TOBACCO PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	lbs.		lbs.		lbs.
Holland ...	6·92	Victoria ...	2·93	Tasmania ...	1·85
United States ...	4·40	Austria-Hungary ...	2·73	Russia ...	1·82
New South Wales ...	3·53	Finland ...	2·73	New Zealand ...	1·75
Queensland ...	3·49	Norway ...	2·29	United Kingdom ...	1·38
Western Australia ...	3·26	Denmark ...	2·24	South Australia ...	1·32
Switzerland ...	3·24	Canada ...	2·11	Italy ...	1·28
Belgium ...	3·15	France ...	2·05	Spain ...	1·10
Germany ...	3·00	Sweden ...	1·87		

353. Beet for the manufacture of sugar has been as yet only grown in Victoria experimentally, and upon a small scale ; but ordinary beet, mangolds, and root crops generally, which have for years past been cultivated to a considerable extent, succeed so well that there is every reason to believe sugar beet could be grown to advantage, did not the low price of sugar, consequent upon the heavy subsidies by which the industry is fostered in several European countries, prevent sugar-making from being carried on at a profit. The following statement, however, of the quantity of beet sugar made annually during the five years 1886 to 1890 in the different European countries in which that product is manufactured may be useful and interesting at the present time :—

BEET-ROOT SUGAR PRODUCED IN VARIOUS EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1886 TO 1890.*

Countries.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Germany... ..	812,011	934,987	943,998	974,949	1,240,088
France	294,668	492,098	386,616	459,390	762,752
Austria-Hungary ...	371,042	516,703	421,842	514,973	738,147
Russia and Poland...	532,057	467,493	434,367	518,068	467,493
Belgium	47,635	78,736	138,518	143,500	196,839
Holland and other countries ...	36,907	49,210	117,375	130,937	137,788
Total	2,094,320	2,539,227	2,442,716	2,741,817	3,543,107

354. The manufacture of beet sugar is now carried on in the United States, where, on the authority of the *Statistical Journal of Paris*, the production during the five years ended with 1884 averaged 337,000 tons per annum. According to Mr. McCarty,† two of the largest manufactories are at Philadelphia, and Watsonville (California), and the manufacturers state that within the next five years the United States will export 1,000,000 tons of this sugar annually.

* Taken from a table published in the Report (No. 73) of the Department of Agriculture of the United States, dated May, 1890, page 209. The figures are there given in metric tons of 2,204·6 lbs. These have been turned into Imperial tons of 2,240 lbs.
† The *Annual Statistician*, 1890, page 599. San Francisco and New York.

355. The following statement of the annual production of cane Cane sugar. sugar in most of the countries in which this description of sugar is grown has been derived from various sources:—

CANE SUGAR PRODUCED ANNUALLY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Tons.		Tons.
Argentine Republic ...	60,000	Réunion ...	32,200
Australia ...	70,000	Sandwich Islands ...	60,000
Brazil ...	202,000	United States ...	110,400
China ...	100,000	West Indies (British) Barbadoes	58,600
Egypt ...	32,600	„ „ Jamaica	27,000
Guiana (British) ...	110,800	„ „ Trinidad	65,400
„ (French and Dutch)	8,300	„ „ Other Islands	60,000
India (British) ...	220,000	„ (French) Guadaloupe	49,600
Java ...	316,000	„ „ Martinique	45,000
Manilla ...	180,600	„ (Spanish) Cuba ...	598,000
Mexico ...	30,000	„ „ Porto Rico	77,800
Mauritius ...	120,200		
Natal ...	12,000	Total ...	2,676,500
Peru ...	30,000		

356. According to the following figures, Victoria, although not Consump- consuming so much sugar per head as three of the other Australasian tion of sugar in Victoria and other countries. colonies, would appear to consume much more than any European country, the average quantity being $90\frac{3}{4}$ lbs., or nearly 22 lbs. more than the United Kingdom, which consumes more than twice as much per head as any country on the European Continent. It must, however, be remembered that in Victoria 15 million pounds of sugar annually, or nearly 15 lbs. per head, are used in the manufacture of beer, which is very much more than many countries consume altogether:—

AVERAGE ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR (CANE AND BEET) PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.*

	lbs.		lbs.
New Zealand ...	118·77	Sweden ...	17·52
South Australia ...	102·11	Belgium ...	15·74
Western Australia ...	93·51	Germany ...	15·01
Victoria ...	90·75	Austria-Hungary ...	13·23
Tasmania ...	90·49	Norway ...	11·37
United Kingdom ...	68·99	Finland ...	11·22†
Queensland ...	62·93	Portugal ...	9·56
New South Wales ...	60·95	Roumania ...	7·71
Argentine Republic ...	50·04	Russia ...	7·69
Denmark ...	29·69	Spain ...	5·11
Holland ...	28·37	Servia ...	4·41
Switzerland ...	22·81	Italy ...	3·20
France ...	22·61		

* For countries out of Australasia, see Dr. Broch's paper, page 233, there given in kilogrammes, each equal to 2·204 lbs.

† Mr. K. F. Ignatius, of Helsingfors, in the *Statistical Journal of Paris* for February, 1889, page 72, points out that Dr. Broch has understated the consumption of sugar in Finland, by assuming that a leiviskâ is the equivalent of a kilogramme; whereas the former is equal to $8\frac{1}{2}$ times the latter. Therefore the average consumption of sugar per head in Finland is 11·22 lbs. as here stated, instead of 1·32 lbs. as stated by Dr. Broch and quoted in the issue of this work for 1887-8, Volume II., paragraph 1,145.

Vines.

357. In 1892-3 the area under vines (28,052 acres) exceeded that returned in 1891-2 by 2,700 acres, was nearly a third more than in 1890-91, and was also much larger than in any other previous year. Of the total area in 1892-3, however, only 16,155 acres were bearing, and 11,897 were not bearing. The number of vine growers returned was 2,541. The grapes gathered amounted to 344,002 cwt.; whilst the quantity of raisins made (chiefly at Mildura) was 1,805 cwt., and of currants 134 cwt. The quantity of wine returned was 1,695,000 gallons, or more than that in 1891-2 by 140,000 gallons, and also more than that in any other previous year excepting 1890-91, when over 2 million gallons were produced. The wine industry received a temporary check some years since, in consequence of an outbreak of the disease called *phylloxera vastatrix*, but this was found to be confined to one district in the colony (Geelong), where it was promptly stamped out by the eradication of all vines for a distance ranging from 20 to 30 miles from the centre of that district. Frequent searches have been made in the infected ground, but no trace of the insects has been found since 1891, and there is every reasonable ground for the belief that *phylloxera* has been stamped out.* Planting is now permitted in this district, but only on lands not previously used as vineyards. An account of the visitation of the *phylloxera* in Victoria, and of the measures taken for its suppression, will be found in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9.†

State
assistance
to wine
industry

358. The following regulations for the distribution of the sum of £5,000, voted by Parliament for assisting in the development of the wine industry, have recently been passed by the Executive Council:—

REGULATIONS FOR DISTRIBUTION OF VOTE FOR DEVELOPING THE
WINE INDUSTRY.

“A sum not exceeding £5,000 will be set apart for developing the wine industry. Out of the sum so set apart advances may be made to any company registered under the *Companies Act* 1890 having a paid-up capital of not less than £2,000, and having as its directors a majority who are *bona fide* wine growers, for the purpose of assisting such company in building wine cellars, fermenting houses, and appurtenances, and purchasing and erecting vats, casks, stills, machinery, and appliances for the manufacture of wine and spirits from the juice of the grape.

“The sum or sums to be advanced to any one company under these regulations shall not exceed in the whole the sum of £1,000, nor shall any such advance exceed 10s. for each £1 exclusive of any advance under these regulations paid away by the company in respect of services sanctioned by the Minister.

“Any sum advanced to any such company under these regulations shall be by way of loan only in the first instance, but the same shall be subject to become the absolute property of the company at the expiration of three years from the 30th day

* Since this was written the *phylloxera* has been discovered in several vineyards in the Bendigo district. Stringent measures for its suppression are now (February, 1894) being taken.

† Volume II., paragraph 478. See also the issue for 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraph 495.

of June, 1894, if at the completion of that period the Minister shall be satisfied that the company during such period was and still is *bona fide* engaged in the object for which it was established.

“No advance shall be made to any company in respect of any buildings erected or to be erected elsewhere than on the land, the fee simple whereof, free from encumbrances, is vested in such company.

“Any company desirous of obtaining an advance under these regulations shall forward to the Secretary for Agriculture an application setting out the amount desired and the purposes in respect of which the same is required, and if any part of such advance is required for the purpose of erecting buildings such company shall give particulars of the land, and furnish to the Secretary for Agriculture copies of the plans of the buildings.

“In the case of all applications for an advance under these regulations, the company making the same shall forward to the Secretary for Agriculture copies of the company's prospectus, if any, and articles of association, and a list of its directors and shareholders, with their profession, trade, or calling, and addresses, together with such other particulars as the Minister may from time to time require.

“The Minister may, if he thinks fit, approve of any such applications, either in whole or in part, or subject to any modification, or may refuse the same; but no such approval shall operate to confer any right or claim on the company to be paid any part of the amount until the company has executed a first mortgage or bill of sale, as the case may require, over its property, or over so much thereof as the Minister may deem sufficient to secure the repayment of any money to be advanced, should the company not become entitled to the same absolutely, and then only if so far as and when the following conditions have been complied with:—

- (a) There has been produced to the Secretary for Agriculture the vouchers, verified if required by statutory declaration, evidencing that the company has actually expended of its own money on services approved by the Minister, £1 for each 10s. claimed to be advanced; and
- (b) That every such claim is made on or before the 30th day of June, 1894 and is in respect of expenditure incurred by the company on or before that date.”

359. According to the United States census of 1890, the extent of land in that country under vines (about a third of which were non-bearing) was 400,000 acres, of which about half was in the State of California. The quantity of wine made was 24,000,000 gallons, nearly two-thirds of which was in California. The value of the land devoted to vines, and of the plant for wine manufacture, was about 32 millions sterling, of which 18 millions was in California.

Vines and wine making in United States.

360. The following is a statement of the area under vines, and the quantity of wine produced annually, in the various wine-producing countries of the world. The figures have been partly taken from a paper entitled *Statistique Vinicole Universelle*, read before the Statistical Society of Paris,* on the 10th August, 1889, by M. François Bernard:—

Wine production in various countries.

* See Journal of that Society for 1889, page 257. The figures are there given in hectares and hectolitres, the former of which have been reduced to acres, on the assumption that 1 hectare is equivalent to 2·47 acres, and the latter to gallons, on the assumption that 1 hectolitre is equivalent to 22 gallons.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF WINE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Area under Vines.	Wine Produced. (000's omitted.)
		Acres.	Gallons.
Algeria	1888	217,716	72,073,
Australasia*	1889-90	48,099	3,604,
Austria-Hungary	1888	1,562,127	277,379,
Azores, Canaries, Madeira ... ..	...	...	3,300,
Cape of Good Hope	1888	...	4,491,
Chile and La Plata ... ..	...	...	44,000,
France	1889	4,801,680	809,512,
Germany	1886	180,310	99,000,
Greece	1888	185,250	38,720,
Holland	1885	...	81,994,
Italy	1882-88	4,759,275	607,838,
Portugal	1887	503,880	94,160,
Roumania	1886	253,629	33,000,
Russia ... ..	...	...	66,000,
Servia ... ..	...	...	44,000,
Spain ... ..	...	4,310,404	350,000,
Switzerland ... ..	...	110,656	24,200,
Tunis	1888	8,151	308,
Turkey and Cyprus ... ..	...	222,300	57,200,
United States	1887	98,800†	33,000,†
Total ... ..	...	...	2,743,779,

Wine
consumed
in various
countries.

361. The wine made in Victoria, added to that imported after deducting that exported, amounts in the average to rather over a gallon annually per head. This shows a larger consumption of wine in this colony than in the United Kingdom, where it is less than half a gallon per head, but smaller than that in Germany, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, and France, the wine consumption in the last named of which amounts to as much as 16½ gallons per head. The following are the figures for these and some other countries :—

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF WINE PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Gallons.		Gallons.
France	16·52	Queensland	·69
Austria-Hungary	4·84	Holland	·49
Western Australia	2·52	United Kingdom	·43
Switzerland	2·11	United States	·39
South Australia	1·47	New Zealand	·27
Germany	1·32	Tasmania	·24
Victoria	1·01	Sweden	·20
New South Wales	·83	Canada	·14

Exports of
tea from
various
countries.

362. No attempt has yet been made to grow tea in Victoria for commercial purposes, although the tea plant flourishes in gardens

* For area and produce in 1892-3, see "Australasian Statistics" in Appendix *post*, Tables XV and XVI.
† These figures differ materially from those given in paragraph 359 *ante*, which are those derived from the returns of the U.S. census of 1890.

around Melbourne, and the Government Botanist has given it as his opinion that many parts of the colony—especially the fern tree gullies—are well suited for its cultivation. The following statement, taken from *Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics*,* shows the average annual exportation of tea from various countries during the two years 1887 and 1888:—

TEA EXPORTED ANNUALLY FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

						Millions of lbs.
China	...	...	...	...	...	290†
India	...	...	...	...	...	90
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	40
Ceylon	...	...	...	...	...	19
Paraguay	...	...	...	...	...	10
Java	...	...	...	...	...	7
Total						456

363. The following figures, showing the annual consumption of tea in various countries, have been gathered from the best authorities:—

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF TEA PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Annual Consumption of Tea per Head. lbs.		Annual Consumption of Tea per Head. lbs.
Western Australia	... 10·70	Russia	... ·61
Victoria	... 10·01	Denmark	... ·37
Queensland	... 8·96	Persia	... ·13
Australia	... 8·68	Portugal	... ·12
New South Wales	... 7·55	Switzerland	... ·10
South Australia	... 7·24	Norway	... ·09
New Zealand	... 7·23	Germany	... ·07
Tasmania	... 5·35	Belgium	... ·03
United Kingdom	... 4·70	Sweden	... ·03
Canada	... 3·69	France	... ·03
United States	... 1·40	Austria-Hungary	... ·02
Holland	... 1·16	Spain	... ·01

364. From these figures it appears that the average consumption of tea is much larger in British than in Foreign Countries, and that the Australasian colonies stand at the head of the list with an annual consumption varying from 5½ to 10¾ lbs. per head of the population. It will also be observed that after British dominions the United States is the largest tea consumer, and next to it Holland, after which no country has so large a consumption as 1 lb. per head.

365. The following is the extent of land returned as under gardens and orchards in the last two years. Market gardens are included as

* Page 566—Routledge & Sons Limited, London, 1891.
 † In 1889 the exports of tea from China were 2,049,083 piculs, amounting, on the assumption that a picul is equal to 133½ lbs., to 273,211,067 lbs.

well as gardens attached to farms, but not gardens or orchards kept merely for pleasure or private use :—

LAND UNDER GARDENS AND ORCHARDS, 1892 AND 1893.

					Acres.
1891-2	...	...	...	...	38,238
1892-3	...	...	...	...	39,926
Increase					1,688

Fruit gathered.

366. An attempt was for the first time made in the year under notice to obtain a statement of the quantity of fruit grown throughout the colony. It is known that the returns understate the truth, inasmuch as many growers, not expecting that the inquiry would be made, kept no account—and were unable to make any estimate—of the quantity of fruit they gathered. The following totals have been made up from the figures furnished to the collectors of statistics :—

FRUIT GATHERED, 1892-3.

		Cases.			Cwt.
Apples	...	406,542	Raspberries	...	16,132
Pears	...	66,959	Strawberries	...	7,194
Quinces	...	46,386	Gooseberries	...	10,841
Medlars	...	13	Mulberries	...	50
Plums	...	169,609	Blackberries	...	2
Cherries	...	90,944	Currants (black, red, white)	...	1,093
Peaches	...	38,473	Melons	...	1,017
Apricots	...	27,474	Rhubarb	...	4,060
Nectarines	...	116	Tomatoes	...	6,236
Oranges	...	2,516			lbs.
Lemons	...	1,889	Almonds	...	14,289
Loquats	...	421	Walnuts	...	11,553
Figs	...	893	Filberts	...	200
Persimmons	...	5	Chestnuts	...	100
			Olives	...	7,504

Produce of bee-hives.

367. An attempt was also made to obtain a return of the honey and beeswax produced. The following are the figures, which are known to be imperfect, as bees are extensively kept on small holdings and farms devoted exclusively to grazing, which the collectors are not called upon to visit :—

			Lbs.
Honey produced	...	...	958,403
Beeswax „	...	...	28,784

Ensilage.

368. Ensilage was returned as having been made on 363 farms, situated in 95 shires, in 1892-3, the principal crops used being maize, oats, and grass, but returns were obtained besides of ensilage made from rye, peas, beans, lucerne, carrots, cabbage, thistles, weeds, and “orchard rubbish.” The total quantity made was set down as 34,681 cubic yards, as against 27,199 cubic yards in the previous year. The

largest returns of ensilage were obtained from the following shires:—Lilydale, where 4,038 cubic yards were made on 6 farms; Ballan, 1,815 cubic yards on 7; Avon, 1,786 cubic yards on 8; Benalla, 1,613 cubic yards on 30; Alexandra, 1,566 cubic yards on 10; Boroondara, 1,176 cubic yards on 13; Warrnambool, 1,094 cubic yards on 5; Gordon, 1,072 cubic yards on 13; Mansfield, 859 cubic yards on 13; Warragul, 835 cubic yards on 8; Glenelg, 817 cubic yards on 4; Swan Hill, 806 cubic yards on 9 farms. The number and capacity of the silos were not given.

369. Land in fallow is included in the area under tillage. The number of acres in this condition in 1893 was 493,744, or 98,555 more than in the previous year. Land in fallow.

370. The Victorian water-works are of two classes, viz., those intended chiefly for irrigation purposes, and those designed chiefly for domestic supply. A full account of the *Water Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1,156), which provides for the conservation, management and distribution of water in the colony, will be found in a former issue of this work.* Waterworks of Victoria.

371. The more important irrigation works, or those connected with the principal rivers which will form the main supply in some cases for several local schemes, are undertaken by, and are under the entire control of, the State. These are known by the name of National Works. The total expenditure from loans to the 30th June, 1893, on three of the principal works—the Goulburn National, Loddon, and Kow Swamp Works,† was about £773,607. These works have been completed since the last issue of this work.† National Irrigation Works.

372. On the 30th June, 1893, there were 30 Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts—many of which draw their main supply of water from the National Works—with jurisdiction over 2,743,449 acres of land, having an irrigable area of 1,843,304 acres, of which 353,662 acres are capable of being irrigated annually from the works constructed or in course of construction. The present value of the irrigable lands, on a low basis of calculation, is set down as £6,888,076, and the annual rateable value of the same as £295,932. Of the 30 schemes 4 have been completed, 23 are in progress, and 3 had not been commenced. The aggregate borrowing power of the Trusts is limited Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts.

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraph 508.

† For full account of these works see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraph 510. An interesting report by the Chief Inspector of Water Supply on the position and prospects of irrigation in Victoria will be found in an Appendix to Vol. II. of the issue for 1892.

to £1,511,517, of which the Government have agreed to advance £1,363,731, the balance to be obtained in the open market; whilst the amount actually advanced to the 30th June, 1893, was £872,547.* There are, at present, two storage reservoirs under the control of Trusts, viz., the Wartook Reservoir, near Horsham, with a capacity of 1,035 million cubic feet, and Murphy's Lake, near Kerang, with one of 51 million cubic feet.

Chaffey
Irrigation
colony.

373. The Mildura Irrigation Colony, established by the Messrs. Chaffey under the *Waterworks Construction Encouragement Act* 1886 (50 Vict. No. 910), which is the most important private irrigation work in Victoria, has been several times referred to in previous issues of the *Victorian Year-Book*. An interesting account of the progress and prospects of this settlement, taken from a Special Report on Irrigation by the Chief Engineer of Water Supply, was published in an Appendix to the last issue of this work.†

Waterworks
and Water
Works
Trusts.

374. There were 55 Waterworks Trusts in existence on the 30th June, 1893, consisting of 12 rural and 43 urban trusts, 6 of the former also providing urban supplies to 10 towns; several of them are almost identical with the municipal councils. The rural schemes have numerous weirs, dams, and tanks, supplying an area of 4,034,200 acres, of an annual rateable value of £590,000; whilst the estimated cost of the works was £456,982. The urban works completed have a storage capacity of over 408 million gallons, and were estimated to cost £406,888; they supply a population of 53,068, who possess property of the annual rateable value of £310,000. The amount of loans authorized to be advanced to these bodies was £792,046, of which £754,974‡ had been advanced up to the 30th June, 1893. The interest due, but remaining unpaid at that date, was £41,549.§ Of the total amount, £21,698 was due on account of only two trusts.

Waterworks
under Go-
vernment.

375. Prior to the constitution of the Waterworks Trusts, extensive works for the storage and supply of water for domestic, mining, and, to a limited extent, for irrigation purposes, had been constructed by the Government and by Local Bodies in various parts of the colony. The principal of these, however—the Yan Yean Waterworks—has been transferred to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. The following table contains a list of such of the works continued under Government control in 1892-3; also a statement of the estimated storage capacity, and the total cost of each scheme:—

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraph 508.

† See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. II., page 500. For population, rateable property, etc., of Mildura Shire, see Vol. I., p. 76.

‡ Including liabilities transferred, £51,377.

§ Of this sum £7,769 has since been paid.

WATERWORKS UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

Town or District.	Reservoir or Source of Supply.		Cost.
	Where Situated.	Storage Capacity in Gallons.	
COLIBAN SCHEME.			£
Taradale ...	Malmsbury ...	3,255,000,000	1,069,254
	Taradale ...	65,000	
Castlemaine and Chewton	Expedition Pass ...	120,000,000	
	Red Hill ...	1,250,000	
	Old Post Office Hill ...	2,000,000	
	Barker's Creek ...	629,135,000	
Fryerstown ...	Specimen Gully ...	2,618,000	
	Crocodile Gully ...	5,407,000	
Maldon ...	Green Gully ...	1,500,000	
	Big Hill ...	68,000,000	
Bendigo ...	Big Hill Tank ...	300,000	
	Crusoe Valley ...	320,000,000	
	New Chum Tank ...	23,000	
	Solomon's Gully ...	1,250,000	
Bendigo District	Spring Gully ...	150,000,000	
	Upper Grassy Flat ...	58,860,000	
	Lower Grassy Flat ...	26,800,000	
Eaglehawk ...	Sparrow Hawk ...	1,500,000	
Raywood ...	Lightning Hill ...	7,000,000	
	Raywood ...	2,500,000	
Sebastian ...	Sebastian ...	239,200	
Lockwood and Marong ...	Green Gully ...	3,500,000	357,337
	Upper Stony Creek ...	354,000,000	
	Lower Stony Creek ...	143,000,000	
	Anakie (pipe head) ...	900,000	
	Lovely Banks ...	6,000,000	
Total ...		5,161,347,200	1,426,591

376. In 1891 the waterworks for the supply of the City of Melbourne and suburbs, embracing an area of 98,900 acres, with a population, on the 5th April, 1891, of 477,891, and rateable property of the annual value of about £6,600,000, were transferred to the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.* The sources of supply are the Yan Yean Reservoir in which are stored the waters of the eastern branch of the Plenty River and Jack's Creek, from the southern slopes of the Great Dividing Range, and those of Wallaby and Silver Creeks, brought over the range in an aqueduct from the northern slopes. These streams are collected in the Toorourrong Reservoir, and taken thence in a pitched channel to the Yan Yean Reservoir. And secondly, the Maroondah aqueduct, which conveys water from

Melbourne
Water-
works.

* For particulars of the constitution of the Board, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 49.

the Maroondah River, the Graceburn and Donnelly's Creek to Melbourne, but without at present any provision for storing the surplus winter waters thereof, except the small service reservoirs in the suburbs at Preston, Essendon, Caulfield, Kew, and Surrey Hills. By means of these systems Melbourne is provided with an ample supply of pure water at a high pressure. The Yan Yean is an artificial lake situated 22 miles from the city, 602 feet above sea level. It covers an area of 1,360 acres, or rather more than two square miles, and has a drainage area of 56,000 acres. The total length of aqueduct and mains is 244 miles, and of reticulation pipes (under 12 inch diameter) 1,059 miles. The following are the storage capacities of the various reservoirs on the 30th June, 1893:—

STORAGE CAPACITY OF MELBOURNE WATERWORKS, 1892-3.

		Supply in Gallons.
Main reservoir ...	Yan Yean ...	6,400,000,000
Subsidiary reservoir	Jack's Creek ...	60,000,000
"	Morang (pipe head) ...	3,000,000
"	Preston (storage) ...	15,000,000
"	Essendon (storage 1) ...	6,000,000
"	" (" 2) ...	1,000,000
"	Caulfield (") ...	10,000,000
"	Kew ...	3,000,000
"	Surrey Hills (storage) ...	9,000,000
Total	...	6,507,000,000

Revenue
and expen-
diture of
Melbourne
Water-
works.

377. The total expenditure to the 30th June, 1893, on the construction of the Melbourne Waterworks was £3,585,590. The gross revenue received since the opening of the works at the end of 1857* has amounted to £3,536,419, whilst the expenses of maintenance and management amounted to only £496,210. During 1892-3 the revenue received† amounted to £189,018 as against £201,183 in the previous year; and the expenditure on maintenance and management (exclusive of repayments) to £38,302, as against £37,730 in the previous year. The net revenue in 1892-3 was thus £150,716, being equivalent to 4·20 per cent. of the mean capital cost,‡ as compared with £163,453, or 4·77 per cent., in 1891-2. A reference to a previous table§ will show that the loans raised (£2,349,939) for the construction of the works now bear an average nominal rate of only 3·93 per cent. On the 30th June, 1893, the accumulated net profit remaining after payment of all interest and expenses was £73,162.

* Although the works were commenced in 1853, they were not opened until the 31st December, 1857.

† The annual revenue receivable is about £197,000, or about £8,000 more than the actual receipts as given above.

‡ Or the mean of the capital cost at the beginning and end of the year.

§ See table following paragraph 318 in Vol. I.

378. The Coliban Scheme provides water for domestic and mining purposes, as well as for irrigation to a limited extent, to the Bendigo and Castlemaine districts. The chief reservoir of this scheme, which is near Malmsbury, has a capacity of 3,255 million gallons. The cost of the works to the 30th June, 1893, was £1,069,254; whilst the gross revenue during the year 1892-3 was £22,358; and the expense of maintenance and supervision, £10,345. The net revenue was thus £12,013, being equivalent to 1·123 per cent. of the capital cost, as compared with £12,611, or 1·179 per cent., in 1891-2; and £10,748, or 1·005 per cent., in 1890-91. The deficiency in 1892-3, after allowing interest on the capital cost at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., was £36,104. Coliban scheme.

379. The Geelong Waterworks provide water for domestic supply to Geelong and suburbs. The chief storage works in this scheme are the Upper and Lower Stony Creek reservoirs, having a capacity of 497 million gallons, and the whole scheme has cost up to the 30th June, 1893, £357,337. The gross revenue for 1892-3 was £10,946, and the cost of maintenance £3,011. The net revenue was thus £7,935, or 2·221 per cent. of the capital cost, as against £6,824, or 1·910 per cent., in 1891-2, and £6,843, or 1·915 per cent., in 1890-91. After allowing interest on capital at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the deficiency for 1892-3 was £8,145. Geelong Waterworks.

380. There are 22 goldfields reservoirs, having an aggregate capacity of nearly 450 million gallons, the largest, at Beaufort, containing about 86 million gallons. These cost £57,172, and were originally constructed by the Government chiefly for mining purposes. They are for the most part leased to municipal councils at a nominal rental, but it appears that, in many cases, those bodies do not keep them in proper repair. The question of the sale of the works to the municipalities has been under the consideration of Parliament. Goldfields reservoirs.

381. Prior to the establishment of Waterworks Trusts, advances were made from the Government loan account to various municipalities to enable them to construct waterworks for their respective districts—the principal to be gradually repaid into a sinking fund. The number of such municipalities was 22, which possessed 21 reservoirs, having a total capacity of nearly 1,578 million gallons, as well as other sources of supply. The expenditure from loans on these works was £677,753, of which £605,296 remained unpaid on the 30th June, 1893. The works supply a population of about 77,600; the chief of these reservoirs are those at Ballarat, now under the Ballarat Water Commission, having an aggregate capacity of nearly 842 million gallons. The Gong Gong reservoir alone contains 427 million gallons; Waterworks under Local Bodies.

the Beechworth reservoir at Lake Kerferd, 191 million gallons; the Clunes reservoir at Newlyn, 207 million gallons; and the Talbot reservoir at Evansford, 200 million gallons.

Capacity
and cost of
reservoirs.

382. By the following summary of the total storage capacity of reservoirs and the total cost of these and other works for the conservation of water referred to in the foregoing tables and paragraphs, it is shown that the former amounts to over fourteen thousand million gallons, and the latter to nearly six and a half millions sterling :—

CAPACITY OF RESERVOIRS AND COST OF WATERWORKS SCHEME.
(Exclusive of National and other Irrigation Works.)

Waterworks under—	Storage Capacity of Reservoirs.	Cost of Schemes.	Expenditure from Loans to 30th June, 1893.
Government—	Gallons.	£	£
Coliban	4,656,947,200	1,069,255	1,069,255
Geelong	504,400,000	357,832	357,832
Goldfields	492,000,000	59,653	Nil.
Metropolitan Board of Works	6,507,000,000	3,585,590	3,218,669*
Local Bodies	1,578,000,000	688,081	677,753
Waterworks Trusts—			
Urban Works†	297,000,000	} 792,046†	754,974
Rural „	‡		
Total	14,026,347,200	6,459,083	4,498,508

Rainfall in
Victoria,
1892.

383. According to information furnished by the Department of Water Supply, the average rainfall over the whole surface of Victoria during the year 1892 was 25·99 inches, representing a volume of water of about 36 cubic miles, that for 1891 and 1890 being about 36 and 40 cubic miles respectively. The lowest and highest monthly averages for the year were :—February, ·32 inch; October, 2·86 inches.

Water con-
sumption
in Mel-
bourne,
1891-2.

384. The following is the average daily consumption of water for all purposes for each month of the last two years in the water district of Melbourne and suburbs. According to the experience of the two years, the consumption rises steadily and rapidly from a minimum in June to a maximum in January or February (September being the only exception), and then falls again in like manner. In 1892 the mean daily consumption per head for the whole

* Nearly half this has been advanced by the Government from its own resources.
† Inclusive of works in progress. See also paragraph 374 ante.
‡ Rural works consist mainly of weirs, dams, and tanks.

year was 49·02 gallons, varying from 37·37 gallons in June to 64·3 gallons in January :—

DAILY AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1891 AND 1892.

Month.	1891.	1892.
	Gallons.	Gallons.
January	31,291,732	30,973,228
February	33,244,491	30,073,148
March	29,926,454	26,255,232
April	25,908,553	21,486,663
May	21,283,089	20,323,734
June	20,223,868	18,099,934
July	23,110,600	18,957,184
August	23,141,164	19,961,269
September	22,860,373	19,492,298
October	24,528,040	22,360,872
November	25,177,922	25,294,888
December	28,717,809	28,450,395
Mean for year ...	25,784,508	23,477,404

NOTE.—The maximum consumption for one day in 1892 was 40,000,000 gallons, and the minimum 13,000,000 gallons.

385. The average daily consumption of water per head throughout the year in the districts reached by the water supply of Melbourne and suburbs is 49 gallons, or more than the average daily consumption in nine, and less than in ten, of the following towns :—

WATER CONSUMPTION IN VARIOUS TOWNS.

Average daily consumption of water, per head (gallons).			Average daily consumption of water, per head (gallons).		
Rome ... ..	...	160	Melbourne ... ..	...	49
Marseille ... ..	...	158	Auckland ... ..	...	44
Washington ... ..	...	143	Paris ... ..	...	36
Chicago ... ..	...	102	London ... ..	...	31
Ottawa ... ..	...	102	Sydney ... ..	...	25
Wellington ... ..	...	80*	Dresden ... ..	...	15
Boston ... ..	...	73	Naples ... ..	...	15
Dunedin ... ..	...	64†	Berlin ... ..	...	13
New York ... ..	...	61	Madrid ... ..	...	3
Hobart ... ..	...	60	Calcutta ... ..	...	2‡

386. In the original scheme for the disposal of the sewage of the metropolis, drawn up by Mr. Mansergh, it was recommended that the sewage should be conveyed to two pumping stations,

Mansergh's sewerage scheme for Melbourne.

* Deducting the quantity used for business purposes, the quantity for domestic purposes only is about 65 gals.
† In 1884 it was as high as 91 gals., the reduction being due to the use of the "waterphone."
‡ The residents of Calcutta, and probably also of other towns situated on the banks of rivers, use river water in addition to that derived from the house supply. Rain water is also largely used where such supply is limited.

wherefrom it was to be forced to high levels and to be allowed to flow by gravitation to two sewage farms situated on the opposite coasts of Port Phillip Bay. The capital cost of the scheme was calculated to be £5,030,800 within the first eight years, and the ultimate cost to be £5,816,500; it was expected that it would take five years to execute the main works, and at least eight years to completely sewer the whole district. For the eighth year the gross annual charge, including an allowance of £214,481 for repayment of principal and interest at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 50 years (viz., £176,078 towards interest, and £38,403 in reduction of principal), was set down at £249,303, towards which at least £81,140 (equivalent to the net profit in 1888-9*) would, it was expected, be defrayed from the water revenue, leaving a net charge of £168,163 to be provided for from the proceeds of a rate of 5·29d. in the £1 levied on all rateable property, which it was assumed would steadily increase at the rate of $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum, commencing with £5,806,521 in 1888. It was also estimated that after the payment of the principal in the time stated, the water revenue would alone be sufficient to pay the whole of the working cost. It was calculated that the rate levied would probably never exceed 5·29d. in the £1.

Modified
scheme
adopted by
Melbourne
and Metro-
politan
Board of
Works.

387. Since Mr. Mansergh's report, however, circumstances have considerably altered. Instead of it being possible to raise loans at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., assumed in the report, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. has to be paid; the annual surplus from water revenue, moreover, has dwindled from £81,140* in 1888-9 to £65,000, and will probably fall still lower; and, although the value of rateable property had risen from £5,800,000 in 1888 to £6,690,000 in 1892, there will probably be a large depreciation in this respect in the immediate future, whilst the annual rate of increase of such property assumed by Mr. Mansergh— $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.—can now no longer be relied on. These considerations induced the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works†—under whose direction the works are being carried out—to considerably modify the original scheme, although adopting generally the principal recommendations. Accordingly it has been decided to provide eventually for a population of 1,000,000 in 30 years instead of 1,700,000 in 50 years, and to curtail the provision for rain water to a minimum consistent with sanitary efficiency, thus enabling the carrying capacity

* According to statements issued by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, the net revenue from Water Supply, after paying interest and expenses, was £103,750 in this year; whilst the average for the three years ended with 1888-9 was £95,000, so that Mansergh's figures were well below the mark.

† For particulars of the constitution and functions of the Board, see issue of this work for 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 49.

of the sewers to be reduced from 50 to 30 cubic feet of sewage matter per head per diem, by which means, moreover, the sewers will be more easily maintained in a good sanitary condition during their early history; to concentrate all the sewage over one farm instead of two, for which purpose a block of 8,847 acres of red loamy soil averaging 30 feet overlying basalt has been purchased near the Werribee River; also to have one pumping station and one outfall sewer instead of two. By these modifications it is estimated that a total saving of £1,500,000 will be effected in the capital cost at the outset. The following are the estimates of the cost of the original and the modified scheme for the year 1898, when, it is assumed, the district will be completely sewered; also the Board's estimate of the ultimate cost:—

RELATIVE ESTIMATES OF COSTS OF METROPOLITAN SEWERAGE
SCHEMES.

Item.	Mansergh's M. Scheme to—	Board's Modified Scheme to—	
	1898.	1898.	1919.
	£	£	£
Main Sewers ...	2,199,714	1,839,694	1,839,694
Pumping Stations ...	300,000	200,000	700,000
Rising Mains ...	83,456	100,000	200,000
Outfalls ...	1,169,286	250,000	350,000
Ventilation ...	45,000	45,000	45,000
Flushing Chambers ...	45,000	45,000	45,000
Screening Apparatus ...	10,000	10,000	10,000
Local Sewers ...	559,721	559,721	559,721
Farm Preparation ...	72,550	72,550	133,750
Farm Channels ...	88,000	88,000	168,416
	4,572,727	3,209,965	4,051,581
Contingencies ...	457,273	320,996	405,158
Total ...	5,030,000*	3,530,961	4,456,739

388. The district over which the Board exercises control consists of 18 cities, towns, and boroughs, and 6 shires, embracing a total area of 98,900 acres, and containing an estimated population on the 31st December, 1892, of 474,810 inhabitants. The annual value of rateable property in the district about the same time was £6,691,000, which, at 1s. in the £1, the maximum rate the Board is empowered to levy in any one year, would yield a revenue of £334,550. Although the Board has effected a saving of £1,500,000 in the capital cost to 1898, there will, owing to the altered circumstances already referred

Board's
resources
and annual
cost as
compared
with
Mansergh's
scheme.

* The exact amount was £5,030,800. The ultimate cost in 1939 was estimated at £5,816,500.

to, be little if any saving in the annual charge, if allowance be made for the fact that no provision is made in the Board's estimates for the redemption of loans. The annual charge to ratepayers for interest and expenses alone will be close on £129,000, equivalent to not quite 5d. in the pound, whereas the cost of dealing with nightsoil under existing arrangements is only about £70,400. The additional cost of connecting the houses with the sewers will be about £12 each on the average, to be defrayed by the householders. The following is a comparison of the two estimates:—

ESTIMATED ANNUAL COST OF SEWERAGE SCHEMES IN 1898.

	1. Mansergh's Scheme. (£5,030,800)	2. Board's Scheme. (£3,530,961)
Interest	£176,078 (3½%)	£158,850 (4½%)
Redemption of principal...	38,403	...
Working expenses	34,822	35,000
	£249,303	£193,850
<i>Less</i> —Water revenue	81,140	65,000
	£168,163	£128,850*
Charge to ratepayers		
Charge per £1 of annual value of rateable property	5¼d.†	4⅔d.‡

Expenditure
on sewerage
to date.

389. To enable it to commence the works, the Board has raised loans amounting to £2,640,000, § at 4 and 5 per cent. The total amount it is authorized to borrow is £5,000,000, exclusive of Government loans amounting to £2,389,934 outstanding on 30th June, 1893, which were originally contracted by the Government but taken over by the Board. The expenditure on the construction of sewerage works to the 30th June, 1893, was £591,040, of which £29,069 was for surveys, £5,433 on main sewers, £234,982 on the outfall sewer, £188,315 on the sewage farm, and £65,543 on the pumping station and rising mains.

Leases and
rental of
farms.

390. Throughout Victoria, the duration of leases of farms from private persons was returned in 1892-3 as averaging from 2½ to 6 years, the extreme figures being 1 year and 15 years. The average rental of agricultural land per acre was stated to be from 7s. 2d. to 21s. 2d., the extreme figures being 2s. and 50s. The average rental of pastoral land per acre was stated to be from 2s. 5d. to 8s., the extreme figures being 1s. 6d. and 17s. 6d. It may be mentioned that 3s. 6d. per annum for as much land as will carry one sheep to the

* Exclusive of any provision for the redemption of loans, equivalent to about £19,780 (at 4½ per cent.).

† Or a small fraction over 4d. if no provision were made for redemption of loans.

‡ Assuming the rateable value of property to stand at the same value in 1898 as it did in 1892 to allow for any stagnation that might take place.

§ See also paragraphs 380 and 381 in Vol. I.

acre is considered a fair rental; thus land capable of carrying two sheep to the acre ought to be let for 7s. per acre per annum.*

391. Each collector of statistics is required to furnish a statement of the prices of the principal articles of agricultural produce in his district at the time he makes his rounds. The prices, being those prevailing in the place where the crops are grown, are generally lower than those obtaining in Melbourne, which are quoted at the end of Part Interchange, *ante*. The following is an average deduced from the returns of all the districts during each of the last 24 years :—

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, 1870 TO 1893.

During February and March.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Maize.		Hay.	Potatoes.		Turnips.		Mangolds	
	per bushel.		per bushel.		per bushel.		per bushel.		per ton.	per ton.		per ton.		per ton.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1870	4	3	3	7	4	0	4	10	77	75	0	...	...	40	0
1871	5	4	3	9	4	11	5	3	76	70	0	...	...	36	0
1872	4	8	2	11½	3	6¼	4	2	64	65	6	...	...	28	1
1873	4	9	3	5	4	1	3	10	81	67	4	...	...	24	5
1874	5	9	5	6	5	3	5	9	88	118	3	...	...	31	4
1875	4	5	4	3	4	6	4	8	89	89	0	...	...	28	0
1876	4	7	3	3	3	10	4	8	82	87	0	...	...	23	8
1877	5	10	3	7	3	10	4	4	93	114	0	...	...	31	6
1878	5	1	4	6	4	4	5	4	87	115	0	...	...	37	3
1879	4	2	3	6	4	1	4	2	75	92	4	...	...	25	6
1880	4	0½	2	3½	4	8	3	6½	63	69	11	...	...	24	11
1881	4	1¾	2	3	4	11¼	5	0	60	46	3	...	...	24	0
1882	5	0	3	3	3	6	5	4	76	70	0	...	...	25	4
1883	4	9	3	1	4	1	4	7	81	75	4	...	...	30	5
1884	3	8	2	8	3	6	4	8	67	74	8	35	5	29	5
1885	3	4	3	0	3	6	4	5	74	80	0	40	0	34	0
1886	3	10	2	10	3	3	4	1	74	100	0	48	6	24	6
1887	3	9	2	9	3	3	4	4	73	80	0	54	0	28	4
1888	3	4	2	7	3	6	4	2	59	65	0	27	0	24	0
1889	4	7	3	10	4	2	4	10	102	163	2	46	6	30	7
1890	3	8	2	10	3	2	4	1	62	83	4	58	3	28	5
1891	3	5	2	4	2	9	3	6	55	77	10	32	6	28	7
1892	4	1	2	2	2	9	3	5	54	64	9	41	3	28	0
1893	2	9½	1	10½	2	9¾	3	5	46	65	5	35	8	27	9

392. The prices of all crops were exceptionally low in 1892-3. Thus the prices of wheat, oats, and hay were the lowest during the whole period; the prices of barley and of maize varied but little in the last three years, but were lower than in any previous ones; the price of potatoes was lower than in any years except 1881, 1888, and 1892; the price of turnips was lower on only three previous occasions since 1883, and that of mangolds on only eight since 1869.

* In certain parts of the colony, where the soil is of especially good quality—especially in the Western District—much higher rentals have sometimes been obtained.

Years of
highest and
lowest
prices.

393. It will be observed that the price of wheat was highest in 1877, that of oats, barley, and maize in 1874, that of turnips in 1890, that of mangolds in 1870, and that of hay and potatoes in 1889; also, that the price of wheat, oats, and hay was lowest in 1893, that of barley in 1891 and 1892, that of maize in 1892 and 1893, that of potatoes in 1881, that of mangolds in 1876, and that of turnips in 1888.

Price of
wheat in
London.

394. The wholesale price of wheat per Imperial quarter* in London during 1892 varied from about 35s. 4d. in January to 26s. 3d. in December—the average for the year being 30s. 3d. The price showed a marked falling-off on that in the previous year, when it averaged 37s., but was not quite so low as in 1889. In 1893, however, the fall still continued, and the low price obtained was phenomenal, averaging only 26s. 3d. for the first ten months for which the information is available, and falling in April to as low as 25s. In 1889 the price was the lowest recorded since 1761, when it was 26s. 9d.,† but in 1893 it was even lower than in 1761. The following statement of the average *Gazette* prices (wholesale) during the four years ended with 1892 has been taken from an official source,‡ and that of the average price in the first ten months of 1893 has been taken from the *London Statist* :—

AVERAGE PRICE PER QUARTER OF WHEAT IN LONDON.

Month.			1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.	
			s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
January	...	...	30	2	30	1	32	8	35	4	26	0
February	...	...	29	6	29	9	32	3	32	6	26	1
March	...	...	30	1	29	9	33	10	32	11	25	1
April	...	...	29	10	29	10	38	3	31	2	25	0
May	...	...	29	9	32	2	40	4	31	5	26	5
June	...	...	28	6	32	8	39	9	30	1	27	3
July	...	...	29	2	33	8	38	6	29	2	26	7
August	...	...	30	9	36	1	39	9	29	7	26	3
September	...	...	29	11	32	11	38	5	28	11	26	0
October	...	...	29	8	30	11	35	0	28	2	27	8
November	...	...	30	1	32	3	37	10	28	1	...	...
December	...	...	30	0	32	3	37	6	26	3	...	...
The Year	...	...	29	9	31	11	37	0	30	3	...	...

Price of
wheat,
barley, and
oats in
England.

395. Another official authority§ gives the highest, lowest, and average *Gazette* price of wheat, barley, and oats in England and Wales as follows, during each of the eleven years ended with 1891 :—

* The Imperial quarter is equal to 8 bushels.
† See Supplement to *The Statist* for 1887.
‡ Giffen's Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom, 1878 to 1892.
§ Report on the Agricultural Returns of Great Britain issued from the Privy Council Office.

AVERAGE PRICE OF WHEAT, BARLEY, AND OATS IN ENGLAND
AND WALES.

Year.	Average Price per Quarter.								
	Wheat.			Barley.			Oats.		
	Highest Weekly.	Lowest Weekly.	The Year.	Highest Weekly.	Lowest Weekly.	The Year.	Highest Weekly.	Lowest Weekly.	The Year.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1881	52 2	40 9	45 4	35 8	26 11	31 11	24 6	19 5	21 9
1882	51 3	39 2	45 1	36 11	25 10	31 2	25 9	19 1	21 10
1883	43 10	39 0	41 7	35 0	25 6	31 10	24 1	19 1	21 5
1884	39 0	30 5	35 9	32 8	27 1	30 8	23 5	18 10	20 3
1885	38 1	30 2	32 10	32 6	24 10	30 2	23 6	18 1	20 7
1886	33 11	29 0	31 1	29 7	22 4	26 7	21 4	16 7	19 0
1887	36 4	28 5	32 6	29 7	20 5	25 4	17 9	14 7	16 3
1888	38 1	30 0	31 11	32 5	18 8	27 10	20 9	15 5	16 9
1889	31 2	27 11	29 10	31 3	19 5	25 10	20 6	16 2	17 9
1890	36 6	29 8	31 11	32 3	22 6	28 8	20 5	17 3	18 7
1891	41 8	32 3	37 0	31 3	24 4	28 2	22 4	17 6	20 0

396. The value of the agricultural produce raised in Victoria during the year ended 1st March, 1893, may be estimated at $7\frac{1}{5}$ millions sterling. The following table shows the means whereby such an estimate is arrived at:—

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE,* 1892-3.

Name of Crop.	Gross Produce and Price.					Estimated Value.
			£	s.	d.	£
Wheat	14,814,645 bushels	@	0	2	9½	2,067,878
Oats	4,574,816 "	@	0	1	10½	428,889
Barley	774,207 "	@	0	2	9¾	108,873
Other cereals	1,362,686 "	@	0	3	6	238,470
Grass and clover seed	30,430 "	@	0	4	0	6,086
Potatoes	142,623 tons	@	3	5	5	466,496
Onions	11,793 "	@	3	5	0	38,327
Chicory	223 "	@	10	0	0	2,230
Other root crops	27,456 "	@	1	10	0	41,184
Hay	740,049 "	@	2	6	0	1,702,113
Green forage	249,719 acres	@	2	5	0	561,868
Tobacco	658 cwt.	@	2	16	0	1,842
Grapes, not made into wine	83,272 "	@	0	10	0	41,636
Raisins	202,127 lbs.	@	0	0	9	7,580
Currants	15,029 "	@	0	0	4½	282
Wine	1,694,745 gallons	@	0	3	0	254,212
Hops	7,573 cwt.	@	4	5	0	32,185
Other crops	647 acres	@	10	0	0	6,470
Garden and orchard produce	39,926 "	@	30	0	0	1,197,780
Total						7,204,401

* For a summary of the estimated value of agricultural produce during a series of years, see table, "Value of Agricultural, Pastoral, and Mining Produce," *post*.

Value of
agricultural
produce in
various
countries.

397. The following figures, showing the annual value of agricultural produce in some of the principal countries of the world, have been re-arranged from those contained in a table published in the report of the United States Department of Agriculture for the month of April, 1890 *:—

ANNUAL VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Millions of £.
United States	604
Russia	509
Germany	456
France	444
Austria	322
United Kingdom	266
Italy	178
Spain	136
Australia	76
Canada	58
Argentine Republic	19 ¹ / ₅

Specific
weight of
crops.

398. The standard weight of crops in Victoria is reckoned to be 60 lbs. to the bushel for wheat, 40 lbs. for oats, 50 lbs. for barley, and 56 lbs. for maize. The actual weight, however, differs in different districts. The wheat, during 1892-3, ranged from 56 lbs. to 66 lbs.; oats, from 38 lbs. to 50 lbs.; barley, from 40 lbs. to 60 lbs.; and maize, from 50 lbs. to 60 lbs. In the same year, taking the districts as a whole, the average weight per bushel of wheat was 61 lbs.; of oats, 41 lbs.; of barley, 50 lbs.; and of maize, 56 lbs.

Rates of
agricultural
labour.

399. The following figures show the average rates paid for agricultural labour in the last two years. Rations are allowed in all cases in addition to the wages quoted, except in the case of threshers, hop-pickers, and maize-pickers:—

RATES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR,† 1892 AND 1893.

Description of Labour.				1891-2.		1892-3.	
				s.	d.	s.	d.
Ploughmen,	per week	...	...	21	0	19	3
Farm labourers,	"	...	...	19	2	16	7
Married couples,	"	...	...	26	1	24	5
Females—Dairymaids	"	...	...	11	10	11	2
" Others	"	...	..	11	0	10	6
Mowers,	"	...	...	28	0	26	9
" per acre	...	...	...	5	0	5	2
Reapers, per week	...	...	...	28	4	29	8
" per acre	...	...	...	12	0	9	3
Threshers, per bushel (without rations)	...			0	8	0	6
Hop-pickers,	"	...	...	0	3 ¹ / ₂	0	3
Maize-pickers, per bag	"	...	...	0	5 ¹ / ₂	0	5

* Page 168.
† See also table of Wages at the end of Part "Interchange," ante.

400. The values of farming plant and improvements were returned as follow for the year under review and the previous one, also number and power of steam engines used on farms in 1891-2:—

Plant and improvements on farms.

STEAM ENGINES, IMPLEMENTS, AND IMPROVEMENTS ON FARMS,
1892 AND 1893.

	1891-2.	1892-3.
Steam engines, number	930	...
„ horse-power	5,766	...
Value of farming implements and machines	£2,865,645	£2,780,242
„ improvements on farms ...	£15,630,677	£15,174,962

401. The following figures, which have been obtained by means of averages struck from the returns of the collectors in all the districts, show the rates paid for machine labour in the last two years:—

Machine labour.

MACHINE LABOUR, 1892 AND 1893.

Average Rates paid for—		1891-2.	1892-3.
		s. d.	s. d.
Machine reaping, per acre {	With binding ...	7 8	6 11
	Without binding ...	4 7	4 6
„ mowing, „ ... ..	...	4 3	4 1
„ threshing, per 100 bushels:—			
With winnowing ... ..	...	17 9	17 8
Without winnowing ... ..	...	12 7	14 4

402. Information as to the numbers of live stock kept was obtained at the recent census, and these are compared in the following table with the numbers for March, 1893, brought on since the census by means of estimates furnished by the municipal authorities:—

Live stock, 1891 and 1893.

LIVE STOCK, 1891 AND 1893.

Period.	Horses.	Cattle.			Sheep.	Pigs.
		Milch Cows.	Exclusive of Milch Cows.	Total.		
5th April, 1891 (enumerated)	436,469	395,192	1,387,689	1,782,881	12,692,843	282,457
March, 1893 (estimated)	439,596	417,177	1,407,527	1,824,704	12,965,306	290,339
Increase ...	3,127	21,985	19,838	41,823	272,463	7,882

403. Besides the live stock returned, as shown in the table 44,482 goats, 139 asses, and 224 mules were enumerated at the census of 1891.

Goats, asses, and mules.

Stock per square mile.

404. There are now in Victoria 5 horses, 21 head of cattle, 148 sheep, and 3 pigs, or, taking the different kinds together, 177 head of stock of these descriptions, large and small, to the square mile. At the census of 1891 there were 5 horses, 20 head of cattle, 144 sheep, and 3 pigs, or, altogether, 172 head of stock to the square mile.

Live stock, 1851 to 1891.

405. The numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs enumerated in Victoria in the last seven census years were as follow :—

LIVE STOCK, 1851 TO 1891.

Year of Census.			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1851	...	...	21,219	387,806	6,032,783	9,260
1854	...	...	15,166	410,139	5,594,220	9,137
1857	...	...	47,832	646,613	4,641,548	52,227
1861	...	...	76,536	722,332	5,780,896	61,259
1871	...	...	209,025	776,727	10,477,976	180,109
1881	...	...	275,516	1,286,267	10,360,285	241,936
1891	...	...	436,469	1,782,881	12,692,843	282,457

Equivalent of livestock in sheep.

406. It is estimated that one horse or one head of cattle consumes as much grass as ten sheep. Reducing the stock of these kinds to a common standard so far as their food-consuming capabilities are concerned, the increase from census to census will be the more easily realized. The figures are as follow :—

Live Stock reduced to their equivalent in Sheep.

1851	...	...	...	10,033,033
1854	...	...	...	9,847,270
1857	...	...	...	11,585,998
1861	...	...	...	13,769,576
1871	...	...	...	20,335,496
1881	...	...	...	25,978,115
1891	...	...	...	34,886,343

Increase or decrease of live stock.

407. In the year of the gold discoveries (1851) the live stock in Victoria represented the equivalent of about ten million sheep, but three years later, according to the figures, this equivalent had fallen off by 185,000. Since then, however, there has been a steady increase from period to period, so much so that, in 1891, the equivalent number had become three and a-half times as large as it was in 1851.

Density of live stock, 1851-91.

408. The live stock to the square mile, reduced to its equivalent in sheep, was as follows at the respective periods :—

In 1851 there was to the square mile the equivalent of 114 sheep.				
„ 1854	„	„	„	112 „
„ 1857	„	„	„	132 „
„ 1861	„	„	„	157 „
„ 1871	„	„	„	231 „
„ 1881	„	„	„	296 „
„ 1891	„	„	„	397 „

409. Comparing the equivalent numbers with the population, and omitting fractions, the results for the different periods would be as follow :—

In 1851 there was to each person living the equivalent of 130 sheep.

„ 1854	„	„	„	41	„
„ 1857	„	„	„	28	„
„ 1861	„	„	„	26	„
„ 1871	„	„	„	28	„
„ 1881	„	„	„	30	„
„ 1891	„	„	„	31	„

410. The population being so small in 1851, it is not surprising that the live stock bore a much larger proportion to it than it has to any subsequent population. The lowest point was reached in 1861, when the figures show an equivalent of only 26 sheep to each individual. Since then the proportion at each period has been larger than that at the previous one.

411. The following is a statement of the number of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in the various Australasian colonies, according to the returns of the census of 1891 :—

LIVE STOCK IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Victoria ..	436,469	1,782,881	12,692,843	282,457
New South Wales ...	444,163	1,909,009	55,986,431	284,453
Queensland ...	365,812	5,558,264	18,007,234	96,836
South Australia* ...	199,605	574,032	7,050,544	118,083
Western Australia ...	48,999	134,997	2,563,866	32,267
Total ...	1,495,048	9,959,183	96,300,918	814,096
Tasmania ...	31,165	162,440	1,619,256	81,716
New Zealand ...	211,040	831,831	18,117,186	308,812
Grand Total ...	1,737,253	10,953,454	116,037,360	1,204,624

412. Reducing the figures representing the horses and cattle to their equivalent in sheep in the manner already described, and adding the results to the figures representing the sheep, the following numbers are obtained for the different colonies :—

Live Stock reduced to their equivalent in Sheep.			
1. New South Wales	...	...	79,518,151
2. Queensland	...	...	77,247,994
3. Victoria	...	...	34,886,343
4. New Zealand	...	...	28,545,896
5. South Australia	...	...	14,786,914
6. Western Australia	...	...	4,403,826
7. Tasmania	...	...	3,555,306

* Including the Northern Territory, which contained 11,919 horses, 214,094 head of cattle, 45,902 sheep, and 1,806 pigs.

Density of live stock in each colony.

413. Comparing the equivalent numbers with the area of each colony, the following results are arrived at:—

1. Victoria	had to the square mile the equivalent of	397	sheep.
2. New Zealand	„ „ „	273	„
3. New South Wales	„ „ „	257	„
4. Tasmania	„ „ „	135	„
5. Queensland	„ „ „	116	„
6. South Australia	„ „ „	16	„
7. Western Australia	„ „ „	5	„

Victoria the most heavily stocked colony.

414. The figures show Victoria to be much more heavily stocked than any of the other Australasian Colonies, and that both it and New Zealand contain more stock to the square mile than New South Wales; also that over the immense territories of South Australia, and especially Western Australia, the proportion of live stock is very small indeed.

Live stock per head in each colony.

415. If the equivalent numbers should be compared with the populations of the respective colonies, the results would be as follow:—

1. Queensland	had to each person living the equivalent of	186	sheep.
2. Western Australia	„ „ „	79	„
3. New South Wales	„ „ „	70	„
4. { New Zealand	„ „ „	43	„
{ South Australia	„ „ „	43	„
5. Victoria	„ „ „	31	„
6. Tasmania	„ „ „	24	„

Live stock in Australia and Australasia.

416. Taking the sum of the numbers of live stock in all the colonies in the Australian Continent, and adding thereto the numbers in Tasmania and New Zealand, the results are as follow:—

LIVE STOCK IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1891.

	Live Stock reduced to their equivalent in Sheep.		
	Total Number.	Number to the Square Mile.	Number to each Person living.
Australian Continent	210,843,228	72	68
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	242,944,430	79	62

Live stock in British Possessions.

417. The live stock in the United Kingdom and any British Possessions, respecting which the information is available, is officially stated to have been as follows in the years named:—

LIVE STOCK IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Possessions.	Year.	Number of—			
		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
The United Kingdom ...	1892	2,067,549*	11,519,417	33,642,808	3,265,898
Malta ...	1887	7,171	10,673	14,609	...
Cyprus ...	1887	45,771	42,873	213,578	...
India† ...	1887-8	888,039	46,089,178	25,880,571	518,700
Ceylon ...	1891	4,730	1,064,751	87,391	...
Mauritius ...	1884	12,000	15,000	30,000	30,000
Cape of Good Hope ...	1891	444,147	2,210,834	16,706,106	288,190
Natal ...	1891	62,077	694,347	959,246	45,676
Canada ...	1881-91	1,226,295	4,097,915	3,473,093	1,710,758
Newfoundland ...	1891	6,138	23,822	60,840	32,011
Jamaica ...	1890	69,785	108,221	14,100	...
Falkland Islands ...	1891	3,824	6,321	667,344	54
Australasia‡ ...	1892-3	1,832,815	12,437,165	121,884,669	1,112,316
Fiji ...	1891-2	959	9,861	6,072	1,778

418. The following table contains a statement of the number of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in the principal Foreign countries. The information has been derived entirely from official documents:—

Live stock
in Foreign
countries.

LIVE STOCK IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES (000's OMITTED).

Country.	Year.	Number of—			
		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
EUROPE.					
Austria	1890	1,548,	8,644,	3,187,	3,550,
Belgium	1880	272,	1,383,	365,	646,
Bulgaria	1887	...	...	6,872,	394,
Denmark	1888	376,	1,460,	1,225,	771,
France	1891	2,883,	13,662,	21,688,	6,096,
Germany	1883	3,522,	15,787,	19,190,	9,206,
Greece ... ..	...	108,	164,	3,465,	180,
Holland	1889	276,	1,490,	772,	493,
Hungary	1884	1,749,	4,879,	10,595,	4,804,
Italy	1890	720,	5,000,	6,900,	1,800,
Norway	1890	151,	1,004,	1,412,	121,
Portugal	1870	...	625,	2,977,	971,
Roumania	1890	595,	2,520,	5,002,	926,
Roumelia (Eastern)	1883	44,	371,	1,859,	107,
Russia (European)	1888	19,663,	24,609,	44,465,	9,243,
Servia	1891	163,	819,	2,964,	909,
Spain	1878	310,	2,353,	16,939,	2,349,
Sweden	1890	487,	2,399,	1,351,	645,
Switzerland	1886	98,	1,211,	342,	394,

* Including only unbroken horses, and horses used solely for agriculture and breeding.
† There are also in India 12 million buffaloes, and nearly 1 million mules. Goats are included with the sheep, as given above.
‡ For particulars relating to each colony, see third folding sheet ante, and Appendix C. post.

LIVE STOCK IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES (000's OMITTED)—continued.

Country.	Year.	Number of—			
		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
ASIA.					
Japan ...	1890	1,546,	1,045,	...	...
Java and Madura ...	1885	518,	4,530,	...	...
Russia in Asia ...	1874-83	1,070,	3,716,	10,612,	...
AFRICA.					
Algeria ...	1890	196,	1,217,	9,475,	78,
Egypt ...	1887	21,	462,	958,	...
Orange Free State ...	1890	249,	895,	6,620,	...
AMERICA.					
Argentine Republic ...	1888	5,000,	23,000,	80,000,	300,
Brazil ...	...	...	30,000,	...	...
Costa Rica ...	1891	77,	346,	3	...
Guadeloupe ...	1887	7,	20,	10,	18,
Guatemala ...	1885	118,	494,	460,	195,
Nicaragua ...	1884	...	400,	...	...
Paraguay ...	1891	100,	862,	63,	11,
United States ...	1891	15,498,	54,068,	44,938,	52,398,
Uruguay ...	1887	408,	6,119,	15,905,	...
Venezuela ...	1888	388,	8,476,	5,727,	1,930,

Live stock of the world.

419. The following summary of the live stock of the world was published in February, 1893, by Mr. J. R. Dodge, Statistician to the Department of Agriculture of the United States:—

LIVE STOCK OF THE WORLD (000's OMITTED).

Countries.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Mules and Asses.	Goats.
Europe ...	36,483,	104,430,	187,144,	49,164,	3,155,	18,941,
Asia ...	4,279,	60,847,	39,922,	489,	1,080,	1,647,
Africa ...	1,239,	6,095,	35,589,	547,	390,	12,567,
North America ...	17,717,	57,887,	51,293,	48,059,	2,392,	45,
South America ...	5,486,	57,610,	96,242,	2,724,	1,666,	2,696,
Australasia* ...	1,787,	11,871,	124,654,	1,156,	...	116,
Oceania ...	4,	132,	13,	33,	...	13,
Total ...	66,995,	298,872,	534,857,	102,172,	8,683,	36,025

Live stock slaughtered

420. The numbers of live stock slaughtered in Victoria are furnished by the local bodies, but it is probable the returns do not in every case include the animals slaughtered by private persons, and on farms and stations, and, therefore, that more were really slaughtered

* Corrected according to the most recent colonial returns. Northern Territory of South Australia and Fiji are included.

than the figures show. The following were the numbers returned for 1891 and 1892, those for the latter year being larger than those for the former in the case of sheep and pigs, but smaller in the case of cattle :—

LIVE STOCK SLAUGHTERED, 1891 AND 1892.

Year.	Cattle and Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
1891	263,314	2,285,008	162,004
1892	249,919	2,439,026	198,118
Increase ... ..	...	154,018	36,114
Decrease	13,395	...	...

421. The purposes to which the carcasses of the slaughtered animals were appropriated in 1892 were returned as follow:—

Purposes
for which
stock was
slaughtered

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LIVE STOCK WAS SLAUGHTERED, 1892.

Description of Live Stock.	Numbers Slaughtered for—			
	The Butcher and Private use.	Preserving or Salting.	Boiling down for Tallow or Lard.	Total.
Cattle and Calves	248,450	1,315	154	249,919
Sheep and Lambs	2,358,520	10,300	70,206	2,439,026
Pigs	115,165	82,930	23	198,118
Total	2,722,135	94,545	70,383	2,887,063

422. In the 10 years ended with 1891, the returns show the average number slaughtered annually for preserving and salting to have been of cattle 709, of sheep and lambs 55,570, and of pigs 62,100. These numbers as regards pigs and cattle are below, but as regards sheep are much above, the numbers slaughtered for the same purposes in 1892.

Stock
slaughtered
for
preserving.

423. The following is a statement of the numbers of the different kinds of poultry kept according to the returns of the censuses of 1881 and 1891 :—

Poultry.

POULTRY, 1881 AND 1891.

Year of Census.	Number of Owners of Poultry.	Geese.	Ducks.	Fowls.	Turkeys.	Pea Fowls.	Guinea Fowls.
1881	97,152	92,654	181,698	2,328,521	153,078	1,701	2,307
1891	142,797	89,145	303,520	3,476,751	216,440	3,423	7,815
Increase	45,645	...	121,822	1,148,230	63,362	1,722	5,508
Decrease ... ..	...	3,509	...	...	...	...	...

Increase or decrease of poultry.

424. It is seen that in ten years an increase of 45,645 took place in the numbers of keepers of poultry, also a considerable increase in all the different kinds of poultry except geese, which were fewer in 1891 than in 1881 by 3,500.

Imports of eggs.

425. With such large numbers of poultry, it might reasonably be supposed that Victoria would be able to obtain from her own resources enough eggs to supply the wants of her population, but this is not the case. In 1891 as many as 45,877 gross of eggs (6,575,760), valued at £22,658, were imported, and this although they were subject to an import duty of 2s. per gross, from which £4,550 was realized.

Imports of poultry.

426. It may also be mentioned that the surplus of imports over exports of poultry in 1891 amounted to 5,444 heads, valued at £2,236. There is no import duty on poultry.

Poultry in Australasian colonies.

427. Besides Victoria, the only Australasian colonies in which returns of poultry were obtained at the census of 1891 were New South Wales, Western Australia, and New Zealand; in the last named the total number only being returned without reference to kinds. The following is a statement of the numbers in the four colonies referred to:—

POULTRY IN FOUR AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Turkeys.	Fowls.	Geese.	Ducks.	Total.
Victoria ...	216,440	3,476,751	89,145	303,520	4,085,856
New South Wales*	198,083	2,061,555	70,876	270,837	2,601,351
Western Australia ...	2,774	145,682	972	10,585	160,013
New Zealand ...	...	...	...	...	1,790,070

Poultry at the Cape of Good Hope.

428. At the census of the Cape of Good Hope, returns were obtained of 67,913 turkeys, 145,630 geese, 2,452,312 fowls and ducks, and 154,880 ostriches.

Wool season in Victoria.

429. The general lambing season in Victoria extends from April to June for merinos, and over June and July for crossbreds; in ordinary seasons, shearing commences in the early districts in the beginning of September, and continues to the end of the year, the bulk of the wool being shorn in October and November. By the first week in October the new season's clip is arriving freely in Melbourne and Geelong; the wool sales then begin, and are held almost daily until within about a couple of days of Christmas. They are usually resumed during the second week in January, and continued until

* The Government Statistician of New South Wales says too much reliance must not be placed upon the figures relating to that colony.

about the end of February. From March to September inclusive, small sales of oddments are held intermittently.*

430. The quantity of wool produced in Victoria during the year 1892 may be set down as 80,505,334 lbs.,† valued at £3,523,954. These figures represent the excess of exports over imports during the year, to which is added the quantity and value of wool used in Victorian woollen mills. In the previous year, the quantity produced, similarly estimated, was 76,503,635 lbs., valued at £3,957,901.

431. The following is a statement of the quantity and value of wool produced in the various Australasian colonies in 1891 and the three preceding years. The estimate for each of the other colonies has been made upon the same principle as that for Victoria, viz., by substituting the difference between the imports and the exports for the entry as to the origin of the wool made at the Customs, to which has been added an estimate for the quantity used for manufacturing purposes during each of the years:—

WOOL PRODUCED IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1888 TO 1891.‡

Colony.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
QUANTITY.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Victoria ...	54,143,961	56,954,721	55,559,286	76,503,635
New South Wales ...	236,638,426	258,233,636	236,685,713	329,027,828
Queensland ...	50,675,289	59,228,753	55,714,370	81,122,900
South Australia ...	41,650,088	39,352,984	35,869,797	47,087,181
Western Australia ...	8,475,240	9,501,695	6,969,380	8,783,073
Tasmania... ..	7,134,438	6,383,921	9,152,281	9,542,953
New Zealand ...	87,291,513	105,779,923	105,762,060	109,096,326
Total ...	486,008,955	535,435,633	505,712,887	661,163,896
DECLARED VALUE.	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	2,577,107	2,449,368	2,862,088	3,957,901
New South Wales ...	9,167,534	10,501,664	9,002,229	10,960,820
Queensland ...	2,258,365	2,680,134	2,533,409	3,462,215
South Australia ...	1,334,589	1,354,377	1,297,454	1,545,430
Western Australia ...	423,762	395,903	261,325	329,365
Tasmania... ..	317,423	292,770	430,373	429,450
New Zealand ...	3,386,504	4,213,358	4,348,009	4,323,985
Total ...	19,465,284	21,887,574	20,734,887	25,009,166

432. It appears by the figures that Victoria, in 1891, produced less than a fourth as much wool as New South Wales, and rather more than seven-tenths as much as New Zealand. She, however,

* Information furnished by Mr. Edmund Jowett, of the Australian Mortgage Land and Finance Company, Melbourne.

† The quantity of Victorian wool exported in 1892, according to the Customs returns, was 142,887,730 lbs., or nearly twice as much as the total given above as produced in Victoria. There is no doubt, however, that a considerable quantity of that imported across the border really belongs to Victorian capitalists.—(See footnotes on pages 34 and 35 *ante*.)

‡ For later figures see Table XVIII. in Appendix C., *post*.

produced nearly the same quantity as Queensland, and more than half as much again as South Australia. Western Australia, notwithstanding the immense extent of her territory, produced even less than the small island of Tasmania. The wool clip in 1891—judging from the net exports in the same year—was larger by nearly a third than in 1890, and by nearly a fourth than in 1889, in all the colonies.

433. The figures also show that the wool produced in the Australasian colonies in 1891 was more by 155½ million pounds than in 1890, by 125¾ million pounds than in 1889, and by over 175 million pounds than in 1888; and, further, that the value returned for such wool was greater in 1891 than in 1890 by £4,274,279, than in 1889 by £3,121,592, and than in 1888 by £5,543,882.

434. According to the Customs returns of the various colonies nearly 660 million lbs. of wool were exported from the Australasian colonies direct to other countries during the year 1892, and of this about four-fifths were sent from the Australian continent. The following are the quantities from each colony given in lbs. :—

EXPORTS OF WOOL FROM AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1892-3
(000's OMITTED).

Colony.	Lbs.	Colony.	Lbs.
Victoria ...	163,956,	Western Australia ...	8,385,
New South Wales ...	233,132,	Tasmania ...	5,342,
Queensland ...	75,287,	New Zealand ...	118,110,
South Australia ...	55,604,		
		Grand Total ...	659,816,

435. According to the same returns 76 per cent. of Australasian wool in 1892 was sent to London, 22½ per cent. to the continent of Europe, 1½ per cent. to America, and small quantities to Singapore, Hong Kong, Italy, India, and Mahé. The following are the figures :—

DESTINATION OF AUSTRALASIAN WOOL, 1892-3 (000's OMITTED).

Country.	Quantity sent thereto.	
	Lbs.	Proportion per cent.
Europe—		
United Kingdom ...	499,829	75·8
Germany ...	55,287	8·4
Belgium ...	47,828	7·2
France ...	45,623	6·9
United States ...	7,982	1·2
Singapore ...	2,550	·4
Other countries ...	717	·1
Total ...	659,816	100·0

436. The average price per lb. of Victorian wool in 1892, based upon its declared value before leaving this colony, as obtained from

the Customs returns of exports, was 9d. for greasy wool, 14½d. for scoured, and 14¼d. for washed—whilst the average for the whole was 9¾d., as against 10¾d. in 1891, not quite 10¾d. in 1890, nearly 10½d. in 1889, not quite 10½d. in 1888, nearly 10½d. in 1887, 11¾d. in 1886 and 1885, and 12¾d. in 1884. There was thus a fall in the price as compared with all the previous years named—of 3½d. per lb. as compared with 1884, of 1½d. per lb. as compared with 1885 and 1886, and from ¾d. to 1d. as compared with other years. This would depreciate the wool produced in Victoria during 1892 between £128,000 and £341,000 as compared with the average price in the years immediately preceding, by about £550,000 as compared with the average price in 1886 or 1885, and by over £1,000,000 as compared with the price in 1884.*

437. In the foregoing paragraph, the price given is the average for all descriptions of wool included in the one total, so that it is possible that a variation in the quality or condition may to a certain extent account for the difference in the declared value. The variation in the price of wools of like quality will, however, be readily recognised by means of the figures in the following table, which have been kindly supplied for this work by Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort and Co. (Limited), Melbourne :—

Price of wool in Melbourne.

AVERAGE PRICE PER LB. OF WOOL (FLEECE) IN MELBOURNE, 1885 TO 1894.

Year.	Greasy.		Clean.†	
	Merino.	Crossbred.	Fleece Washed.	Scoured.
	d.	d.	d.	d.
1884-5	10½	9	20	19
1885-6	8½	8	16	15
1886-7	10½	9	17	18
1887-8	9½	8	15½	16
1888-9	10½	10	18	17½
1889-90	11½	11	18½	19½
1890-91	10	9	15	16½
1891-2	9	8¾	13½	15
1892-3	8¾	8½	13	14½
1893-4	8½	8¾	13	14½

NOTE.—These figures cannot be taken as more than an approximate indication of the values of wool, especially in the grease. For instance, the average value of 1893-4 is quoted slightly below that of 1892-3, but allowing for the fact that the 1893 clip was heavier in yolk than its predecessor, the basis of the market—i.e., the value per pound of clean wool—was in the season 1893-4 slightly higher.

438. According to returns obtained from the selling brokers, the average price per bale‡ of all wool sold in Melbourne and Geelong was £11 8s. in the season 1890-91, as compared with £14 17s. 11d. in

Average price of wool sold in Victoria, 1890 and 1891.

* See also Part “Interchange,” ante, where the export value of all wool—not Victorian wool only—is dealt with.
† Comprising both merino and crossbred.
‡ Only about 10 per cent. of this wool on the average was washed or scoured.

1889-90, thus showing a falling-off of 23½ per cent. in the average value. No later information is available.

439. The following is a return of the wool production of the principal countries of the world in 1891, and the net import or export in 1890-91:—

WOOL PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE WORLD (000'S OMITTED).		
Countries.	Wool Produced, 1891.	Net Surplus Exported (+), or Net Deficiency Imported (—) 1890-91.
EUROPE.	lbs.	lbs.
United Kingdom	147,475,	— 319,183,
France	124,803,	— 298,396,
Germany	54,894,	— 263,670,
Belgium	4,409,	— 71,222,
Austria-Hungary	54,301,	— 35,578,
Italy	21,385,	— 14,900,
All other European Countries	8,818,	— 10,645,
Portugal	10,362,	— 7,253,
Sweden	3,307,	— 5,087,
Spain	66,138,	+ 7,088,
Russia and Poland	291,500,	+ 53,603,
Total Europe	787,392,	— 965,243,
Australasia	661,164,	+ 654,876,
Argentine Republic	376,700,	+ 261,037,
Cape Colony and Natal	128,682,	+ 92,436,
Uruguay	42,000,	+ 48,368,
East Indies	72,000,	+ 33,172,
Russia (Asiatic)	66,000,	*
Mesopotamia	31,555,	*
Turkey (Asiatic), Persia, Afghanis- tan, Beluchistan, and Thibet }	20,500,	*
Peru	6,700,	*
Persia	3,470,	*
Egypt	2,800,	*
Brazil	1,875,	*
British North American Provinces	12,000,	— 6,717,
United States	307,100,	— 126,666,
All other Countries	48,000,	+ 15,868,
Total out of Europe	1,780,546,	+ 972,374,*
Grand Total	2,567,938,	+ 7,131,*

NOTE.—The figures for this table, excepting those for Australasia, have been compiled from information contained in a report issued by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, United States, 1893.

440. It will be observed that the annual wool production of the world amounts to nearly two thousand six hundred million lbs., of which about 30 per cent. is grown in Europe, more especially in Russia, France, and the United Kingdom; and that 70 per cent. is grown in other countries, but chiefly Australasia, Argentine, the

* Information not available or incomplete.

United States, and Cape Colony in the order named. Moreover, it will be noticed that the annual requirements of Europe, in addition to its own natural supply, amounts to nearly one thousand million pounds weight, the three greatest consumers being the United Kingdom, France, and Germany, and next—but much below these—Belgium and Austria-Hungary. Fully two-thirds of the total requirements were supplied by Australasia, a little over a fourth by the Argentine Republic, and less than a tenth by the Cape Colony and Natal. The United States, even, have to import $126\frac{2}{3}$ million lbs.

441. The average price in 1891 of Australian wool in London, as officially computed from the returns of imports by the Agricultural Department* of the Privy Council, was $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. lower than in 1890, and also lower than in any previous year, except 1886, when it was $\frac{1}{2}$ d. lower than in 1891. The following are the results obtained for the twenty-three years ended with 1891:—

Price of
Australian
wool in
London.

AVERAGE PRICE OF AUSTRALIAN WOOL IN LONDON, 1869 TO 1891.

per lb.			per lb.			per lb.			per lb.		
s. d.			s. d.			s. d.			s. d.		
1869	...	1 3	1875	...	1 $4\frac{1}{4}$	1881	...	1 $2\frac{1}{2}$	1887	...	0 $10\frac{1}{2}$
1870	...	1 $3\frac{1}{4}$	1876	...	1 $3\frac{1}{4}$	1882	...	1 $0\frac{1}{2}$	1888	...	0 $10\frac{1}{4}$
1871	...	1 $2\frac{1}{4}$	1877	...	1 3	1883	...	1 $0\frac{1}{2}$	1889	...	0 $10\frac{1}{4}$
1872	...	1 3	1878	...	1 $2\frac{1}{2}$	1884	...	1 $0\frac{1}{2}$	1890	...	0 11
1873	...	1 $3\frac{1}{4}$	1879	...	1 $2\frac{1}{2}$	1885	...	0 $10\frac{1}{2}$	1891	...	0 $9\frac{3}{4}$
1874	...	1 $2\frac{3}{4}$	1880	...	1 $2\frac{3}{4}$	1886	...	0 $9\frac{1}{4}$			

442. The estimated average weight of a fleece of greasy wool grown in Victoria is $5\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. for merino, and 6lb. for crossbred and longwool; the former varying from a maximum of $9\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. (which was averaged by a flock of 11,000) to a minimum of $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; and the latter from a maximum of 9 lbs. to a minimum of $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.†

Weight of
greasy
fleeces.

443. The estimated loss in weight of Victorian grown wool in scouring clean, fit for the manufacturer, is about 55 per cent. (yield 45 per cent.) on merino, about 40 per cent. (yield 60 per cent.) on crossbred, and about 30 per cent. (yield 70 per cent.) on Lincolns and other longwools; whilst the estimated loss in weight for hot-water washed merino is about 16 per cent. (yield 84 per cent.), and for cold washed about 36 per cent. (yield 64 per cent.).†

Loss of
weight in
scouring.

444. The average annual quantity of milk yielded by milch cows varies considerably. The quantity, as well as the richness, of milk depends not only on the amount and quality of the feed or pasture, but also on the breed of the cattle. In England, where the pastures are good and stall feeding is largely resorted to, and much attention is paid to the breed, it is reckoned at 500 gallons per annum; but in Victoria it is considered on the average not to exceed 290

Dairy
produce.

* Report dated December, 1892, page 97

† Estimates furnished by Mr. Edmund Jowett.

gallons, or about four-fifths of a gallon per diem. In Victoria the yield of cream usually varies from 8 to 15 per cent. (by measure), and that of butter-fat from $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 5 per cent. (by weight), which is equivalent to from $3\frac{3}{5}$ to $1\frac{4}{5}$ gallons of milk to every pound of butter;* whilst 3·5 per cent., or 2·7 gallons to the pound of butter, is considered a fair average, although in exceptional cases it rises as high as $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—equivalent to 1·6 gallon per pound. In the butter factories about 12 per cent. of cream, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of milk to every pound of butter—equivalent to nearly $3\frac{3}{4}$ (3·72) per cent. of butter-fat—is the usual yield; but it is asserted that the richness of milk sent to factories is below the average. It is estimated that, to obtain a given quantity of butter, about 11 per cent. more milk is required by the hand skimming, than by the separator process, and a further allowance should be made of, say, 6 per cent. to cover losses of cream in hot weather; hence it follows that it would take 2·9 gallons of milk, such as is used in factories, to produce one pound of hand-made butter. It is stated that the best results are obtained from cows fed on green feed in its natural state, or made into pit chaffed ensilage. The following is an estimate of the quantity and value of the dairy produce of the colony for 1892-3, based on returns furnished and on the assumed yield of milk:—

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF DAIRY PRODUCE OF VICTORIA, 1892-3.

Yield of Milk.					Gallons.
Consumed in its natural state	...	...	...	...	41,560,250
Made into butter ($2\frac{3}{4}$ gallons to the lb.)	...	...	...	...	74,349,830
Made into cheese (1 gallon to the lb.)	...	...	...	...	5,071,250
Total	...	...	...	...	120,981,330

Value of Milk, Cheese, and Butter.					Value.
					£
Consumed in its natural state, @ 8d. per gallon	...	...	...	...	1,385,340
Butter made (27,036,300 lbs.)†, @ 9d. per lb.	...	...	...	...	1,013,860
Cheese made (5,071,250 lbs.)‡, @ 6d. per lb.	...	...	...	...	126,780
Total	...	...	...	...	2,525,980

NOTE.—The total milk yield is estimated by allowing 290 gallons per annum to each of the 417,177 milch cows in the colony. About $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per head per diem is considered a fair allowance for the quantity consumed in its natural state.

* The butter generally referred to in this paragraph is factory butter, which is composed of 83 per cent. of butter-fat, $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of casein (or curd), and 3 per cent. of added salt. Hand-made butter contains about 3 per cent. less butter-fat, but 2 per cent. more casein, and 1 per cent. more water. About 50 lb. of butter-fat in every 100 lbs. of milk cannot be extracted by the latest system—about 3 lb. being left in the separated milk (as against 75 lb. by the skimming process), and 2 lb. (as against only 1·5 lb. by the old method) in the butter-milk. The number of gallons of milk (assuming a gallon to equal 10·3 lbs.) required for one pound of factory butter may be obtained from the percentage of butter-fat (f) by means of the following formula:—

$$\frac{8\cdot06}{f-5} = x \text{ gallons.}$$

† An allowance has been added of 15 per cent. for butter, and 25 per cent. for cheese made on small farms, etc., which were not visited by the collectors of statistics. For returns of butter and cheese made, see table following paragraph 475 *post*.

445. A considerable impetus has been given to the butter industry in Victoria by the bonuses granted by the Government, and the opening up of an extensive trade in that article—under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture—with the United Kingdom, to which country nearly $6\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs. of butter, valued at £322,056, was shipped in 1892, as compared with $3\frac{3}{4}$ million lbs., valued at £186,400, in 1891.

Exports of
Victorian
butter.

446. Victoria and New Zealand are the only Australasian colonies which export butter and cheese, the export trade of the former being of quite recent growth. In 1891, the net export of butter in Victoria was 4,337,534 lbs., and in New Zealand 4,416,160; but of cheese only 82,261 lbs. in the former as against 4,451,552 lbs. in the latter. The whole of these quantities, however, were not available for countries outside of Australasia, as the other colonies required a large proportion of it, there having been a net import of butter in New South Wales of 838,296 lbs., in Western Australia of 546,744 lbs., in Queensland of 303,617 lbs., in Tasmania (lard included) of 267,673 lbs., and in South Australia of 7,230 lbs.; also a net import of cheese in Queensland of 965,878 lbs., in Western Australia of 186,693 lbs., in New South Wales of 150,463 lbs., in Tasmania of 4,794 lbs., and in South Australia of 3,726 lbs. Thus the net export of Australasia beyond the colonies in 1891—chiefly to the United Kingdom—was 6,790,134 lbs. of butter and 3,222,259 lbs. of cheese. During the five years 1885-90, New Zealand exported on an average 3,125,360 lbs. of butter and 2,957,181 lbs. of cheese. The manufacture of condensed milk has not yet been developed in any of the colonies.

Export of
dairy
produce in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

447. The following table shows the net imports or exports (as the case may be) of butter and cheese in the principal countries of the world for an average of ten years and for a recent year (1890-91); the countries being arranged first according to continents and next according to the magnitude of their demand or supply of butter in 1890-91. It will be noticed that the net imports and exports of the countries as a whole do not nearly balance one another, as might have been expected:—

World's
demand for
and supply
of dairy
products.

IMPORTS OR EXPORTS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE IN VARIOUS
COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD (000'S OMITTED).

Countries.	Butter.		Cheese.	
	Net Surplus Exported (+) or Net Deficiency Imported (-).		Net Surplus Exported (+) or Net Deficiency Imported (-).	
	Average, 1881-90.	1890-91.	Average, 1881-90.	1890-91.
EUROPE.				
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
United Kingdom ...	-183,908,	-229,558,	-201,319,	-219,960,
Belgium ...	-11,751,	-22,438,	-4,029,	-7,793,*
Germany ...	+13,610,	-4,116,	-4,597,	-16,213,
Switzerland ...	-2,201,	-3,111,	+53,338,	+47,838,
Portugal ...	-2,492,	-2,369,	-791,	-738,
Greece ...	-526,	-626,	-176,	-96,
Cyprus ...	-191,	-221,	+291,	+178,
Roumania ...	-23,	+7,	+2,424,	+2,039,
Spain ...	-18,	+27,	-2,370,	-2,876,
Bulgaria ...	+264,	+136,	+3,092,	+3,923,
Italy ...	+6,083,	+6,017,	-11,629,	-4,500,
Austria-Hungary...	+10,757,	+8,961,	-2,069,	-2,403,
Russia and Poland	+10,003,	+10,564,	+746,	+953,
Sweden and Norway	+21,082,	+26,600,	-928,	-812,
France ...	+60,306,	+73,415,	-24,613,	-16,494,
Denmark ...	+39,883,	+77,780,	-1,112,	-1,022,
Netherlands ...	+114,839,	+78,368,	+63,682,	+66,177,
Total Europe ...	+75,717,	+19,436,	-130,060,	-151,799,
ASIA.				
Java ...	-711,	-463,	...	...
India ...	-225,	-297,	-566,	-735,
Cochin-China, Tonkin, etc....	-154,	-145,	-145,	-148,
Japan ...	-183,	-213,	-45,	-52,
Total Asia ...	-1,273,	-1,118,	-756,	-935,
AFRICA.				
Egypt ...	-1,732,	-1,488,	-3,499,	-3,470,
Cape of Good Hope ...	-1,005,	-428,	-1,170,	-1,020,
Natal ...	-202,	-140,	...	...
Total Africa ...	-2,939,	-2,056,	-4,669,	-4,490,
NORTH AMERICA.				
United States ...	+18,631,	+14,806,	+96,834,	+73,270,
Canada ...	+7,183,	+3,502,	+72,563,	+106,641,
Mexico ...	-36,	-36,	-470,	-451,
Newfoundland ...	-2,020,	-1,696,	...	...
Total North America ...	+23,758,	+16,576,	+168,927,	+179,460,

* Includes net import of milk.

IMPORTS OR EXPORTS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD (000's OMITTED)—*continued.*

Countries.	Butter.		Cheese.	
	Net Surplus Exported (+) or Net Deficiency Imported (-).		Net Surplus Exported (+) or Net Deficiency Imported (-).	
	Average, 1881-90.	1890-91.	Average, 1881-90.	1890-91.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
WEST INDIES ...	-4,349,	-4,655,	+ 532,	- 515,
SOUTH AMERICA.				
British Guiana ...	-670,	- 638,	- 249,	- 254,
French Guiana ...	-83,	- 93,	- 111,	- 82,
Argentine Republic ...	-29,	- 40,	-2,491,	-2,553,
Paraguay ...	-4,	- 5,	- 21,	- 40,
Uruguay ...	...	..	-471,	-340,
Chile ...	+76,	+ 94,	+ 134,	+ 147,
Total South America ...	-4,710,	- 682,	- 3,209,	- 3,122,
Australasia ...	+1,494,*	+ 6,790,	+ 1,658,*	+ 3,222,
Tahiti ...	-36,	- 36,	- 11,	- 11,
New Caledonia ...	-41,	- 49,	- 58,	- 64,
Grand Total ...	+91,621,	+ 34,206,	+ 31,290,	+ 21,746,

NOTE.—The information in this table was taken chiefly from a report issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture on the "Production and Distribution of the Principal Agricultural Products of the World."

448. The following is an estimate of the gross value of pastoral produce raised on holdings of all descriptions in 1892-3:—

VALUE OF PASTORAL PRODUCE, 1892-3.

Nature of Produce.	Value.
	£
Milk, butter, and cheese, as per statement, page 256 ...	2,525,980
Estimated value of stock produced in 1892:—	
Cattle, 417,177, viz., 278,118 @ £8, and 139,059 (calves) @ 30s.	2,433,532
Sheep, 3,241,326, @ 7s. 6d. ...	1,215,497
Pigs, 87,102, @ £2 10s. ...	217,755
Horses, 21,980, @ £8 ...	175,840
Excess of exports over imports of wool, Customs value ...	3,484,224
Estimated value of wool used in the colony for manufacturing purposes, 1,059,458 lbs., @ 9d.	39,730
Total ...	10,092,558

* From New Zealand to the United Kingdom only for the five years 1886-90.

NOTE.—The principle on which the numbers of "stock produced" have been estimated is as follows:—It has been assumed that the increase of cattle amounted to one to every milch cow, and that one-third of the calves born were slaughtered, the remainder taking the place of the older cattle slaughtered. The increase of sheep has been reckoned at 25 per cent. on the total number of both sexes over six months old in the colony, that being the proportionate increase ascertained by Mr. A. J. Skene, the late Surveyor-General of Victoria, to have taken place during a series of years on nearly 3½ millions of sheep on 34 stations situated in various parts of the colony. The increase of pigs and horses has been arbitrarily estimated at 30 and 5 per cent. respectively upon the total numbers of such stock. The value per head set down for the different kinds of stock is

Australasian
fresh meat
in London.

449. Australian-killed fresh meat was delivered in London for the first time in the year 1880, when the supply consisted of 60 carcasses of beef and 555 of mutton. New Zealand fresh meat was first delivered in 1882. Victoria is only just commencing to develop this industry. The following, according to the Agricultural Department of the Privy Council,* are the quantities delivered from Australasia in the eleven years ended with 1891, by which it will be seen that a large increase has taken place during the last four years :—

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND KILLED FRESH MEAT DELIVERED
IN LONDON, 1881 TO 1891.

			Cwt.				Cwt.
1881	...	...	11,300	1887	...	...	302,140
1882	...	...	34,540	1888	...	...	398,960
1883	...	...	93,420	1889	...	...	533,680
1884	...	...	222,560	1890	...	...	695,180
1885	...	...	230,400	1891	...	...	813,720
1886	...	...	294,220				

Price of
meat in
London.

450. In the same eleven years the average prices of beef and mutton in London, by the carcass, are quoted as follow† :—

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICE OF BEEF AND MUTTON IN LONDON,
1881 TO 1891.

	Beef per lb.	Mutton per lb.
1881	4½d. to 7¼d.	5d. to 9d.
1882	4¾d. „ 8d.	5½d. „ 9½d.
1883	5d. „ 8d.	5¾d. „ 9¾d.
1884	4¼d. „ 7¾d.	5d. „ 8¾d.
1885	3¾d. „ 6¾d.	4¼d. „ 7½d.
1886	3½d. „ 6¼d.	4d. „ 8d.
1887	3d. „ 5¾d.	3¼d. „ 7d.
1888	3¼d. „ 6¼d.	3¾d. „ 7¾d.
1889	3½d. „ 7¼d.	5d. „ 9d.
1890	3½d. „ 7¼d.	6¾d. „ 9½d.
1891	4¼d. „ 7½d.	5½d. „ 8¾d.

State expen-
diture on
rabbit
destruction.

451. Active operations for the destruction of rabbits on Crown Lands were first undertaken by the Government in 1880, and from

intended to represent the average value per head of all the stock of each kind in the colony, young and old ; for although the stock born in the year would be only six months old, on the average, when the year terminated, and would, consequently, not be of so high a value as the figures indicate, yet all the growing or fattening stock may be considered to have become more valuable during the year, and the increase of bulk, and consequently of value, of such stock may fairly be set down as part of the year's produce as much as the stock actually born therein, the numbers of the latter being taken as a basis whereto such values may be applied. The quantity of wool manufactured in Victoria has been ascertained from the various woollen mills. No estimate has been made of the value of meat, tallow, lard, hides, skins, horns, hoofs, bones, etc., as this is supposed to be included in the value of stock produced.

* Report for 1892, page 82.

† Ibid., pages 92 and 93.

that date to the middle of 1893 sums amounting to £275,256 had been expended with that object.* The following are the amounts spent in each year :—

STATE EXPENDITURE ON RABBIT EXTERMINATION, 1880-1893.

	£		£
1879-80	1,280	1886-7	21,065
1880-81	2,600	1887-8	20,551
1881-2	12,890	1888-9	17,621
1882-3	9,883	1889-90	24,860
1883-4	10,063	1890-91	37,913
1884-5	22,177	1891-2	39,535
1885-6	24,833	1892-3	29,985

NOTE.—These amounts include expenditure on labour, inspectors' salaries, material, cartage, etc., and for destroying rabbits on unoccupied Crown lands.

452. The following account of the measures adopted during the year 1892 to exterminate rabbits and other vermin has been taken from the report of the chief inspector, who estimates the area more or less infested throughout the colony at 37,750,000 acres, of which 1,350,000 acres were unoccupied Crown lands†:—

Rabbit
extermi-
nation.

Circumstances have been very favourable for destruction by means of poison, and of which every advantage has been taken with the result of an appreciable reduction in the number of rabbits. In the majority of the shires good work has been done.

Great difficulty is still experienced in the north-eastern districts, owing to the timbered and broken country affording shelter for the rabbits, and until land is cleared of ferns, scrub, and fallen timber it is not possible to complete the work of rabbit destruction.

The use of wire netting supplied by shire councils from loans granted by the Government is found to be of great value.

Invested unoccupied Crown lands have received proper attention, and good results have been obtained. The area of such land is increasing in consequence of commons being abolished, and licensees and lessees under some of the sections of the *Land Act* abandoning their holdings. A comparatively new mixture for poisoning has during the year been used, viz., phosphorus and pollard. This mixture has been efficacious in the north-eastern districts. Phosphorized wheat and other preparations have also been satisfactorily used.

Digging out burrows and destroying harbour and cover are, in my opinion, the most effectual means of clearing the land of vermin.

Two hundred and eleven convictions under penal clauses of the Act have been obtained, and fines and costs awarded amount to £818; and for charges and expenses under section 17 the sum of £4,391 has been received.

There were destroyed during the year 1,346 wild dogs and 7,590 foxes, at a cost of £2,002, shire councils and vermin boards paying a similar amount.

The expenditure for the year amounted to £33,448, viz., £13,374 for salaries of inspectors; £2,002 paid as subsidy to shire councils, etc., towards cost of destruction of dogs and foxes (councils contributing a like amount); and £18,072 for wages of men working Crown lands, materials, etc.

* For an account of the efforts made to exterminate, see issue of this work for 1891, Vol. II., paragraph 566.

† For particulars of the provisions of the *Vermin Destruction Act* 1890 (54 Vict., No. 1153) see issue of this work for 1892, Vol. II., paragraph 565

Exports of
rabbit
skins.

453. In the sixteen years ended with 1892, over 57½ millions of rabbit skins, valued at £347,000, have been exported from Victoria. In addition to these, many have been used in the colony by hat manufacturers* and others, and large numbers have doubtless been destroyed or allowed to decay. The following are the exports of rabbit skins in the period referred to :—

EXPORTS OF RABBIT SKINS, 1877 TO 1892.

Year.	Rabbit Skins Exported.		Year.	Rabbit Skins Exported.	
	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.
		£			£
1877 ...	700,565	5,790	1886 ...	910,609	6,800
1878 ...	711,844	6,206	1887 ...	2,663,314	16,294
1879 ...	1,036,372	7,322	1888 ...	3,967,533	20,759
1880 ...	3,309,408	21,674	1889 ...	3,429,015	12,303
1881 ...	4,473,108	32,217	1890 ...	4,913,351	25,667
1882 ...	4,929,432	37,538	1891 ...	6,359,210	31,367
1883 ...	4,245,596	30,364	1892 ...	7,501,864	31,905
1884 ...	4,963,371	37,243			
1885 ...	3,424,259	23,548	Total ...	57,538,851	346,997

Rabbits sent
to market
in Mel-
bourne.

454. The number of couples of rabbits and brace of wildfowl received at the Melbourne fish market, the number sold, and the number condemned, during the last seven years, were as follow :—

RABBITS AND WILDFOWL SENT TO MELBOURNE MARKET.

Year.	Number of Couples of Rabbits.			Brace of Teal and Duck.		
	Sold.	Condemned.	Total.	Sold.	Condemned.	Total.
1886-7 ...	346,856	4,460	351,316	13,572	...	13,572
1887-8 ...	418,618	2,272	420,890	98,737	365	99,102
1888-9 ...	474,384	13,458	487,842	40,936	349	41,285
1889-90 ...	606,568	11,567	618,135	54,314	1,375	55,689
1890-91 ...	676,796	5,955	682,751	87,728	82	87,810
1891-2 ...	572,426	17,977	590,403	159,437	541	159,978
1892-3 ...	617,773	19,275	637,048	68,770	125	68,895
Total ...	3,713,421	74,964	3,788,385	523,494	2,837	526,331

Flour mills.

455. In 1893, as compared with 1892, a decrease of 9 occurred in the number of mills—wholly in those employing steam-power—of 377 in the amount of horse-power, of 48 in the number of pairs of stones, and of 52 in the number of hands employed, but there was an increase

* Mr. E. Shaw, the manager of the Denton Mills Hat Factory, Abbotsford, reports that about 600 dozen rabbit skins weekly, or 374,400 yearly, are used in that establishment.

of 27 in the sets of rollers in use. The wheat operated upon increased by over 75,000 bushels; but the flour made decreased by nearly 6,900 tons,* and the other grain operated upon by nearly 84,500 bushels. A decrease of £35,600, moreover, took place in the estimated value of machinery, lands, and buildings :—

FLOUR MILLS, 1892 AND 1893.

Year ended March.	Number of Mills.	Mills employing—		Amount of Horse-power of Machinery.	Number of Pairs of Stones.	Number of Sets of Rollers.
		Steam-power.	Water-power.			
1892 ...	93	89	4	3,511	171	494
1893 ...	84	80	4	3,134	123	521
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	27
Decrease	9	9	...	377	48	...

Year ended March.	Number of Hands employed.	Grain operated upon.		Flour made.	Approximate total Value of—		
		Wheat.	Other.		Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
		bushels.	bushels.	tons.*	£	£	£
1892 ...	737	8,892,090	313,724	194,782	343,250	88,248	200,000
1893 ...	685	8,967,198	229,277	187,908	322,250	87,079	186,536
Increase	...	75,108	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	52	...	84,447	6,874	21,000	1,169	13,464

456. The following was set down as the value of grain operated upon, and of flour, meal, etc., produced in flour mills, in 1891, and in the previous census year, 1881 :—

Value of
materials
used and
produced.

FLOUR MILLS, 1881 AND 1891.

	1880-81.		1890-91.
Value of materials operated upon	£1,412,099	...	£1,620,125
„ articles produced	1,651,351	...	2,043,604
Increased value	£239,252, or 17 per cent.		£423,479, or 26 per cent.

457. The number of breweries returned in 1893 was 5 less than in 1892, and there was a general falling-off under all heads. The number of hands employed decreased by 133, the beer brewed by 1,630,000 gallons, and the value placed upon machinery, plant, land, and buildings by nearly £304,000 :—

Breweries.

* A ton of flour is considered to be equivalent to 2,000 lbs.

BREWERIES, 1892 AND 1893.

Year ended March.	Number of Breweries.	Breweries employing—		Amount of Horse-power of Machinery.	Number of Hands employed.	Materials used.		
		Steam-power.	Manual Labour only.			Sugar.	Malt.	Hops.
1892 ...	68	58	10	758	1,173	lbs. 12,077,520	bushels. 788,184	lbs. 866,705
1893 ...	63	54	9	693	1,040	11,680,816	705,272	751,714
Decrease	5	4	1	65	133	396,704	82,912	114,991

Year ended March.	Beer made.	Approximate Total Value of—		
		Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
1892 ...	gallons. 17,505,463	£ 222,410	£ 914,049	£ 374,189
1893 ...	15,875,073	216,061	624,837	365,858
Decrease ...	1,630,390	6,349	289,212	8,331

Value of materials used and produced.

458. The values of the sugar, malt, and hops used, and of the beer made, were returned for the last two census years. The following are the figures given :—

BREWERIES, 1881 AND 1891.

	1880-81.		1890-91.
Value of materials used ...	£442,885	...	£491,932
„ beer made ...	780,501	...	971,489
Increased value ...	£337,616, or 76 per cent.		£479,557, or 97 per cent.

Consumption of beer per head.

459. The beer made in Victoria during 1892-3 amounted to 15,875,073 gallons; and the quantity imported, after deducting exports, was 975,191 gallons. These numbers gave a total consumption of 16,850,264 gallons, or an average of 14½ gallons per head. The consumption of beer per head was in 1891-2 16⅓ gallons, in 1890-91 17⅔ gallons, in 1889-90 19⅔ gallons, in 1888-9 20 gallons, in 1887-8 18⅔ gallons, in 1886-7 17½ gallons, and in the two previous years no more than 16 gallons. It will be noticed that there has been a falling-off in the consumption of nearly 2 gallons per head since 1891-2, and of 5½ gallons since 1888-9.

Beer brewed in various countries.

460. The following is a statement of the quantity of beer brewed in one year in the United Kingdom, four countries of Europe, and the United States :—

BEER BREWED IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES* (000's OMITTED).

	gallons.		gallons.
United Kingdom (1885) ...	989,890,	Austria-Hungary (1884) ...	272,624,
Holland (1884) ...	932,228,	Belgium (1885) ...	206,074,
United States (1888) ...	819,640,	France (1883) ...	189,618.

461. The average annual consumption of malt liquor per head in various countries may be set down as follows, the figures being generally calculated over a series of years :—

Consump-
tion of beer
in various
countries.

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF BEER PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	gallons.		gallons.
United Kingdom ...	28·74	Tasmania ...	10·02
South Australia ...	20·04	New Zealand ...	9·59
Germany ...	19·38	Switzerland ...	8·15
Victoria ...	19·36	Austria-Hungary ...	6·83
Holland ...	19·05	France ...	4·53
New South Wales ...	11·94	Canada ...	3·05
United States ...	10·74	Sweden ...	2·52
Queensland ...	10·23		

462. Six distilleries were returned both in 1893 and 1892. Although an increase took place in the power of machinery, and of 19 in the hands employed, the quantity of spirits distilled was less by 78,400 gallons, and the value of lands, buildings, etc., depreciated by nearly £5,000. The following are the figures for the two years :—

Distilleries.

DISTILLERIES, 1892 AND 1893.

Year ended March.	Number of Distilleries.	Amount of Horse-power of Machinery.	Number of Hands employed.	Spirits made.	Approximate Value of—		
					Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings and Improve- ments.
1892 ...	6	146	108	gallons. 456,515	£ 64,000	£ 33,800	£ 66,500
1893 ...	6	211	127	378,086	64,000	29,100	66,250
Increase ...	...	65	19	...	...	...	...
Decrease...	...	...	...	78,429	...	4,700	250

463. According to the following figures, which (except those for the Australasian colonies) have not been obtained from an official source, and therefore must be taken only for what they may be worth, the average consumption of spirits per head appears to be much the greatest in Denmark and Sweden. Moreover, the consumption in Victoria is less than in New South Wales (slightly), Western Australia, or Queensland, but greater than in New Zealand, Tasmania,

Consump-
tion of
spirits in
various
countries.

* Computed, in most cases, from figures given in the *Bijdragen van het Statistisch Instituut*, 1887, page 15, there stated in hectolitres, each of which has been assumed to be equal to 22 Imperial gallons.

or South Australia, the latter two of which colonies stand at the very bottom of the list:—

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Gallons.		Gallons.
Denmark	4·30	Victoria	1·12
Sweden	4·20	Switzerland	1·04
Scotland	2·10	United Kingdom	1·00
Holland	2·08	Germany	·95
Russia*	1·65	France	·85
Queensland	1·59	New Zealand	·78
Western Australia	1·46	England	·77
United States	1·34	Austria-Hungary	·63
Ireland	1·33	Tasmania	·59
Canada	1·19	South Australia	·49
New South Wales	1·15		

464. The same number of tobacco manufactories was returned in 1893 as in 1892, although the power employed was changed in two cases from steam to gas and manual labour respectively, but there was a general falling-off under every head except the value of lands and buildings. Thus the hands employed were fewer by 99, and the value of machinery and plant lower by about £11,600 than in 1892, whilst the quantity of tobacco manufactured was smaller by 3 per cent., and the number of cigars fewer by nearly one-fourth:—

TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES, 1892 AND 1893.

Year ended March.	Number of Establishments.	Establishments employing—			Amount of Horse-power of Machinery.	Number of Hands employed.		Quantity of—		Number of Cigars Manufactured.	Approximate Total Value of—		
		Steam-power.	Gas-power.	Manual Labour.		Males.	Females.	Tobacco Manufactured.	Snuff Manufactured.		Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
1892 ..	13	5	..	8	84	515	172	1,064,797 lbs.	1,100 lbs.	10,146,900	£ 58,532	£ 40,060	£ 38,350
1893 ..	13	3	1	9	71	431	157	1,033,643	964	7,771,950	46,976	40,113	43,269
Increase ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	4,919
Decrease ..	..	2	..	..	13	84	15	31,154	136	2,374,950	11,556	..	..

NOTE.—In addition to the other manufactures, 1,670,000 cigarettes were made in 1892, and 5,340,000 in 1893.

465. According to the returns of the last two censuses the value of the materials used and articles produced in tobacco manufactories was as follows in 1881 and 1891:—

* It is believed that the actual consumption in Russia is larger, and that much privately distilled spirits are consumed which are not taken into account.

	1880-81.		1890-91.
Value of materials used	... £126,450	...	£118,070
„ articles produced	... 199,320	...	239,627
Increased value	... £72,870, or 58 per cent.	...	£121,557, or 103 per cent.

466. Of all the industries seriously affected by the general stagnation in the building trades, the most depressed are perhaps the brick-yards and potteries, the number of which fell off in 1893, as compared with 1892, by 42—or, by one-fifth. All the items under this industry, moreover, show decreases varying from 25 to 60 per cent. The hands employed fell off by nearly 1,000, or 43 per cent.; the number of bricks made by over 127 millions, or by 61 per cent.; the value of pottery by 39 per cent.; and the value of the plant, lands, and buildings by £385,420, or by 44 per cent. The following are the comparative figures for the two years :—

BRICKYARDS AND POTTERIES, 1892 AND 1893.

Year ended March.	Number of Brick- yards and Potteries.	Number of Machines in use.		Brickyards employing—			Amount of Horse- power of Machinery.	Number of Hands employed.
		For tempering or crushing Clay.	For making Bricks or Pottery.	Machines worked by—		Manual Labour.		
				Steam.	Horses.			
1892 ...	215	234	168	63	103	49	2,385	2,342
1893 ...	173	175	111	48	76	49	1,878	1,346
Decrease	42	59	57	15	27	...	507	996

Year ended March.	Number of Bricks made.	Approximate Total Value of—			
		Pottery made.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
1892 ...	207,269,840	£ 79,319	£ 266,942	£ 365,579	£ 237,591
1893 ...	80,172,000	48,535	153,298	177,126	154,268
Decrease ...	127,097,840	30,784	113,644	188,453	83,323

467. The establishments for tanning and wool-washing were less numerous by 10, the number of hands employed by 203, and the horse-power of the machinery by 51, in 1893 than in 1892, and although an increase of 110 took place in the number of tanpits, the hides tanned were fewer by 23,500, the skins by nearly 216,000, the skins stripped by nearly 190,000; and also a decrease of over 1,500,000 lbs. in the quantity of wool washed. The returns also show

* The figures in this column apply to purchased lands only. Thirty of the brickyards in 1892, and twenty-three in 1893, were on Crown lands.

a decrease of over £52,000 in the value of plant, lands, and buildings connected with that industry. The following are the particulars for the two years :—

TANNERIES, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOL-WASHING ESTABLISHMENTS,
1892 AND 1893.

Year ended March.	Number of Establishments.	Establishments employing—					Amount of Horse-power of Machinery.	Number of Hands employed.	Number of Tan Pits.
		Steam-power.	Wind-power.	Water-power.	Horse-power.	Manual Labour only.			
1892	128	69	1	1	9	48	885	1,695	3,220
1893	118	65	3	2	11	37	834	1,492	3,330
Increase ... ..	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	110
Decrease	10	4	...	...	...	11	51	203	...

Year ended March.	Number Tanned of—		Number of Skins Stripped of Wool.	Other Wool Washed.	Approximate Total Value of—		
	Hides.	Skins.			Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
1892	355,655	1,569,911	2,275,745	lbs. 11,222,779	£ 115,732	£ 109,378	£ 140,096
1893	332,130	1,354,048	2,085,911	9,676,276	105,034	85,288	122,600
Decrease	23,525	215,863	189,834	1,546,503	10,698	24,090	17,496

Value of materials used and produced.

468. An estimate of the value of the materials used and articles produced in tanneries, fellmongeries, and wool-washing establishments was obtained in the last two census years. The following are the figures :—

TANNERIES, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOL-WASHING ESTABLISHMENTS,
1881 AND 1891.

	1880-81.		1890-91.
Value of materials used ...	£1,008,531	... ..	£793,679
„ articles produced	1,406,274	... ..	1,226,853
Increased value ...	£397,743, or 39 per cent.		£433,174, or 55 per cent.

Wattle cultivation.

469. An Act† to encourage the growth of the several species of acacia, locally known as “wattle,” the bark of which is of great value

* The figures in this column apply to purchased land only. Six of the establishments in 1892, and three in 1893, were on Crown lands. In these cases no valuation of land is given.
† *The Wattle Trees Cultivation Act* 1889 (53 Vict. No. 1,037), repealed and re-enacted by 54 Vict. No. 1157.

for tanning purposes, was passed on the 25th November, 1889. The Act allows selections of 1,000 acres each for wattle cultivation, to be taken up on a 21 years' lease at a rental of not less than 2d. per acre per annum for the first seven years, not less than 4d. for the next seven years, and not less than 6d. for the third period of seven years, the right being given to select 320 acres of the area as a freehold. It is stipulated that the planting of one-fifth of the area must be made each year after the first, so that the whole may be covered by the end of the sixth year. The tree being of exceedingly quick growth, the bark is fit for stripping in 5 or 6 years. It is a peculiarity of the wattle that whilst its timber, which is valueless, becomes larger on good land, its bark producing qualities are said to be greatest on poor arid soils. The provisions of the Act were not largely availed of during 1891 or 1892, chiefly, no doubt, owing to the difficulty in finding available Crown lands suitable for wattle cultivation. During the latter year 10 applications for leases over an area of 6,184 acres were received, and 11 lessees of grazing areas applied to convert their holdings into wattle leaseholds. The applications of three of the latter, for an area of 2,265 acres, and of 11 of the former, for an area of 3,536 acres, were approved during the year.

470. The forest saw mills, or those established for the purpose of cutting native timber at or near the place at which it is grown, were separated from the town saw mills for the first time in 1890-91. The following are the statistics of the industry referred to for the last two years:—

FOREST SAW MILLS, 1892 AND 1893.

	1892.	1893.
Number of forest saw mills	165	143
Number using steam power	159	140
Number using water power	6	3
Horse-power of steam engines	2,723	2,253
Hands employed	2,047	1,626
Superficial feet of timber produced	69,259,132	52,975,500
Value of timber produced	£277,035	£211,902
„ machinery and plant	£190,450	£143,430
„ lands	£31,795*	£22,425*
„ buildings	£40,465	£27,318

471. The number of woollen mills returned was the same in 1893 as in 1892, and only one increase took place under the various particulars relating to that industry, viz., in the number of blankets manufactured. Whilst there was a lesser power of machinery and

* In 1892, 70 of these mills, and in 1893, 69 were upon Crown lands. In these cases no valuation of the land is given.

286 fewer hands employed, there was also a decrease of £48,790 in the value of plant, lands, and buildings; of about 1,400,000 lbs. in the quantity of wool used; of 211,570 in the number of yards of tweed, cloth, and flannel made; of 266 in the number of shawls made; and of 9,102 in the number of spindles used.

WOOLLEN MILLS, 1892 AND 1893.

Year ended March.	Number of Woollen Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Horse- power of Machinery.	Quantity of Wool used.	Goods Manufactured : Quantity of—		
					Tweed, Cloth, Flannel, etc.	Blankets.	Shawls.
					yards.	pairs.	number.
1892 ...	7	27,280	895	2,474,441	1,196,747	3,033	1,336
1893 ...	7	18,178	555	1,059,458	985,177	3,117	1,070
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	84	...
Decrease	...	9,102	340	1,414,983	211,570	...	266

Year ended March.	Hands employed.		Approximate Total Value of—		
	Males.	Females.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
			£	£	£
1892 ...	428	410	180,460	8,132	64,657
1893 ...	292	260	156,472	7,331	40,656
Decrease	136	150	23,988	801	24,001

472. The value of the raw material used in woollen mills, and of the articles produced, was returned in 1881 and 1891. The following are the figures :—

WOOLLEN MILLS, 1881 AND 1891.

		1880-81.	1890-91.
Value of materials used	...	£89,412	£94,932
„ articles produced	...	168,710	170,687
Increased value	...	£79,298, or 89 per cent.	£75,755, or 80 per cent.

473. Thirty-six soap and candle works, or two more than in 1892, were returned in 1893, although the hands employed decreased by 56. The weight of soap made in the year under review was more by 2,223 cwt. than that in the previous year, and the weight of candles made by 1,943 cwt.; whilst the valuation placed upon the machinery, lands, and buildings was higher by £33,700 than in 1892 :—

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS, 1892 AND 1893.

Year ended March.	Number of Establishments.	Establishments employing—			Amount of Horse-power of Machinery.	Number of Hands employed.	Soap made.	Candles made.	Approximate Total Value of—		
		Steam power.	Gas power.	Manual Labour only.					Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
1892 ...	34	26	1	7	651	431	cwt. 139,540	cwt. 60,837	£ 86,495	£ 80,051	£ 55,181
1893 ...	36	26	1	9	652	375	141,763	62,780	100,130	95,035	60,220
Increase	2	...	...	2	1	...	2,223	1,943	13,635	14,984	5,039
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—In addition to the other manufactures, 16,080 cwt. of soda crystals were made in 1892, and 17,632 cwt. in 1893.

474. The value of the raw material used, and of the articles produced, in soap and candle factories was returned for the twelve months preceding the last two censuses, with the following result:—

Value of
articles
used and
produced.

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS, 1881 AND 1891.

	1880-81.	1890-91.
Value of raw materials used ...	£288,340	£229,903
„ articles produced ...	450,924	348,316
Increased value ...	£162,584, or 56 per cent.	£118,413, or 52 per cent.

475. The number of butter and cheese factories returned in 1892-3 was 109—of which 86 were exclusively for butter, 14 for cheese only, and 9 for both products—as compared with 74 in the previous year. The great majority of the factories employed steam power—the horse-power of engines being 896—and the hands employed numbered 360, whilst the capital invested in machinery and plant, lands, and buildings was £174,098. The quantity of factory-made butter was over 13 million lbs., and of cheese 947,000 lbs.; but in addition to this, 10,320,079 lbs. of butter and 3,110,463 lbs. of cheese were made on farms, which are not returned as factories, although they employ over 14,000 hands exclusively in dairy work.† The following are the particulars relating to the factories for the last two years:—

Butter and
cheese
factories.

BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORIES, 1892 AND 1893.

Year ended March.	Number of Factories.	Establishments employing—			Horse-power of Steam Engines.
		Steam-power.	Horse-power.	Manual Labour.	
1892 ...	74	67	1	6	586
1893 ...	109	102	2	5	896
Increase	35	35	1	...	310
Decrease	...	...	...	1	...

* The figures in this column apply to purchased land only. One of these establishments in 1892 and two in 1893 were on Crown lands. In these cases no valuation of the land is given.
† See also paragraphs 444 to 446 ante.

BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORIES, 1892 AND 1893—continued.

Year ended March.	Hands employed.		Quantity made.		Approximate Total Value of—		
	Males.	Females.	Butter.	Cheese.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
			lbs.	lbs.	£	£	£
1892 ...	283	30	5,842,942	818,282	57,913	29,339	38,382
1893 ...	332	28	13,189,766	946,531	88,519	29,230*	56,349
Increase ...	49	...	7,346,824	128,249	30,606	...	17,967
Decrease ...	...	2	...	...	...	109	...

NOTE.—In connection with the above there were in 1893 120 creameries, or collecting establishments, employing 135 males and 6 females, with machinery and plant valued at £37,910, and lands and buildings valued at £17,290. In 1892 there were 65 creameries employing 93 males and 9 females, with plant valued at £2,279, and lands and buildings valued at £8,976.

Bacon and
ham curing
works.

476. The following particulars relating to bacon and ham curing establishments were returned in the last two years. It will be noticed that in 1892-3, as compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 2 in the number of establishments and of 12 in the number of hands employed, but a decrease of nearly half a million pounds in the quantity of bacon and ham cured, and of £9,140 in the value of lands and machinery, which, however, was partly counterbalanced by an increase of £5,200 in the value of buildings :—

BACON AND HAM CURING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1892 AND 1893.

Year ended March.	Establishments employing—			Horse-power of Steam Engines.	Hands employed.	
	Steam Machinery.	Wind Machinery.	Manual Labour.		Males.	Females.
1892 ...	12	1	9	108	154	4
1893 ...	14	2	8	123	165	5
Increase ...	2	1	...	15	11	1
Decrease ...	...	...	1	...	...	...

Year ended March.	Bacon and Ham Cured.	Approximate Total Value of—		
		Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
	lbs.	£	£	£
1892 ..	7,245,496	12,625	37,390	18,170
1893 ...	6,767,425	11,825	29,050†	23,400
Increase ...	...	...	...	5,230
Decrease ...	478,071	800	8,340	...

NOTE.—In addition to the bacon and hams cured in factories, 2,251,021 lbs. were returned as having been cured on farms, making a total for the colony of 4,026 tons 1 cwt. 94 lbs.

* Thirteen of these establishments were on Crown lands. In these cases no valuation of the land has been given.

† Two of these establishments were on Crown lands. In these cases no valuation of the land has been given.

477. The manufactories and works—exclusive of flour mills, breweries, distilleries, tobacco manufactories, brickyards, potteries, tanneries, fellmongeries, wool-washing establishments, woollen mills, and soap and candle works—were less numerous by 22 than those returned in 1892, the falling-off having occurred in those employing steam, water, and gas power, and manual labour, whilst there was an increase in those employing wind and horses. There was also a decrease of 379 in the horse-power of the machinery but a slight increase in its value, besides a considerable reduction (15 per cent.) in the number of hands employed—5,608 in the case of males and 890 in the case of females. The value of lands and buildings was also lower by over £746,000 as compared with the previous year. The totals of the two years are subjoined:—

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1892 AND 1893.

(Exclusive of Flour Mills, Breweries, Distilleries, Tobacco Manufactories, Brickyards, Potteries, Tanneries, Fellmongeries, Wool-washing Establishments, Woollen Mills, and Soap and Candle Works.)

Year ended March.	Number of Manufactories, Works, etc.	Manufactories, etc., employing—						Horse-power of Machinery.
		Steam.	Water.	Gas.	Wind	Horses.	Manual Labour only	
1892 ...	2,577	1,058	17	403	1	25	1,073	21,465
1893	2,555	1,052	11	392	3	38	1,059	21,086
Increase	...	...	...	...	2	13	...	...
Decrease	22	6	6	11	...	...	14	379

Year ended March.	Number of Hands employed.		Approximate Total Value of—		
	Males.	Females.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
			£	£	£
1892 ...	36,515	7,699	5,785,806	3,372,508	3,166,363
1893 ...	30,907	6,809	5,788,869	2,832,246	2,960,440
Increase	...	...	3,063	...	...
Decrease	5,608	890	...	540,262	205,923

NOTE.—Exclusive of stone-breaking and tar-pavement works, which numbered 22 in 1892 and 17 in 1893. These works being carried on in connexion with quarries, it is found impossible to separate them therefrom. See table following paragraph 484 *post*.

478. By summarizing the returns of manufactories and works of all descriptions—including not only such as are embraced in the foregoing table, but also those excluded therefrom—it is found that during 1892-3 the total number of establishments decreased by 189, and the hands employed were fewer by 9,033; those of them which use steam or gas decreased by 73, the amount of horse-power by 2,136, and the machinery, lands, and buildings were set down as lower in value by

* In the case of establishments standing upon Crown lands no estimate of the value of the land is given. The number of such establishments was 175 in 1892 and 179 in 1893.

nearly 1¼ million sterling. The returns of the two years are contained in the following table:—

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1892 AND 1893.

(Including Flour Mills, Breweries, Distilleries, Tobacco Manufactories, Brickyards, Potteries, Tanneries, Fellmongeries, Wool-washing Establishments, Woollen Mills, and Soap and Candle Works, as well as all other Manufactories, Works, etc.)

Year ended March.	Total Number of Establishments.	Number of Establishments using Steam or Gas Engines.	Horse-power of Machinery.	Number of Hands employed.	Approximate Value of Lands,* Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
1892 ...	3,141	1,785	30,780	52,225	£ 16,472,859
1893 ...	2,952	1,712	28,644	43,192	14,756,321
Decrease ...	189	73	2,136	9,033	1,716,538

479. The manufacturing establishments of all kinds respecting which returns are obtained are named in the following table, and their numbers are given for 1890-91 and 1892-3. For the former, which was the census year, are also given the approximate values of materials used and of articles produced, and for the latter year the number of hands employed, and the approximate value of machinery, plant, land, and buildings. The establishments are generally of an extensive character, the exceptions being in cases where the existence of industries of an unusual or interesting nature might seem to call for notice, or where machinery worked by steam, gas, or water is used. No attempt is made to enumerate mere shops, although some manufacturing industry may be carried on thereat. Were this done, the “manufactories” in the colony might be multiplied to an almost indefinite extent:—

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1891 AND 1893.

Names of manufactories.

Description of Manufactory, Work, etc.	1890-91..			1892-3.		
	Number of Establishments.	Approximate Value of—		Number of Establishments.	Hands Employed.	Approximate value of Machinery, Plant, Land, and Buildings.
		Materials used.	Articles produced.			
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.		£	£			£
Account-book manufactories, manufacturing stationers	11	152,360	248,900	11	867	232,490
Printing and lithographic printing establishments†	162	459,858	1,363,086	180	3,570	1,150,030
Photo-lithographic works ...	1	...	...	1	...	...

* In the case of establishments standing upon Crown lands no estimate of the value of the land is given. The number of such establishments was 212 in 1892, and 207 in 1893.
† Including paper-bag manufactories.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1891 AND 1893—continued.

Description of Manufactory, Work, etc.	1890-91.			1892-3.		
	Number of Establishments.	Approximate Value of—		Number of Establishments.	Hands Employed.	Approximate value of Machinery, Plant, Land, and Buildings.
		Materials used.	Articles produced.			
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.		£	£			£
Organ-building establishments ...	3	6,300	10,100	3	37	6,950
Pianoforte manufactories ...	3	750	1,900	3	10	2,270
CARVING FIGURES, ETC.						
Wood carving and turnery works ...	15	3,595	9,710	18	80	21,175
DESIGNS, MEDALS, AND DIES.						
Die-sinkers, engravers, medallists, trade-mark makers	8	5,635	14,149	8	59	16,780
PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.						
Electric-lighting apparatus manufactory	3	1,420	3,450	2	8	2,620
Philosophical instrument manufactories	2	540	900	2	8	3,150
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.						
Surgical instrument, truss—manufactories	4	1,056	4,806	4	16	6,300
ARMS, AMMUNITION, ETC.						
Blasting powder, cartridge, dynamite, etc.—manufactories	6	14,804	27,070	6	70	52,190
Fuze manufactory ...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Shot manufactories ...	2	1,600	2,184	1	...	...
MACHINES, TOOLS, AND IMPLEMENTS.						
Agricultural implement manufactories	71	263,714	692,125	81	1,127	175,077
Boiler and pipe-covering manufactory	1	...	...	1	...	...
Cutlery, tool—manufactories ...	9	10,350	26,110	9	36	20,730
Domestic implement* manufactories ...	6	4,500	14,400	5	53	5,680
Iron foundries and engineering establishments†	190	1,166,516	2,480,941	180	5,091	1,350,281
Nail manufactories ...	4	15,810	22,692	4	48	16,400
Pattern-makers ...	5	1,000	5,470	6	16	4,000
Sheet-iron and tin works ...	53	119,644	240,000	59	541	122,801
CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.						
Carriage lamp manufactories ...	2	1,500	3,800	2	13	3,100
Coach, waggon, etc.—manufactories ...	205	238,096	506,625	202	1,968	324,062
Perambulator manufactories ...	2	620	1,869	2	12	3,850
Saddle, harness—manufactories ...	73	80,423	154,076	69	459	80,870
Saddle-tree, etc., manufactories ...	3	1,350	4,400	3	44	5,340
Whip manufactories ...	3	2,610	7,400	2	7	565

* Including bellows, churn, washing-machine, etc., makers.

† Including brass-founders.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1891 AND 1893—continued.

Description of Manufactory, Work, etc.	1890-91.			1892-3.		
	Number of Establishments.	Approximate Value of—		Number of Establishments.	Hands Employed.	Approximate value of Machinery, Plant, Land, and Buildings.
		Materials used.	Articles produced.			
SHIPS AND BOATS.						
Ship, boat—builders ...	10	£ 3,999	£ 10,957	8	53	£ 8,060
Ships' wheels, blocks, etc.—manufactory	1	...	...	1	...	...
Graving-docks, patent slips, etc. ...	7	...	...	7	159	425,690
HOUSES, BUILDINGS, ETC.						
Architectural modelling works *	13	4,557	11,788	12	37	23,150
Enamelled mantelpiece manufactories.	5	8,820	18,800	1	...	...
Lime and cement works ...	34	14,361	46,868	26	189	42,157
Venetian blind manufactories ...	9	16,293	21,866	10	56	12,415
FURNITURE.						
Bedding, flock, and upholstery manufactories	33	89,532	118,859	25	208	68,092
Bedstead manufactory ...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Cabinet works, including billiard-table makers	71	141,589	321,892	64	756	169,920
Earth-closet manufactories ...	2	2,200	7,495	2	16	4,850
Iron-safe manufactories ...	2	1,600	4,800	2	10	3,850
Looking-glass manufactories ...	4	13,968	21,200	3	27	6,740
Picture-frame makers, etc. ...	9	13,582	17,248	8	36	11,160
CHEMICALS.						
Chemical works ...	15	57,080	151,362	15	208	72,110
Dye works ...	5	238	1,397	9	98	18,330
Essential oil manufactories ...	12	6,660	19,090	15	121	8,098
Ink, blacking, blue, washing-powder, etc.—manufactories	7	43,658	79,950	7	123	17,555
Japanning works ...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Paint, varnish—manufactories ...	2	6,990	17,000	3	12	21,200
Printing ink manufactories...	2	4,000	8,500	3	10	7,980
Salt works ...	4	250	1,500	5	32	5,520
TEXTILE FABRICS.						
Woollen mills ...	7	94,932	170,687	7	552	204,459
DRESS.						
Boot manufactories ...	92	476,366	844,202	87	3,341	199,699
Clothing manufactories ...	105	621,671	1,127,887	93	4,330	262,876
Fur manufactories ...	8	20,470	37,665	7	55	12,154
Hat, cap—manufactories ...	17	44,569	93,058	17	466	66,945
Hosiery manufactories ...	3	6,160	10,145	3	39	6,500
Oilskin, waterproof-clothing — manufactories	5	24,620	48,800	6	224	17,435
Umbrella and parasol manufactories ..	10	37,542	59,620	11	117	18,645

* Including ventilator manufactories.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1891 AND 1893—continued.

Description of Manufactory, Work, etc.	1890-91.			1892-3.		
	Number of Establishments.	Approximate value of—		Number of Establishments.	Hands Employed.	Approximate value of Machinery, Plant, Land, and Buildings.
		Materials used.	Articles produced.			
FIBROUS MATERIALS.						
Rope, twine, mat, bag, sack—manu- factories	13	£ 161,356	£ 227,122	13	283	£ 82,120
Sail, tent, tarpaulin—manufactories ...	9	70,162	85,431	8	40	12,220
ANIMAL FOOD.						
Bacon-curing establishments ...	...	...	...	24	170	64,275
Butter factories ...	32	80,549	118,486	} 109	360	174,098
Cheese factories* ...	20	23,595	43,856			
Butterine factories ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Meat-preserving establishments ...	24	200,530	281,100	3	164	14,380
Milk-condensing works ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
VEGETABLE FOOD.						
Biscuit manufactories ...	7	157,816	283,716	8	600	153,150
Confectionery works ...	13	79,920	147,450	15	414	100,990
Flour mills ...	104	1,620,125	2,043,604	84	685	595,865
Jam, pickle, vinegar, sauce—manu- factories	17	77,624	137,069	19	321	78,135
Macaroni works ...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Maizena, oatmeal, starch — manu- factories†	4	129,200	153,800	5	188	116,762
DRINKS AND STIMULANTS‡						
Aërated waters, gingerbeer, liqueur, etc.—works	160	195,997	365,930	167	827	297,443
Breweries ...	68	491,932	971,489	63	1,040	1,206,756
Coffee, chicory, cocoa, mustard, spice— works†	13	35,587	60,322	10	124	73,190
Distilleries ...	6	41,469	106,937	6	127	159,350
Malthouses ...	16	166,515	217,596	18	124	181,364
Sugar, treacle—refineries ...	3	435,000	575,000	4	425	294,500
Tobacco, cigars, snuff—manufactories	13	118,070	239,627	13	588	130,358
ANIMAL MATTERS.						
Boiling-down, tallow-rendering— establishments	14	70,578	92,252	16	88	19,105
Bone mills and bone manure manu- factories	11	27,955	53,380	14	87	33,710
Brush manufactories ...	8	23,680	47,750	8	142	15,090
Catgut manufactory ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Curled hair manufactories ...	4	5,000	10,400	4	28	9,520
Glue, oil—manufactories ...	3	3,221	5,246	3	31	12,300

* A large quantity of cheese and butter is made on dairy farms which are not returned as factories, and therefore are not included in this table. Some of these have steam engines, and use cream separators and other machinery. It was ascertained that in 1890 as many as 14,112 hands were employed in such establishments exclusively on dairy work. See paragraph 475 *ante*.

† Some of these factories also make coffee, cocoa, spice, etc.

‡ Places where wine is made are not included.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1891 AND 1893—*continued.*

Description of Manufactory, Work, etc.	1890-91.			1892-3.		
	Number of Establishments.	Approximate value of—		Number of Establishments.	Hands Employed.	Approximate value of Machinery Plant, Land, and Buildings.
		Materials used.	Articles produced.			
ANIMAL MATTERS—continued.						
Leather belting (machinery) manufactories	2	£ 11,372	£ 14,972	2	7	£ 8,625
Morocco, fancy leather—manufactories	5	6,925	16,700	5	29	3,342
Portmanteau, trunk—manufactories ...	7	3,620	7,498	7	25	6,671
Soap, candle—works ...	33	229,903	348,316	36	375	255,385
Tanneries, fellmongeries, and wool-washing establishments	132	793,679	1,226,853	118	1,492	312,922
VEGETABLE MATTERS.						
Bark mills ...	6	26,700	37,100	5	31	4,540
Basket-making works ...	11	4,940	18,182	7	43	6,630
Broom manufactories* ...	3	16,200	20,100	2	43	8,010
Chaff-cutting, corn-crushing—works†	220	544,314	738,941	215	882	232,298
Cooperage works ...	30	23,667	47,405	30	158	35,912
Cork manufactories ...	3	4,400	9,164	3	9	6,420
Fancy-box, hat-box—manufactories ...	6	7,940	16,763	4	99	17,150
Paper manufactories ...	2	27,500	61,000	3	176	132,700
Sawmills, moulding mills, joinery, etc.—works	321	1,127,857	2,600,298‡	71	1,410	526,182
Saw mills—forest ...	...	...	...	143	1,606	193,173
Straw board manufactory ...	1	...	...	1	...	...
COAL AND LIGHTING.						
Electric-light works ...	4	4,100	18,500	6	101	152,075
Gasworks ...	30	288,967	628,867	41	1,198	2,575,404
Ironfounders' charcoal factory ...	1	...	...	1	...	...
STONE, CLAY, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS.						
Asphalt paving material works ...	2	3,690	8,250	...	...	...
Asbestos works ...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Brickyards and potteries ...	233	...	534,284	173	1,346	484,692
Cement tile works ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Filter manufactories ...	2	2,000	4,000	2	12	1,800
Glass manufactories, works ...	6	7,190	42,000	8	263	50,190
Stone and marble sawing, polishing—works	54	109,558	228,187	49	627	96,069
WATER.§						
Ice manufactories ...	6	4,536	8,354	8	36	82,359
Hydraulic works ...	...	...	...	1	...	...

* See also Brush factories under Animal Matters, *ante*.

† All these establishments used machinery worked by steam, wind, or horse power. They must not be confounded with chaff-cutting and grain-crushing machines in use on farms.

‡ Including £608,759, value of timber sawn from Victorian logs.

§ Works for the storage and supply of water are not included in the manufacturing tables. For information relating to these, see paragraph 374 *et seq.*

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1891 AND 1893—continued.

Description of Manufactory, Work, etc.	1890-91.			1892-3.		
	Number of Establishments.	Approximate value of—		Number of Establishments.	Hands Employed.	Approximate value of Machinery, Plant, Land, and Buildings.
		Materials used.	Articles produced.			
GOLD, SILVER, AND PRECIOUS STONES.		£	£			£
Goldsmiths, jewellers, and electroplaters (manufacturing)	26	142,447	190,675	23	227	63,090
Royal mint	1	...	...	1	50	*68,000
METALS OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER.						
Brass and copper works—gasalier manufactories	26	29,446	65,885	27	346	74,879
Lead, pewter, and zinc—works ...	4	24,688	47,032	3	21	35,900
Pyrites works	1	...	...	1	...	...
Smelting works	3	14,122	18,300	2	20	8,300
Wire-working establishments ...	12	9,670	24,256	13	98	19,690
Total where only one return was received†	...	11,163	22,007	...	191	146,931
Total	3,104	12,006,233	22,390,251	2,952	43,192	14,756,321

480. In 1891, which was the year of the census, an enquiry was made respecting the value of the materials used and articles produced in all manufactories. This enquiry was responded to in most instances, and in cases where the information was not given the value has been estimated upon the same proportions as obtained in similar works respecting which information was supplied. The result is given in the third and fourth columns of the last table. The totals and difference between them—to which has been added an estimate for the value of the bricks and pottery made—together with similar results for the previous census year are as follow:—

VALUE OF RAW AND MANUFACTURED MATERIALS, 1881 AND 1891.

	1880-81.		1890-91.
	£		£
Value of materials operated upon	7,997,745	...	12,006,233
„ articles produced	13,370,836	...	22,390,251
Increased value ...	5,373,091, or 67 per cent.		10,384,018, or 86 per cent.
Bricks at £1 per 1,000	53,566	...	241,928
Value of pottery	34,600	...	68,160
Total value of manufactured articles, less cost of raw material	5,461,257	...	10,694,106

* Exclusive of land, estimated at £85,000.

† The particulars of these have been combined in accordance with a promise made that the contents of individual schedules would not be published.

Summary of
manufac-
tories at
three
periods.

481. By comparing the particulars respecting these manfactories, as returned in 1893 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia, considerable increases at each successive period will be found except in regard to the number of establishments and hands employed at the last period. The number of establishments increased by 9 per cent. between 1883 and 1888, and by 3 per cent. between 1888 and 1893, the horse-power of steam engines by 31 and 32 per cent. in those intervals respectively ; the hands employed increased by 7 per cent. between the first and second periods, but were fewer at the last than at either of the former ones ; and the value of machinery, plant, lands, and buildings increased by 48 per cent. in the first, and by 17 per cent. in the second, interval. It would appear that the tendency is to employ steam power in preference to manual labour, and whereas only 47½ per cent. of the establishments employed steam power in 1883, nearly 58 per cent. did so in 1893. The following is the comparison referred to :—

SUMMARY OF MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1883, 1888,
AND 1893.

Year ended March.	Total Number of Establish- ments.	Number of Establishments using Steam or Gas Engines.	Horse-power of Engines.	Number of Hands employed.	Approximate Value of Lands, Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
1883 ...	2,612	1,248	16,612	45,698	£ 8,519,486
1888 ...	2,854	1,522	21,707	49,084	12,633,988
1893 ...	2,952	1,712	28,644	43,192	14,756,321

Persons
engaged
in manu-
factories,
1891.

482. The persons returned at the census of 1891 as engaged in manufacturing industries numbered 96,013, viz., 67,718 males and 28,295 females. These include not only the individuals working in factories properly so called, but those employed in workrooms, shops, and other establishments of a less important character than those which the persons who collect statistics from year to year are called upon to visit. The census figures, which are as follow, must therefore considerably exceed those representing the hands employed in factories as given in previous tables :—

PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, ACCORDING TO
THE CENSUS OF VICTORIA, 1891.*

	Males.	Females.
Working in books and publications	4,228	507
„ musical instruments	165	...
„ prints, pictures, and art materials	316	14
„ ornaments and minor art products	815	91
„ equipment for sports and games	21	...
„ types, designs, medals, and dies	293	57
„ watches, clocks, and scientific instruments	768	11
„ surgical instruments and appliances	16	3
„ arms and explosives	66	21
„ machinery, implements, and tools	4,843	2
„ carriages and vehicles	3,693	13
„ harness, saddlery, and leatherware	1,839	14
„ ships, boats, and their equipment	588	...
„ house and shop fittings	7,618	17
„ furniture	2,408	224
„ chemicals and by-products	203	50
„ textile fabrics	568	361
„ dress	10,063	26,067
„ fibrous materials and fabrics	297	59
„ animal food	498	14
„ vegetable food	4,650	302
„ drinks, stimulants, and narcotics	2,030	113
„ animal matters	1,561	12
„ vegetable matters	4,493	49
„ fodder and seeds	197	1
„ paper	131	227
„ stone, clay, earthenware, and glass	3,099	18
„ gold, silver, and precious stones	627	21
„ metals other than gold and silver	10,604	25
„ fuel, lights, and electric and hydraulic energy... ..	1,020	2
Total	67,718	28,295

483. The system of compiling the census returns of occupations not having been quite uniform throughout the Australasian colonies, it is necessary to make certain eliminations before correct comparisons can be made, which being done, the number of persons engaged in manufacturing in Victoria is reduced for the time being from 96,013 to 88,694. They remain, however, more numerous, and continue to bear a higher proportion to the population, than do the corresponding classes in any of the other Australasian colonies. Next to Victoria, the highest position is occupied by New Zealand, and the next by New South Wales, Tasmania being at the bottom of the list. The number and proportion in each colony were as follow:—

Manufacturers in
Australasian
colonies.

* Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines. For details under the different heads, see *General Report on the Census of 1891*, by H. H. Hayter, C.M.G. : Brain, Melbourne, 1893.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING* IN SIX AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.†

Colony.	Manufacturers.	
	Number.	Proportion to the Population.
		Per cent.
1. Victoria	88,694	7·83
2. New Zealand	42,893	6·90
3. New South Wales	74,559	6·65
4. Western Australia	2,769	5·64
5. Queensland	21,795	5·56
6. Tasmania	7,460	5·10

484. The stone quarries, stone-crushing and tar-pavement works returned in 1893 were fewer by 76 than in 1892, and the hands employed showed a falling off of 571. The output of stone fell off by 440,000 cubic yards, and a decrease also appears in the power of steam engines, and in the value of stone raised, plant, and lands. The following are the figures for the two years :—

STONE QUARRIES,‡ ETC., 1892 AND 1893.

Year ended March.	Number of Quarries, etc.	Cubic Yards of Stone raised.				Steam Engines in use.	
		Bluestone.	Slate and Flagging.	Sandstone and Freestone.	Granite.	Number.	Horse-power.
1892 ...	179	792,773	1,050	20,251	745	25	834
1893 ...	103	367,738	820	5,403	1,900	23	470
Increase ...	...	...	...	...	1,155	...	...
Decrease ...	76	425,035	230	14,848	...	2	364

Year ended March.	Number of Hands employed.	Approximate Total Value of—			
		Stone raised.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.§	Buildings.
		£	£	£	£
1892	1,300	163,215	100,102	86,805	13,815
1893	729	75,367	80,403	79,570	15,048
Increase	...	...	...	...	1,233
Decrease	571	87,848	19,699	7,235	..

485. According to the estimate of the Mining Department, the gold raised in Victoria in 1892 was 654,456 oz., which is more than

* Exclusive of Aborigines.
† Not including South Australia, the occupation returns of which have not yet been compiled.
‡ Including stone-crushing and tar-pavement works.
§ The figures in this column apply to purchased land only ; 26 of the stone quarries in 1893, and 39 in 1892, were on Crown lands, and in these cases no valuation of the land has been given.

the quantity obtained in 1891 by 78,056 oz., representing, at £4 per oz., an increased value of £312,224.* The following are the figures for the two years :—

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOLD RAISED IN 1891 AND 1892.

Year.	Gold raised in Victoria.	
	Estimated Quantity.	Value, at £4 per oz.
	oz.	£
1891	576,400	2,305,600
1892	654,456	2,617,824
Increase	78,056	312,224

486. Ever since 1871 the quantity of gold raised from year to year has, as a rule, been steadily diminishing. Exceptions took place in 1880 to 1882 (when for the time a decided improvement occurred), 1888, and 1892. In the last-named year the yield was the largest since 1886. The subjoined figures give an estimate of the quantity of gold raised in 1871 and each subsequent year :—

ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF GOLD RAISED, 1871 TO 1892.

	oz.		oz.
1871	1,355,477	1882	898,536
1872	1,282,521	1883	810,047
1873	1,241,205	1884	778,618
1874	1,155,972	1885	735,218
1875	1,095,787	1886	665,196
1876	963,760	1887	617,751
1877	809,653	1888	625,026
1878	775,272	1889	614,839
1879	758,947	1890	588,561
1880	829,121	1891	576,400
1881	858,850	1892	654,456

487. Carrying on to the end of 1892 the calculations given in previous years, the following may be estimated as the total quantity and value of the gold raised in Victoria from the period of its first discovery, about the middle of 1851. The figures give an average per annum during the whole period of about 1,382,600 oz., which is two and one-tenth times the quantity raised in 1892 :—

ESTIMATED TOTAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOLD RAISED IN VICTORIA, 1851 TO 1892.

Gold raised in Victoria.	Estimated Quantity.	Value, at £4 per oz.
	oz.	£
Prior to 1892	57,415,759	229,663,036
During 1892	654,456	2,617,824
Total	58,070,215	232,280,860

* For recommendations contained in the Reports of Royal Commission on Gold Mining made in 1890 and 1891, see issue of this work for 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraph 598.

Gold raised
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

488. Since the first discovery, in 1851, of gold in Australasia, nearly 91 million ounces have been raised in the various colonies, nearly two-thirds of which was got in Victoria. The following is a statement of the quantity recorded as having been raised in the respective colonies during each year. No column is assigned to Western Australia, as, although during the last six or seven years gold has been raised in that colony on the Kimberley, Murchison, and Yilgarn (Coolgardie) goldfields, no reliable information as to the quantity has been obtained:—

GOLD PRODUCE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1851 TO 1892.

Period.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
1851 to 1855	11,218,772	1,920,200	...	...	...	...
1856 to 1860	12,712,946	1,360,763	4,127	...	...	35,845
1861 to 1865	8,341,464	2,233,001	52,580	...	...	2,288,088
1866 to 1870	7,105,820	1,309,911	512,803	...	3,504	3,218,916
1871 to 1875	6,130,962	1,612,227	1,319,952	24,685	25,296	2,412,446
1876 to 1880	4,136,753	639,435	1,668,819	59,910	154,883	1,596,899
1881 to 1885	4,081,269	624,835	1,327,366	88,366	235,973	1,237,456
1886 to 1890	3,111,373	546,726	2,598,254	130,218	169,017	1,028,571
1887 ...	617,751	110,288	425,923	36,569	42,609	203,869
1888 ...	625,026	87,503	481,643	16,763	39,610	201,219
1889 ...	614,839	119,759	739,103	20,833	32,333	203,211
1890 ...	588,561	127,760	610,587	29,738	23,451	193,193
1891 ...	576,400	153,336	576,439	35,533	48,769	251,996
1892 ...	654,456	156,870	615,558	30,218	45,110	238,079

Gold pro-
duce of
Austral-
asia, 1851
to 1892.

489. According to the above figures, together with an estimate for Western Australia, the total quantity of gold raised in each colony from 1851 to 1892 has been as follows:—

SUMMARY OF GOLD PRODUCE OF AUSTRALASIA, 1851 TO 1892.

	oz.		oz.
Victoria ...	58,070,215	South Australia ...	368,930
New Zealand...	12,308,296	Western Australia ...	248,157†
New South Wales	10,557,304		
Queensland ...	8,630,472*	Total ...	90,865,926
Tasmania ...	682,552		

Value of
gold raised
in Austral-
asia.

490. The average value of the gold raised varies in the different colonies. If it be estimated at £4 per ounce, the total value would be £363,463,704, or if at £3 15s. per ounce, it would be £340,747,222.‡

* The estimate for Queensland is higher by 45,426 ounces than that furnished by the Registrar-General of Queensland and published by the "Australasian Statistics, 1892," for which see Table XIX. in Appendix C., at end of this volume.
† For Western Australia, the yield prior to 1889 has been estimated roughly at 100,000 oz., and to this has been added the quantities which have since appeared in the export returns. This however, is admittedly considerably below the actual production.
‡ Pure gold is worth £4 4s. 11½d., and standard gold (22 carats fine) £3 17s. 10½d.

491. By the following table—which, with the exception of the Gold produce of the world, 1888 to 1891. figures for Australasia, has been taken from the report for 1892 of Mr. Edward O. Leech, director of the United States Mint—it appears that during the four years ended with 1891 the world's annual production of gold has averaged nearly 6 million ounces, and appears to be increasing, being larger in 1891 than in any of the three previous years; the largest quantities in 1891—in almost equal proportions—having been produced in Australasia and the United States, and the next largest in Russia :—

GOLD PRODUCE OF EACH COUNTRY, 1888 TO 1891.*

Countries.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Australasia ...	1,499,556	1,745,570	1,595,625	1,672,784
Europe—				
Great Britain ...	7,071	3,118	1,607	3,246
Russia ...	1,030,215	1,120,695	1,023,433	1,167,076
Sweden ...	2,443	2,379	2,828	3,536
Germany ...	57,599	62,934	59,495	59,495
France ...	...	12,857	12,857	6,428
Austria-Hungary ...	58,499	70,648	67,627	73,412
Turkey ...	321	321	321	321
Italy ...	4,757	4,757	4,757	4,821
Asia—				
British India ...	32,721	72,673	96,715	120,661
China ...	435,267	435,267	257,779	257,779
Corea ...	47,506	47,506	36,256	36,256
Japan ...	19,478	19,478	12,278	24,589
Africa ...	24,781	415,275	478,177†	686,746
America—				
Canada ...	53,774	72,320	72,320	80,548
United States ...	1,604,432	1,586,304	1,588,490	1,604,432
Mexico ...	47,088	33,846	37,092	48,374
Salvador & Costa Rica	7,264	7,264	7,264	7,264
Colombia ...	145,088	165,885	178,710	167,910
Venezuela ...	68,463	88,873	55,991	48,342
Guiana (British) ...	14,464	28,349	54,416	87,041
Guiana (Dutch) ...	15,653	15,653	26,164	21,471
Guiana (French) ...	26,517	26,517	26,517	26,517
Brazil ...	21,535	21,535	21,535	21,182
Peru ...	5,078	4,500	3,343	3,632
Bolivia ...	2,893	2,893	2,893	3,246
Chile ...	94,915	69,491	69,491	69,491
Argentine Republic ...	1,511	3,953	3,953	3,953
Uruguay ...	3,375	3,375	4,500	4,500
The World ...	5,332,264	6,144,236	5,802,434	6,315,053

* See U.S. Mint Report, 1892, pages 166 and 167, where the quantities are given in kilogrammes, which have been converted into ounces on the assumption that a kilogramme is equal to 32.142 oz. troy. When the figures for any year were not given by Mr. Leech, those for a previous year have been inserted. For 1892, the world's production of gold was estimated by the same authority at 5,610,579 ozs.

† The yield of gold in South Africa in 1892 was about 1,210,000 oz.

Value of the world's gold produce, 1888-1891.

492. According to the figures, the gold raised in the world during 1891, if valued at £4 per ounce, would be £25,260,212; or if at £3 15s. an ounce, it would be £23,681,449. During the four years the value of the whole quantity raised (23,593,987 oz.) would be £94,375,948 at the former, or £88,477,451 at the latter valuation.

Gold derived from alluvial and quartz working.

493. Of the gold which was raised during 1892 in Victoria, 452,498 oz. was obtained from quartz reefs, and 201,958 oz. from alluvial deposits. These figures, as compared with those of the previous year, show an increase of 64,646 oz. in the yield of quartz reefs, and of 13,410 oz. in that of alluvial workings. The respective proportions of quartz and alluvial gold raised were 67 and 33 per cent. in 1891, and 69 and 31 per cent. in 1892.

Value of gold per miner.

494. The value of gold raised in Victoria in proportion to the number of miners at work* fell to its lowest point in 1879, when it only amounted to £76 1s. 2d. per head; and reached its highest point in 1892, when it was £111 6s. 3d. per head. Moreover, the average in later as compared with earlier years has improved in this respect. The following figures, which have been derived from returns supplied by the Secretary for Mines, express this proportion for the last twenty-two years :—

VALUE OF GOLD PER MINER,† 1871 TO 1892.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1871	93	6	1½	1882	95	19	7¾
1872	93	17	1½	1883	95	6	3½
1873	93	16	2½	1884	106	14	6¼
1874	99	8	3	1885	108	15	9¼
1875	104	4	4	1886	104	18	4
1876	89	19	6¾	1887	96	17	2
1877	82	6	1¾	1888	97	8	7
1878	82	12	11½	1889	101	2	3
1879	76	1	2¼	1890	98	15	7
1880	81	18	11¾	1891	97	0	6
1881	95	11	9½	1892	111	6	3

Value of gold per alluvial and quartz miner.

495. In proportion to the number of miners engaged in alluvial and quartz mining, the yield of gold from the latter has frequently been more than twice as large as that from the former. The following are the figures for the last fifteen years :—

* For the number of gold miners at work in 1892, see paragraph 128, Volume I.
† These amounts are sometimes incorrectly spoken of as the "average earnings" of the miners. It has been pointed out on former occasions that, as a very large proportion of the miners are working on wages, the gold they raise no more represents their individual earnings than do the products of a manufactory represent the earnings of its operatives. For wages of miners, see Part "Interchange," ante.

VALUE OF GOLD PER ALLUVIAL AND QUARTZ MINER,
1878 TO 1892.

Year.				Alluvial Miners.			Quartz Miners.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1878 ...	...	...	...	47	3	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	138	7	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
1879 ...	...	...	...	48	10	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	118	8	7
1880 ...	...	...	...	49	14	2	129	11	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
1881 ...	...	...	...	62	0	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	141	19	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1882 ...	...	...	...	68	14	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	131	19	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1883 ...	...	...	...	66	4	4	132	13	2
1884 ...	...	...	...	76	4	2	144	9	10
1885 ...	...	...	...	75	17	2	148	19	11
1886 ...	...	...	...	72	11	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	144	13	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1887 ...	...	...	...	68	5	4	125	12	0
1888 ...	...	...	...	76	17	7	121	8	11
1889 ...	...	...	...	78	13	11	124	11	7
1890 ...	...	...	...	74	10	10	120	18	6
1891 ...	...	...	...	69	19	5	119	9	8
1892 ...	...	...	...	78	7	5	137	0	4

496. The estimated yield of gold in the year 1893 was 671,127 oz. as against 654,456 oz. in 1892. The yield in 1893 was thus nearly 16,700 oz. more than in the preceding year; and was, moreover, much larger than in any previous year since 1885. Estimated gold yield, 1893.

497. Exclusive of the amounts paid by a few private companies, respecting which the Mining Department was unable to obtain information, the following are the dividends paid by gold mining companies in Victoria, in each of the four quarters of 1892. The total shows an increase of nearly £105,000 on the previous year:— Dividends of gold mining companies.

DIVIDENDS OF GOLD MINING COMPANIES, 1892.

Quarter ended 31st March	...	...	...	£113,360
„ 30th June	...	...	...	136,032
„ 30th September	...	...	...	185,963
„ 31st December	...	...	...	184,991
Total in 12 months				£620,346

498. Of the steam engines employed in connexion with gold mining, about a sixth are used on alluvial and five-sixths on quartz workings. The following is the number of engines in use and their horse-power in each of the last nineteen years:— Steam engines used in mining.

STEAM ENGINES USED IN GOLD MINING, 1874 TO 1892.

Year.	Number.	Horse-Power.	Year.	Number.	Horse-Power.
1874	1,141	24,866	1884	1,104	26,228
1875	1,101	24,224	1885	1,085	26,627
1876	1,081	23,947	1886	1,072	26,920
1877	1,067	23,416	1887	1,080	27,218
1878	1,036	22,711	1888	1,119	27,472
1879	1,024	22,509	1889	1,123	26,680
1880	1,030	22,499	1890	1,104	27,153
1881	1,034	23,379	1891	1,094	27,812
1882	1,074	24,692	1892	1,112	27,780
1883	1,087	25,933			

Mining
machinery.

499. The value of gold-mining machines of all descriptions, as estimated by the Department of Mines, decreased from £1,848,218 in 1891 to £1,772,524 in 1892. In the latter year, the value of those used in quartz mining was £1,496,418, whilst that of those used in alluvial mining was only £276,106.

Average
yield of
quartz.

500. It is impossible to obtain an exact statement of the yield of auriferous quartz in any year, owing to the fact that many of the owners of machines for crushing quartz are unable to give, or are precluded from giving, information respecting their operations. The officers of the Mining Department, however, succeeded in obtaining particulars respecting the crushing of 772,964 tons in 1891, and 856,535 tons in 1892. The average yield per ton of these crushings was 9 dwt. 4 gr. in the former, and 9 dwt. 23 gr. in the latter year. From similar estimates, extending over a long series of years, and embodying information respecting the crushing of nearly 27,236,000 tons of quartz, an average is obtained of 10 dwt. 8 gr. of gold to the ton of quartz crushed.

Gold from
various
matrices.

501. The following is the estimate of the Mining Department* of the gross and average yield of over 48 millions of tons of the various minerals and drifts from which gold is obtained in Victoria. The quantity of gold included in the estimate is about two-sevenths of the total yield of the Victorian gold-fields from the period of the first gold discoveries to the end of 1892:—

* Mineral Statistics 1892, Statement No. 6.

GOLD FROM VARIOUS MATRICES.

Matrix.	Quantity Treated.	Yield of Gold.	
		Total.	Average per ton.
<i>From Quartz Reefs.</i>	tons.	oz.	oz. dwt. gr.
Quartz	27,235,608	14,080,531	0 10 8
Tailings and mullock ...	2,379,693	357,849	0 3 0
Pyrites	147,592	324,243	2 3 22
<i>From Alluvial Workings.</i>			
Washdirt	17,859,242	1,346,710	0 1 12
Cement	458,729	104,117	0 4 12
Total	48,080,864	16,213,450	0 6 18

502. The ten deepest shafts in the colony are those of Lansell's Deep shafts. 180 mine, 2,846 feet; New Chum and Victoria Company, 2,611 feet; New Chum Consolidated Company, 2,435 feet; Lazarus Company, 2,414 feet; Magdala Company, 2,409 feet; New Chum Railway Company, 2,401 feet; Old Chum Company, 2,337 feet; North Old Chum Company, 2,310 feet; Victoria Reef Quartz Company, 2,302 feet; Victory and Pandora Company, 2,300 feet. It thus appears that the greatest depth to which the earth's crust has been pierced in this colony by a shaft is about 2,850 feet. The fifth mine mentioned is at Stawell, all the others are at Bendigo.

503. Some years ago a silver mine was worked at St. Arnaud, in Victoria, but after a time it ceased to be remunerative, and the workings were abandoned. Since the establishment of a branch of the Royal Mint in Melbourne, a certain quantity of silver has been extracted annually from the crude gold lodged there for coining, and latterly the whole quantity of silver produced in Victoria has been from that source. It is difficult to obtain reliable information respecting silver produce, as in consequence of the silver being generally associated with lead and other metals, it is found economical to send the ore in a concentrated form to Europe for smelting. For Queensland and South Australia* no definite returns are available; and but little silver has been raised in Western Australia. The following, so far as it is known, are the quantities (in fine ounces)

Silver raised
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

* It is known that in Queensland 225,000 oz. of silver, valued at £36,436, were raised in 1892; 875 tons of silver-lead ore, valued at £21,879, in 1891; 1,913 tons, valued at £56,639, in 1890; 1,104 tons, valued at £61,500, in 1889; 1,190 tons, valued at £44,015, in 1888; 2,183 tons, valued at £80,092, in 1887; 1,631 tons, valued at £52,797, in 1886; 2,377 tons, valued at £49,922, in 1885; and 15,519 tons, valued at £224,669, in the previous six years; also that in South Australia, 1,620 tons of silver-lead ore, valued at £23,349, were raised in the ten years ended with 1884. It is roughly estimated that about 3,251,000 oz. have been raised in Queensland up to the end of 1892.

raised in Victoria, New South Wales, Tasmania, and New Zealand, during the thirty years ended with 1892:—

SILVER PRODUCE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1863 TO 1892.

Year or Period.	Victoria.*	New South Wales.	Tasmania.*	New Zealand.*
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
1863 to 1865 ...	10,165	...	...	...
1866 to 1870 ...	8,187	14,621	...	48,186
1871 to 1875 ...	56,106	318,432	...	223,174
1876 to 1880 ...	116,042	335,734	...	110,244
1881 to 1885 ...	119,442	1,060,771	...	82,943
1886 to 1890 ...	136,310	30,753,233	168,500	90,062
1891 ...	30,039	16,680,000	300,000	28,023
1892 ...	35,857	13,697,600†	158,600	22,053
Total to end of 1892 }	512,148	62,860,391‡	627,100	604,685

504. The total quantity of silver raised in five of the colonies—including Queensland, for which an estimate has been made—was 67,855,324 oz., which would represent a value, at 4s.§ per ounce, of £13,571,065.

505. The bulk of the silver raised in Australasia is from the Broken Hill mines, situated in New South Wales, at or near the Barrier Ranges, close to the eastern frontier of South Australia. The principal mine is that of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company, which has a capital of £384,000 in 960,000 shares of 8s. each, fully paid up.|| From the time of the formation of this company on the 13th August, 1885, to the 31st May, 1893, the ore treated (including moisture) amounted to 1,181,506 tons, the total yield of which was 178,787 tons of lead and 43,296,203 fine ounces of silver, of which 8,015,485 ounces of silver and 30,666 tons of lead were produced in the year 1892-3.¶ There was also during the last six months 408 tons of copper produced. Experiments are being conducted with a view of finding an economical method of treating the large bodies which exist of sulphide ores. The deepest shaft in the mine is over 700 feet, and

* In Victoria and New Zealand, nearly all the silver produced has been extracted from crude gold. The figures for Tasmania are only rough estimates.
† Yield affected by a strike. See paragraph 508 *post*.
‡ No official statement having been published in New South Wales of the quantity of silver raised in that colony in the last six years, the quantities from 1887 to 1892, both inclusive, have been estimated in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, from information supplied by the secretaries of the leading mines and smelting companies.
§ This was the average price for fine silver during the last six years, equivalent to 3s. 9d. per oz. standard.
|| Prior to the 12th February, 1890, the share capital was £320,000, divided into 160,000 shares of £2 each. Of the present shares 160,000 are registered in London.
¶ From the neighbouring Broken Hill South mines, moreover, 424,025 ozs. of silver and 2,514 tons of lead were obtained in the year 1892; and 451,311 ozs. of silver and 5,074 tons of lead in 1893.

it has been decided to proceed at once with two deep development shafts to a depth of about 1,500 feet. The dividends and bonuses paid, together with profits resulting from sales of outlying portions of the company's property, allotted to shareholders since the commencement, have amounted in value to . £6,696,000, of which £4,952,000 were dividends and cash bonuses. For the six months ended with May, 1893, the profits amounted to £428,247, and the mine paid dividends to the amount of £384,000. The number of men permanently employed at and in connexion with the mine at Broken Hill on 31st May, 1893, was 2,938 (as against 3,203 twelve months previous), of whom 1,099 (as against 1,686 in 1892) were underground, 402 surface miners, and 457 contractors' men (quarrying, etc.), 555 were smelters, 219 were engaged on general construction and repairs, 89 on ore dressing, 70 on the amalgamating mill, and 47 on miscellaneous works. The mine wages and salaries paid during the half-year ended 31st May, 1893 (including contracts) amounted to £133,881, and the smelter wages and salaries to £66,110, besides over £22,976 paid for other services.

506. During the half-year ended 31st May, 1893, 2,667,970 ozs. of refined silver (.996 fine)—being equivalent to 2,872,751 ozs. standard (.925 fine)—belonging to the Broken Hill Proprietary Company was purchased under tender by the banks at an average price per ounce standard of nearly 3s. 2¼d., or about ⅓d. less than what would have been received at the London market prices. The highest price realized was 3s. 2⅝d. on 26th January and 9th February, and the lowest 3s. 1⅓d. per ounce on 19th May. Prices of silver in Melbourne.

507. The average cost of treating ore, including all charges, from the time of its arrival on the smelter floors to the delivery of the bullion on trucks, at the Broken Hill mines during the six months ended 31st May, 1893, was £1 11s., as compared with £1 14s. 9d. in the year 1891-2, per net ton of ore, made up of the following items:—Coke (at £4 19s. 6d. per ton) 15s. 8¼d., limestone 4s. 11d., coal (at £2 5s. per ton) 1s. 3½d., castings 3½d., stores 3¾d., water 3d., labour 7s. 1¼d., superintendence and assaying 5d., all other items (rates, etc.) 8¾d. At Port Pirie, S.A., the cost of smelting a ton of dry ore was only 18s. 4¼d. The six months ended 30th November, 1892, were not taken into account, as the strike occurred during that period. Cost of treating silver ores.

508. The operations at the mines were seriously hampered in the first half of the financial year 1892-3 by a strike, which lasted over four months. The furnaces were shut down on the 4th July, 1892, and no work was resumed until the 25th August; and although smelting Strike at Broken Hill.

operations were recommenced on 4th October with two furnaces, it was not until 27th November that all the furnaces were at work again. The cause of the strike was a desire on the part of the directors to vary the existing agreement with the miners in order to allow of stoping by contract, and as the latter would not consent to this, the former gave a month's notice to terminate the agreement.

509. The next table, with the exception of the figures for Australasia, has been taken from Mr. Leech's Mint Report for 1892; and shows that the world's production of silver during the four years ended with 1891 averaged more than 133 million ounces per annum, and has been increasing at the rate of about 13 million ounces per annum; the largest quantities raised in 1891 being in the United States and Mexico, and the next largest in Australasia, Bolivia, and Germany:—

Silver
produce
of each
country.

SILVER PRODUCE* OF EACH COUNTRY, 1888 TO 1891.

Countries.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Australasia ...	6,726,374	9,500,235	11,560,603	17,156,062
Europe—				
Russia ...	466,798	462,491	439,285	445,070
Sweden ...	149,396	137,150	134,385	117,575
Norway ...	165,435	165,435	178,035	182,084
Germany ...	1,030,183	6,196,785	5,852,608	6,171,264
Austria-Hungary ...	1,716,094	1,692,309	1,626,803	1,690,605
Turkey ...	42,524	42,524	42,524	42,524
Italy ...	260,607	260,607	260,607	260,607
France ...	1,587,686	1,587,686	2,601,638	2,285,843
Spain ...	1,655,377	1,655,377	1,655,377	1,655,377
Great Britain ...	290,789	280,728	218,373	291,689
Asia—				
Japan ...	1,363,592	1,363,592	1,184,593	1,391,170
America—				
Canada ...	297,763	297,763	383,293	400,618
United States ...	45,780,686	49,996,431	54,496,761	58,326,223
Mexico ...	31,997,361	42,936,184	38,669,397	40,989,568
Central America ...	1,546,770	1,546,770	1,546,770	1,546,770
Colombia ...	773,369	773,369	568,431	1,003,859
Peru ...	2,419,103	2,419,103	2,114,654	2,406,761
Bolivia ...	7,407,445	7,407,445	7,407,445	11,978,231
Chile ...	5,973,623	5,973,623	3,975,805	2,320,170
Argentine Republic ...	328,684	328,684	471,877	479,494
The World† ...	111,979,659	135,024,291	135,389,264	151,141,564

* See U.S. Mint Report, 1892, pages 166 and 167, where the quantities are given in kilogrammes, which have been converted into ounces on the assumption that a kilogramme is equal to 32.142 oz. troy.
† British India, which, according to another authority, produced silver to the value of £914,367 in 1883, does not appear to be included.

510. At 3s. 9d. per ounce the quantity of silver raised in the world during 1891 would be worth £28,339,043. The quantity raised in the four years ended with 1891 would be worth £93,368,586 at the same valuation.*

Value of
the world's
silver
produce,
1888-1891.

511. Since 1851 almost equal quantities of gold have been contributed by Australasia and the United States, or more than one-third in each case of the production of the whole world, the total quantity of which has amounted to over 251 million ounces. During the same period more than one-third of the world's production of silver has also been obtained in the United States, and a somewhat smaller quantity from Mexico, whilst the quantity from Australasia (the mines of which have only recently been opened up) was equal to little more than a fortieth of the world's production, amounting to over 2,619 million ounces. In connexion with the remarkable depreciation of silver before alluded to,† it is important to note that, whilst the annual production of gold has declined gradually from nearly $6\frac{3}{4}$ million ounces during the decade 1851-60 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ million ounces during 1881-92, the annual production of silver rose, notwithstanding its declining value, from less than 30 million ounces during 1851-60 to nearly 150 million ounces in 1892. The following are the figures for successive decennial or quinquennial periods from 1851 to 1890, also for the years 1891 and 1892:—

World's
production
of gold and
silver,
1851-1892.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER (IN OUNCES TROY),
1851 TO 1892 (000's OMITTED).

Period.	Australasia.	United States.	Russia.	Other Countries.	Total.
GOLD.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
1851 to 1860 ...	27,253,	26,670,	8,250,	5,140,	67,313,
1861 to 1865 ...	12,915,	10,720,	3,870,	2,675,	30,180,
1866 to 1870 ...	12,151,	12,215,	4,830,	2,485,	31,681,
1871 to 1875 ...	11,526,	9,476,	5,664,	2,354,	29,020,
1876 to 1880 ...	8,257,	9,531,	6,531,	2,760,	27,079,
1881 to 1885 ...	7,595,	7,730,	5,750,	4,178,	25,253,
1886 to 1890 ...	7,584,	8,070,	5,311,	6,764,	27,729,
1891 ...	1,673,	1,605,	1,168,	1,811,	6,257,
1892 ...	1,809,	1,650,	1,169,	2,247,	6,875,
Total Gold ...	90,763,	87,667,	42,543,	30,414,	251,387,

* In 1891 the average price per ounce paid for silver bullion for coinage (standard silver) was rather more than 3s. 9d., or $2\frac{3}{4}$ d. higher than the average price for 1890. See table following paragraph 798 in Vol. I.

† Vol. I., paragraph 798.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER (IN OUNCES TROY),
1851 TO 1892 (000'S OMITTED)—continued.

Period.	United States.	Mexico.	Australasia.	Other Countries.	Total.
SILVER.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
1851 to 1860 ...	2,330,	146,910,	...	138,680,	287,920,
1861 to 1865 ...	27,970,	76,035,	10,	72,995,	177,010,
1866 to 1870 ...	48,385,	83,735,	71,	83,069,	215,260,
1871 to 1875 ...	121,262,	98,290,	598,	75,732,	295,882,
1876 to 1880 ...	157,622,	98,433,	822,	99,518,	356,395,
1881 to 1885 ...	182,900,	124,003,	2,313,	129,742,	438,958,
1886 to 1890 ...	230,980,	150,520,	32,746,	144,904,	559,150,
1891 ...	58,330,	34,838,	17,156,	34,668,	144,992,*
1892 ...	58,000,	37,066,	14,139,	34,668,	143,873,
Total Silver ...	887,779,	849,830,	67,855,	813,976,	2,619,440,

NOTE.—The figures for Australasia have been estimated in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne; those for other countries prior to 1871 are derived from estimates by Soetbeer published in *L'Almanach de Gotha*, and those for subsequent years have been taken from *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle of New York* of the 4th February, 1893.

512. As the annual supply of gold and silver has an important bearing on the price of silver, the ratio of silver to gold production has been deduced for the last 19 years from the figures in the following table, showing the value of the gold, and the quantity and value of the silver, produced in the world for each year since 1872, when the price of silver first began to decline. These are given in the last column, by which it will be seen that the supply of silver relatively to gold was tolerably uniform until 1879, the average of the seven years ended with that date being nearly 13 (12·8) ozs. of silver to 1 of gold; but after that year, the proportion rose rapidly until in 1891, when the production of silver was more than 23 times that of gold:—

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE WORLD, 1873-1891
(000'S OMITTED).

Years.	Gold (Value).	Silver.		Proportion in Quantity of Silver Produced to 1 of Gold.
		Quantity.	Value.	
1873	£ 20,042,	Fine Ozs. 63,267,	£ 17,108,	13·4
1874	18,906,	55,300,	14,724,	12·4
1875	20,313,	62,262,	16,162,	13·0
1876	21,604,	67,753,	16,317,	13·3
1877	23,750,	62,648,	15,675,	11·2
1878	24,792,	73,476,	17,634,	12·6
1879	22,708,	74,250,	17,371,	13·9

* These figures differ somewhat from those in the table on page 292, owing probably to a different standard of fineness being taken.

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE WORLD, 1873-1891
(000's OMITTED)—*continued*.

Years.	Gold (Value).	Silver.		Proportion in Quantity of Silver Produced to 1 of Gold.
		Quantity.	Value.	
	£	Fine Ozs.	£	
1880	22,188,	74,791,	17,841,	14·3
1881	21,458,	78,890,	18,704,	15·6
1882	21,250,	86,470,	20,465,	17·3
1883	19,875,	89,177,	20,622,	19·1
1884	21,187,	81,597,	18,920,	16·4
1885	22,583,	91,652,	20,326,	17·3
1886	22,083,	93,276,	19,328,	18·0
1887	22,036,	96,124,	19,590,	18·5
1888	22,958,	108,827,	21,288,	20·1
1889	25,726,	125,420,	24,431,	20·7
1890	25,096,	134,380,	29,395,	22·7
1891	26,283,	143,994,	29,638,	23·3

NOTE.—The figures in this table, except those in the last column, which have been calculated in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, have been derived from the United States Mint Report for 1892, page 53, where the values have been given in dollars, which have been reduced to sterling money.

513. The relative values of silver and gold have always been variable. Until comparatively recent years, however, the fluctuations have been but slight. In the 102 years, 1687 to 1789, the ratio of the former to the latter was as high as 15·39 to 1, viz., in 1734; and as low as 14·14 to 1, viz., in 1760. After 1789 the ratio was never below 15 to 1, but until 1874 only twice rose above 16 to 1, viz., in 1812, when it rose to 16·11 to 1, and in 1813, when it rose to 16·25 to 1. Since 1873, the fall in the gold price of silver and consequent difference in value between the two metals has with little intermission been growing steadily year by year, reaching its maximum in 1892, when it took 24·8 parts of silver to be equivalent to 1 part of gold. In 1890 the proportion of silver to 1 part of gold fell suddenly to 19·8, owing, it is believed, to the artificial demand caused by large purchases of bullion by the United States Treasury, but such appreciation did not last long. The following figures show the relative values of the two metals in each of the 22 years, 1871 to 1892:—

Relative
values of
gold and
silver.

RELATIVE VALUES OF GOLD AND SILVER, 1871 TO 1892.*

In 1871 1 part of gold was worth 15·57 parts of silver.

„ 1872	„	„	15·63	„
„ 1873	„	„	15·92	„
„ 1874	„	„	16·17	„

* The relative values for the years prior to 1892 have been taken from the U.S. Mint Report, 1892, page 162.

RELATIVE VALUES OF GOLD AND SILVER, 1871 TO 1892*—*continued.*

In 1875 1 part of gold was worth 16·59 parts of silver.			
„ 1876	„	„	17·88
„ 1877	„	„	17·22
„ 1878	„	„	17·94
„ 1879	„	„	18·40
„ 1880	„	„	18·05
„ 1881	„	„	18·16
„ 1882	„	„	18·19
„ 1883	„	„	18·64
„ 1884	„	„	18·57
„ 1885	„	„	19·41
„ 1886	„	„	20·78
„ 1887	„	„	21·13
„ 1888	„	„	21·99
„ 1889	„	„	22·09
„ 1890	„	„	19·76
„ 1891	„	„	20·92
„ 1892	„	„	24·82

Minerals
other than
gold exist-
ing in
Victoria.

514. Silver, tin, copper, antimony, lead, iron, and coal have been mined for at different times in Victoria, but with the exception of black and brown coal, and small quantities of tin and antimony, no minerals of importance were raised in 1892. The silver obtained in that year was, as has already been stated, extracted at the Mint during the process of refining the gold. The results of tin mining at Mount Wills have proved disappointing, but the low yields are believed to be due rather to the method of treatment than to the poverty of the stone; the yield of this and other mines in 1892 amounted to 408 tons of tin ore, valued at £1,039. Some argentiferous and auriferous lead ores have recently been discovered near Casterton, which promise to give good yields. The following metals also exist in Victoria, but up to this date have not been discovered in paying quantities:—Bismuth, cobalt, cadmium, lead, manganese, molybdenite, osmiridium, silver, and zinc-blende. Various lime-stones and marbles, as well as kaolin and other clays, also exist, and have been worked to a certain extent.

Coal.

515. Many attempts have been made to mine for coal, but until recently the seams discovered have been too thin to yield a profit;† the reported discovery of thicker seams, however, and of large deposits of brown coal, chiefly in South Gippsland, led to the appointment, in July, 1889, of a Royal Commission, which was instructed “to inquire into and report as to the best means of developing the coal mining industry of Victoria.” This commission

* See footnote on page 295.

† See Parliamentary Paper No. 168, Session 1890, also issue of this work for 1889-90, Vol. II., paragraphs 622 and 624.

has brought up a progress report,* in which several seams of true coal situated in different localities are referred to, varying in thickness from 2 feet to 4 feet 6 inches. The general result of geological surveys and borings appears to indicate that the most promising field for development of the coal resources of the colony may be included within an area roughly defined by Korumburra, Mirboo North, and Foster. The Government Geologist, in his Report for 1891, states that the area occupied by carbonaceous rocks in the Gippsland district exceeds 1,500 square miles, but he hesitates to express an opinion as to the quantity of available coal contained therein; limiting, however, his calculations to an area of a square mile in each locality where coal has been proved to exist by means of borings, and to an average seam of 1 foot in thickness, he estimates the coal proved to exist, in the aggregate, at over 40 million tons. The following are the practical results of successful bores during the last twelve years:—

Kilcunda.—(1880) 24-inch seam, at 158 feet; (1881) 32-inch seam, at 489 feet; 25 to 28-inch seam, at 330 feet; and 30 to 32-inch seam, at 688 feet; (1884) a 21-inch seam, at 295 feet.

Cape Patterson.—(1885) In three bores, a 33 to 34-inch seam, at 110 to 115 feet.

Powlett Valley.—A 28-inch seam, at 468 feet; and a 24-inch seam, at 620 feet.

Narracan Valley.—A 30-inch seam, at 120 feet.

Jeeraling, near Hazelwood.—A 30-inch seam, at 192 feet; a 19-inch seam, at 214 feet; and an 18-inch seam, at 1,650 feet.

Boolarra.—A 41-inch seam in one bore, at 421 feet; and a 42-inch seam in another, apparently the same seam. It has since been found, however, that the quantity of good coal in the former seam is less than was indicated by the bore, there being a large admixture of dark shaly matter, which renders the seam unworkable.

Berry's Creek, near Mirboo.—In one bore, 18 inches of coal at 321 feet; 36 inches, at 430 feet; and 48 inches, at 896 feet. In another bore, 28 inches, at 286 feet; and in another, 54 inches, at 696 feet.

Korumburra.—36 inches of coal, at 80 feet; 36 inches, at 413 feet; 30 inches, at 486 feet; and 41 inches, at 539 feet. As regards the top seam, the indications obtained by the drill have proved correct, and the Coal Creek Proprietary Company has sunk a shaft, and opened out on the seam, and is now sending coal to market. Another bore in the Korumburra and Jeetho Co.'s mine, after passing through various coal seams of from 3 to 15 inches in thickness, showed the following section at 662 feet 6 inches to 667 feet 8 inches:—Coal 10 inches, shale 14 inches, coal (good sample) 38 inches, then shale 6 inches, followed by coal 6 inches; making a total, regarding it as one seam, of 4 feet 6 inches of coal in a thickness, from floor to roof, of 6 feet 2 inches. A second bore in the same ground struck a 3-feet 6-inch seam of hard coal at 202 feet, and an 18-inch seam at 543 feet, besides smaller seams. In the Silkstone Company's ground no less than 15 seams of coal were met with, but the majority were small, varying from 1 to 16 inches in thickness; but a 20-inch seam of good hard coal was found at 170 feet; another, consisting of 2 feet of soft inferior coal, and 1 foot 10 inches of friable coal, with shaly bands at 533 feet; and 15 inches of good coal, the same thickness of shale, and 2 feet more of coal at 557 feet. A bore

* So far as is known, only 104,160 tons of coal have been raised, chiefly from Crown lands, in Victoria up to the present time.

in the Strzlecki Company's ground cut a seam of 2 feet 5 inches at 271 feet; and on the Coal Creek Extended Company's ground a 22-inch seam at 262 feet, and 30-inch seam at 766 feet.

Jumbunna.—In one bore a 58-inch seam, at 374 feet, evidently the continuation of the large outcropping seam known as "Horsley's" seam. In a second bore, a 38-inch seam was pierced at 1,054 feet; and a 33-inch seam, at 1,256 feet; of these the lower is supposed to be the continuation of Horsley's seam. A third bore was continued to 885 feet without reaching the large seam previously met with.

516. In a report by the Coal Test Board to the Minister of Mines, dated 14th December, 1893, the following account is given of the relative economic values of Newcastle coal and of the various kinds of Victorian black coals tested—more especially for locomotive purposes. A further report is to be made on the values of the brown coals, and of mixtures of black and brown coal:—

A.—USE OF COALS ON LOCOMOTIVES.

NEWCASTLE COAL.

The coal used was a fair average sample of that supplied to the Railway Department during the period of testing. This coal is eminently suited for locomotive requirements, with the exception of heavy suburban traffic, when the excessive smoke is objectionable. It is a dense coal, and will stand the strong blast experienced when running with heavy loads on such roads as the main line. It steams freely under all conditions. Combustion takes place with the formation of a large volume of flame, which is somewhat smoky. The quantity of ash and clinker formed is not large, and long runs can be made without cleaning the fire. The coal is easily broken, and the labour of firing is not great. Approximately 61 per cent. of the heat available is utilized. The relation which the corresponding number for other coals bears to 61 indicate the suitability of the conditions to which the other fuels have been treated as compared to Newcastle.

JUMBUNNA COAL.

From our preliminary tests in the small boiler we concluded that this coal, together with the Outtrim and Strzlecki coal, represented a quality of coal wholly distinct from any of the others submitted to us.

The coal appeared to be a good sample, but it is not known how far the sample is truly representative of that obtainable from the mine. The coal supplied was largely surface coal.

This coal is suited to all the requirements of railway work. The relatively small quantity of smoke produced would allow of its being used even for the heaviest suburban traffic. It stands the heavy blast on steep grades, and steams freely under all conditions. During combustion the furnace is filled with a dense bright volume of flame, through which it is difficult to observe the condition of the solid fuel. The flame is almost smokeless. The quantity of ash and clinker formed is considerably less than with Newcastle, and of this so small a quantity remains in the fire-box that a considerable part of the fire-bars are exposed when the fire is burned out at the end of the trip.

The coal is easily broken, and the labour of firing is, if anything, less than with Newcastle. It should be noted, however, that the conditions of treatment were a little more favourable to this coal than to Newcastle. This is the only coal which we have tested in the locomotive which is equal in all respects to Newcastle for locomotive purposes.

COALVILLE COAL.

The coal used was a fair average sample of that supplied to the Railway Department at the time. The behaviour of the coal was very variable.

When working light with a clean fire, the results obtained were very good. But with heavy work, as on the main line, the fire-bars quickly became covered with clinker, and the fuel proved to be practically useless for this work.

If the use of this coal was restricted to lines where the work is light, and where long runs without stoppages are not made, such as suburban traffic or short light country lines, excellent results can be obtained. Care must, however, be taken in firing to prevent the formation of objectionable quantities of smoke. With a clean fire the coal steams freely; it produces a large volume of smoky flame, much resembling Newcastle in this respect.

Under the severe blast to which it is subjected on the main line large masses of fusible clinker are quickly formed which effectually prevent the passage of air, and the total rate of combustion is rapidly diminished; this, in effect, reducing the effective grate area. The conditions of combustion were more favourable than with Newcastle. The difficulties with the fuel being purely mechanical, the impracticability of removing the clinker whilst running being apparent from its fusible nature. The coal is easily handled, but the labour of firing is entirely dependent on the conditions of running.

The ash in the coal obtained at different times varied considerably.

MOE COAL.

The coal tested was that known in the Railway Department as the New Moe. It was a good sample. When the fire was clean it steamed very freely, but produced a considerably quantity of smoke. It worked very well on the Geelong line, the conditions of combustion being especially favourable to it, judging from the high efficiency obtained. It must not, however, be forgotten that the fire was cleaned at Geelong; if this had not been done, the fire-box would have been filled to the door-level with ash long before reaching the end of the return journey.

On the main line, where the fuel consumed is much greater for the same distance run than on the Geelong line, the rapid accumulation of ash soon prevents the passage of sufficient air to the fuel, and the rate of combustion obtainable falls, reducing the speed of the train, or even necessitating stoppages for the purpose of raising the steam pressure and filling the boiler. This coal is not suited for long runs and heavy work.

COAL CREEK COAL.

The coal used was a good sample of that supplied to the Railway Department. Coal Creek coal is fairly well suited to the general requirements of railway work, and may be used with very uniform efficiency on all lines, and under all conditions of blast. The conditions of the test to which it was subjected were, as with several other coals, more favourable than to Newcastle. The coal steams well and burns freely, but leaves a large quantity of loose ash. It is more difficult to break than Newcastle, and thus adds to the labour of firing. This is not of much consequence when doing light work, but is very hard on the fireman when a heavily-laden train experiences adverse winds. From 10 to 12 per cent. more coal is required to perform equal duty with Newcastle. Hence the cost of haulage to country coaling stations should not be overlooked.

NORTH COALVILLE COAL.

The coal obtained for testing purposes was a fair sample of that supplied to the Railway Department at the time. This coal is very similar to the Coalville, but does not form much clinker, and what is formed is usually found in small pieces distributed through the very large quantity of ash produced. The ash from this coal is a larger percentage of the coal consumed than from any other tested on the locomotive.

The smoke produced was less than with Newcastle, but greater than from Coal Creek or Jumbunna.

The coal did not steam well; the exact reason for this is not, however, apparent. Taking into consideration the above facts, it is evident that this fuel is only suitable for light line work, where the frequent terminal stoppages enable the fireman to attend to his fire in a way that is impossible on long-distance trips. It is totally unsuited for heavy work.

The conditions which obtained were not so favourable to that coal as with the majority of others.

KORUMBURRA AND JEETHO COAL.

As with the other coals, the sample obtained was a good average of that supplied. The coal burns freely at first, but as a very large quantity of ash is produced, the difficulty of maintaining steam soon arises.

If a strong adverse wind is blowing, stoppages are necessary in order to raise the steam pressure and fill the boiler. In general characteristics it resembles the Coal Creek coal, but does not steam so freely, and gives a larger percentage of ash.

It is suitable for light work, and produces but little smoke. We might here observe that alterations in the construction of the furnace would probably enable some of the coals to be more generally used.

The economic value of the coals that were not tested on the locomotive was arrived at by taking into account their absolute value as determined by the calorimeter and analysis, and by the furnace trials made when practicable, and comparing these results with a similar coal of which complete tests had been made. But these must be only taken as approximate values of the coals named, for in actual practice difficulties may be met with which would lower the value of the coal, such as bulk of ash, formation of clinker, loss of unconsumed hydro-carbons, etc., etc. The true values cannot be stated until the full tests have been made on the locomotive, but in all probability these values will not be higher than the figures given. The following are the samples that have been so dealt with:—

OUTTRIM COAL.

This in the small boiler trials behaved in a similar manner to Jumbunna, did not give much ash or clinker, steamed very well, did not give much smoke, and in physical appearance was hardly distinguishable from Jumbunna. From their calorific values it will be seen that this is therefore equal to 99·5 per cent. of Jumbunna coal. This fuel is suitable for any of the work for which Jumbunna has been recommended.

STRZLECKI COAL.

This also very closely resembles Jumbunna both in physical appearance and in its behaviour in the furnace, as it steamed well, did not give much clinker or ash, though it will be seen from the table of analyses that it contains more than either Jumbunna or Outtrim, but not sufficient to interfere with its commercial value, which is 97·5 per cent. of the former, and might be used for any of the work required by the railways.

KILCUNDA COAL.

No actual trials were made with this coal, but, as far as can be gleaned from the analysis and calorific test, it would appear to be of about the same value as Strzlecki, but in the furnace difficulties might be found which would alter its apparent value.

COAL CREEK EXTENDED.

This sample in appearance very closely resembles that from the Coal Creek Proprietary Mine, having the same laminated structure and dull black colour. In the furnace it was also found to have the same characteristics, giving little or no smoke and no clinker, but a bulky ash, though more in quantity than the Coal Creek. Their economic values may be taken as being in the same ratio as their absolute values, or as 101·3 : 100.

HAZELWOOD COAL.

This is a coal which stands by itself, not resembling any other sample sent. Analysis shows that it contains 24 per cent. of ash, which is very fusible in the furnace, and, being in such large quantity, renders it absolutely valueless for locomotive purposes.

B.—USE OF COALS FOR OTHER THAN LOCOMOTIVE PURPOSES.

Though the main object of our inquiry has been to determine the relative commercial values of the coals for locomotive use, we consider the data obtained should afford some information as to their relative value for other industrial purposes.

If we consider for a moment the great variety of furnaces and the widely different conditions under which they have to work, both as regards the rate of combustion per square foot and the attention which is paid to proper methods of firing, and other details which affect the efficiency of combustion and transfer of heat, we believe it will be admitted that no single statement can give the relative values of the coals for general purposes. Nevertheless, a careful examination of the data given indicates that the values of the fuels are approximately proportional to their mean calorific values.

It is evident that the above remarks will only hold good when judgment is exercised in the selection of the coal. Each special set of conditions requires that due regard be paid to the physical characteristics of the coal when the selection is made.

For metallurgical purposes, smithwork, gas-making (for lighting and heating), entirely different sets of factors become of importance. We made no attempt whatever to determine the suitability of the coals for such purposes.

We would, however, call attention to the comparative freedom from smoke of many of these coals, and therefore of their value for use on war-ships.

RELATIVE VALUES OF VARIOUS KINDS OF COAL FOR RAILWAY PURPOSES.

The following is a statement of the relative commercial values of the coals referred to for special classes of railway work :—

Name of Coal.	For General Use on all Lines with all Classes of Work.	For Use on Sections where the work is light or for Suburban Traffic.
Newcastle	100	100
Jumbunna	100·2	101·3
Coalville	Not suitable.	95·7
Moe	Not suitable.	95·8
Coal Creek	88·6	87·9
North Coalville	Not suitable.	85·9
Korumburra and Jeetho	Not suitable.	80·9

517. The deposits of brown coal or lignite in Victoria are Brown coal. practically unlimited, and are thought to represent the largest supply of fossil fuel known in the world. For example, at Yarragon, Gippsland, a bore in the tertiary layers of the Moe valley passed through six different layers of lignite or brown coal of from 1 foot to 67 feet in thickness, reaching the mesozoic rocks at 786 feet.* The Coal Commissioners, moreover, in their first progress report,† mentioned one mine in which the thickness of the deposits ranged from 60 to 200 feet. They say that “the brown coal differs materially from the black both in appearance and character. It belongs to the tertiary formation, and represents only a partial degree of mineralization. It is comparatively light, burns freely when dry, gives off a strong heat without smoke, and leaves a very small percentage of ash. Its principal drawback arises from the quantity of moisture it contains, and the fact that the gas extracted from it is of low luminosity.” A

* See Report of the Secretary of Mines for the year 1892, page 63.

† Parliamentary Paper No. 168, Session 1890.

second progress report,* dated 9th December, 1890, gives the results of a series of practical experiments with a view of ascertaining the value of brown coal for manufacturing, domestic, and other economic purposes. In regard to its illuminating power, as compared with good gas coal—a ton of which should yield from 10,000 to 11,000 cubic feet of gas of from 15 to 17 candle power, and a residue of 12 cwt. of good marketable coke—it was found that, although from 6,447 to 15,083 cubic feet of gas was obtained per ton from the brown coal, the highest degree of luminosity was only 9·3 candle power, and in some cases it was *nil*. For steaming purposes it required from 2·16 to 2·42 tons to do as much work as 1 ton of small Newcastle coal, whilst it required more stoking; and its comparative value for heating purposes was estimated at 8s. 4½d. per ton, as compared with 15s. 7½d. for Newcastle slack. These experiments were made on the crude coal as it was taken from the mine, and it sometimes contained from 36 to 56 per cent. of water, the minimum being about 18 and the average being about 40 per cent.† In the form of briquettes, however, there was evidence leading to the belief that it would be well adapted for domestic use; and with a view of placing the brown coal industry on a sound and permanent footing, Mr. J. Cosmo Newbery, C.M.G., who was despatched to Europe in accordance with the commissioners' recommendation, obtained information as to the mode of manufacture into briquettes in Germany, the cost of manufacture, and the uses to which the fuel can be applied, all of which are fully treated of in his report. The Secretary for Mines stated in his Annual Report for 1891 that over 1,000,000 tons of brown coal briquettes are annually consumed in Berlin (Germany), in competition with black coal, at 20s. per ton; that the briquettes are used also in Germany as fuel on freight locomotives, which have a special arrangement of fire-box, but that even there the matter has not yet been fully tested. The difficulties to contend with in Victoria in making briquettes appear to be not only a higher rate of wages and shorter hours, but more especially a higher freight from the mine to Melbourne or other market.

Coal raised
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

518. At the present time the coal-producing colonies of Australasia are, practically, New South Wales, New Zealand, and Queensland, whilst small quantities have been raised in Tasmania and Victoria, the mines in the latter of which are now being rapidly developed.

* Parliamentary Paper No. 213, Session 1890.

† It is reported that good brown coal, containing 18 per cent. of moisture, lost only 1 per cent. of moisture after exposure to the air in an iron shed during eight weeks of hot rainless weather.

In these colonies over $4\frac{3}{4}$ million tons of coal were raised in 1892, but four-fifths of this quantity came from New South Wales. The following are the quantities returned as brought to the surface in each of those colonies during a series of years :—

COAL RAISED IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876 TO 1892.

Year.	Tons of Coal raised in—				
	New South Wales.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Victoria.
1876	1,319,918	50,627	6,100	...	1,095
1877	1,444,271	60,918	9,470	...	2,420
1878	1,575,497	52,580	12,311	162,218	Nil.
1879	1,583,381	55,012	9,514	231,218	Nil.
1880	1,466,180	58,052	12,219	299,923	3
1881	1,769,597	65,612	11,163	337,262	Nil.
1882	2,109,282	74,436	8,803	378,272	10
1883	2,521,457	104,269	8,872	421,764	428
1884	2,749,109	129,980	7,194	480,831	3,280
1885	2,878,863	209,698	5,334	511,063	800
1886	2,830,175	228,656	10,391	534,353	86
1887	2,922,497	238,813	27,763	558,620	3,357
1888	3,203,444	311,412	41,577	613,895	8,573
1889	3,655,632	265,507	40,300	586,445	14,596
1890	3,060,876	338,344	53,812	637,397	14,601
1891	4,037,922	271,603	45,524	668,794	22,834
1892	3,780,968	257,803	35,669	673,315	23,363

519. The following is a statement of the quantity of coal raised in various countries during one year, the returns being generally those for 1889, except where otherwise indicated :—

Coal raised
in various
countries.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF COAL IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1889.*

Tons.			Tons.		
United Kingdom ...	176,916,724		Canada	2,719,478	
United States ...	132,419,342		Japan	2,405,757	
Germany	84,892,748		British-India (1890) ...	2,168,521	
France	24,588,880		Spain	1,000,000	
Austria-Hungary (1888)	24,000,000		Italy (1887)	327,665	
Belgium	19,810,000		Sweden	300,000	
Chile (average) ...	10,000,000		Other Countries (estimated)	8,000,000	
Australasia (1891) ...	5,046,677				
Russia (1887) ...	4,464,174				
China	4,000,000				
			Total	503,059,966	

520. According to the estimate of the Mining Department, the following are the values of metals and minerals other than gold raised in Victoria from 1851 to the end of 1892 :—

Minerals
other than
gold raised.

* Some of the figures in this table have been derived from *The Statistical Year-Book of Canada* for 1890.

VALUE OF MINERALS AND METALS OTHER THAN GOLD,
1851 TO 1892.

Name.	Estimated Value.		
	1851 to 1891.	Year 1892.	Total.
	£	£	£
Silver*	94,930	5,976	100,906
Tin	679,111	1,039	680,150
Copper and copper ore	191,423	...	191,423
Antimony	173,760	2,278	176,038
Calcite and silicate of alumina	305	...	305
Lead	5,419	...	5,419
Iron	12,540	...	12,540
Coal†	73,386	20,044	93,430
Lignite... ..	6,506	3,725	10,231
Kaolin	7,444	...	7,444
Flagging	} 82,904	180	83,084
Slates			
Gypsum	7	...	7
Magnesite	12	...	12
Ores, mineral earthy clays, etc.	10,901	...	10,901
Diamonds	108	...	108
Sapphires, etc.	630	...	630
Total	1,339,386	33,242	1,372,628

Miners for minerals other than gold.

521. The following, according to the estimate of the Mining Department, is the number of men engaged in searching for various kind of minerals and metals other than gold‡ at the end of 1892. The figures show a decrease of 157 in the miners for coal and lignite, of 8 in those for antimony, and of 59 in those for tin ; but an increase of 20 in those for slate and flag, and of 9 in those for silver and lead, the net decrease being 192 as compared with 1891 :—

MINERS FOR MINERALS OTHER THAN GOLD, 1892.

Number of Miners.			Number of Miners.		
Antimony	27		Slate and flag	50	
Coal and lignite	103		Tin	104	
Infusorial earth	4				
Turquoise	10		Total	310	
Silver	12				

Quicksilver—produce of the world.

522. Quicksilver, which is largely used in the recovery of gold, especially from crushed quartz, has not yet been found in Australia in payable quantities. In 1880 and 1881 rather more was produced in the United States than in all the rest of the world, but since 1881

* Of late years the silver produced has been extracted from gold in the process of refinement at the Melbourne branch of the Royal Mint.
† The total quantity of coal raised was 104,160 tons.
‡ For number of gold miners, see paragraph 128, Volume I.

there has been a gradual falling off in the quantity raised there, whilst in 1889 the other quicksilver producing countries—viz., Spain, Austria, and Italy—in which the production of quicksilver has been steadily increasing, produced nearly three times as much as the United States. The following figures, which show the world's production of quicksilver in each of the ten years ended with 1889, were prepared for the coming report of the census of the United States by Dr. David T. Day, of the United States Geological Survey :—

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF QUICKSILVER, 1880 TO 1889.

Year.				United States.	Spain, Austria, and Italy.	Total.
				Flasks.	Flasks.	Flasks.
1880	...	...	...	59,926	59,242	119,168
1881	...	...	...	60,851	60,082	120,933
1882	...	...	...	52,732	62,489	115,221
1883	...	...	...	46,725	68,394	115,119
1884	...	...	...	31,913	69,915	101,828
1885	...	...	...	32,073	66,281	98,354
1886	...	...	...	29,981	73,070	103,051
1887	...	...	...	33,760	75,027	108,787
1888	...	...	...	33,250	76,664	109,914
1889	...	...	...	26,464	74,772	101,236
Totals				407,675	685,936	1,093,611

523. The revenue derived from the goldfields amounted to £20,047 in 1890-91, and £20,859 in 1891-2. The amount in the latter year was made up of the following items :—

REVENUE FROM GOLDFIELDS, 1891-2.

Miners' rights	...	...	...	...	£6,235
Business licences	...	...	...	...	133
Rents for leases of auriferous and mineral lands	...	...	...	...	10,162
„ mining on private property	...	...	...	...	2,160
Water-right and searching licences	...	...	...	...	1,127
Fees for leases	...	...	...	...	1,042
Total	...	...	...	...	£20,859

524. The State aid to the mining industry during the year 1891-2 was £126,380, as compared with £121,310 in 1890-91.* The former sum is made up of £26,352, cost of the Mining Department and

* See page 113 of the first volume of this work.

Mining Boards ; £78,388 to assist miners in prospecting operations, and to defray the cost and working expenses of diamond drills ; £9,989 for prospecting and boring for coal ; and £11,651 for geological and underground surveys, cutting tracks in unexplored regions, etc. The last item includes £621 for sending an expert to Europe to inquire into the treatment of refractory ores, and the manufacture of brown coal briquettes.

Loans to
mining
companies.

525. During the period from 1875-6 to 1879-80, the sum of £21,050 was lent by the State to mining companies, but only £1,237 has been repaid ; the balance (£19,813) being written off as non-recoverable.

Diamond
drills.

526. In 1892, inclusive of the cost of wear and tear of diamonds, £31,736 was spent on working diamond drills, of which £20,824 was expended in gold prospecting, and £10,912 in coal prospecting. The average cost of boring with diamond drills was 12s. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per foot, and with other machines on contract, 5s. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per foot.

Operations
of diamond
drills.

527. Of the eighteen diamond drills belonging to the Mining Department, six were engaged in prospecting for gold, and twelve for coal, at the end of December, 1892. The number of bores made in 1892 was 151, viz., 131 in search of gold, and 20 in search of coal ; the aggregate depth bored was 31,637 feet for gold, and 17,574 feet for coal.

Value of
mining
produce.

528. The estimated value of the produce raised from Victorian mines and quarries in 1892 is summarized as follows :—

VALUE OF MINING PRODUCE, 1892.

	£
Gold	2,617,824
Other metals and minerals	33,242
Stone from quarries	75,367
Total	<u>2,726,433</u>

Agricultural,
pastoral,
and mining
produce.

529. The estimated value of the agricultural, pastoral, and mining produce raised in Victoria, during each of the last nineteen years, is given in the following table. It should be borne in mind that the prices of agricultural and pastoral produce, on which the value mainly depends, fluctuates from year to year.* In several of the years the value of the pastoral produce was greater than that of the other two industries combined :—

* For prices of agricultural produce in different years, see table following paragraph 391 *ante*.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, AND MINING PRODUCE,
1874 TO 1892.

Year.	Estimated Value of—			Total.
	Agricultural Produce.	Pastoral Produce.*	Mining Produce.†	
	£	£	£	£
1874	4,410,436	9,840,562	4,740,679	18,991,677
1875	4,835,894	9,541,551	4,475,876	18,853,321
1876	5,574,239	10,069,570	3,949,135	19,592,944
1877	5,792,898	8,652,471	3,322,264	17,767,633
1878	4,912,745	8,360,265	3,211,990	16,485,000
1879	5,875,313	6,375,965	3,136,527	15,387,805
1880	5,395,021	9,855,800	3,397,661	18,648,482
1881	5,893,874	8,684,218	3,533,658	18,111,750
1882	6,439,972	9,297,812	3,681,245	19,419,029
1883	7,372,143	10,203,914	3,357,252	20,933,309
1884	6,565,527	9,887,229	3,228,738	19,681,494
1885	7,118,388	9,049,679	3,091,244	19,259,311
1886	7,260,735	8,911,336	2,839,120	19,011,191
1887	7,078,653	8,651,599	2,661,625	18,391,877
1888	6,601,601	9,016,573	2,711,024	18,329,198
1889	7,845,739	9,063,910	2,687,098	19,596,747
1890	7,800,139	10,105,498	2,682,444	20,588,081
1891	7,770,658	10,237,952‡	2,503,272	20,511,882
1892	7,204,401	10,092,558	2,726,433	20,023,392

530. The census taken on the 5th April, 1891, enabled an approximate return to be made of the value of articles manufactured in the twelve months prior to that date, and the net result has already been stated to be £10,694,106.§ Since the census there has been a falling-off of nearly 23½ per cent. in the number of hands employed, and on the assumption that the manufacturing produce has decreased in the same proportion, the value in 1892 would be £8,181,000, which amount being added to the figures in the lowest line of the last column in the above table, a total of the gross value of the agricultural, pastoral, mining, and manufacturing produce will be obtained for the year 1892, amounting in the aggregate to £28,204,392.

Agricultural, pastoral, mining, and manufacturing produce.

531. The patents for inventions applied for in 1892 numbered 882, or 74 less than in 1891, and also less than in any previous year since 1887. Since 1854 the total number of patents applied for has been 10,254.

Patents.

* The pastoral produce referred to is that derived from the live stock kept by farmers as well as that kept by graziers and squatters.

† Including the value of stone raised from quarries.

‡ This would have been much larger only for the adoption of a revised basis of valuation giving a reduced result.

§ See paragraph 480 *ante*.

Copyrights.

532. The first *Victorian Copyright Act** came into force in December, 1869. Copyrights—especially those for literary productions—have been increasingly numerous during the last nine or ten years, during which period they averaged about 600 per annum; whereas prior to 1883 the largest number registered was 347. The following copyrights have been registered since the passing of the original Act :—

COPYRIGHTS, 1870 TO 1892.

Subject of Copyright.	Copyrights Registered.		
	Prior to 1892.	During 1892.	Total.
DESIGNS.			
Articles of manufacture, chiefly of—			
Metals	378	22	400
Wood, stone, cement, or plaster ...	110	12	122
Glass	19	...	19
Earthenware	24	...	24
Ivory, bone, papier-mâché, etc. ...	88	9	97
Woven fabrics	18	8	26
Miscellaneous	20	...	20
LITERARY PRODUCTIONS.			
Literary works	5,080	767	5,847
Dramatic „	139	3	142
Musical „	115	4	119
WORKS OF ART.			
Paintings	10	3	13
Drawings	40	3	43
Engravings	1,358	20	1,378
Photographs	1,260	15	1,275
Sculpture	5	1	6
Total	8,664	867	9,531

Trade marks.

533. Provision for the registration of trade-marks was established under the *Trade Marks Registration Act* 1876, which came into operation on the 22nd September of that year. The law has since been amended, and is now embodied in the Consolidated Act (54 Vict. No. 1146). The registration of a person as the proprietor of a trade-mark is *prima facie* evidence of his right to its exclusive use, subject to the provisions of the Act as to its connexion with the goodwill of a business. From the period of the commencement of the Act to the end of 1892, 3,406 trade-marks were submitted for registration, and 2,406 were registered. During the year 1892 the number submitted was 434, or 39 more than in 1891, and the number registered was 346, or 10 more than in 1891.

* 33 Vict. No. 350, repealed and re-enacted by 54 Vict. No. 1076.

PART VIII.—LAW, CRIME, ETC.

534. The system whereby persons acquiring possession of land, either by transfer, inheritance, or other means, may receive a title thereto direct from the Crown, was introduced into Victoria in the year 1862, and continues in force to the present period.* *Transfer of Land Statute.*

535. All lands alienated from the Crown since the introduction of the system have come at once under its provisions; and lands alienated prior to its inauguration can be brought under them by application, provided a clear title be produced, or a title containing only a slight imperfection. In the latter case the title is given subject to such imperfection, which is noted on the deed. *Lands under the Statute.*

536. The assurance and indemnity fund, established under the *Transfer of Land Statute* to secure the Government against possible losses, is formed chiefly by the payment of an amount equal to one half-penny in the pound of the value of all lands which become subject to its operation. The balance to the credit of this fund on the 30th June, 1892, was £101,174,† of which £59,823 was invested in Government stock. Twenty-four claims upon the fund, towards which £28 was paid during 1891-2, have been substantiated since its first formation, and sums amounting in the aggregate to £6,187 (including costs) have been paid to claimants. *Assurance fund.*

537. In 1892, as compared with 1891, whilst a large decrease took place in the number of applications to bring land under the *Transfer of Land Act* (54 Vict. No. 1149), there was an increase in the value of the land included in such applications; a very large decrease, moreover, occurred in the extent and value of land actually brought thereunder by application, also a slight decrease in the value, but a slight increase in the extent of land purchased direct from the Crown. A considerable decrease took place in the number of certificates of title issued, and a proportionally smaller decrease in the number of transfers, mortgages, leases, etc., and in the amount of fees received. At the same time there was an increase of 5,000 in the number of *Transactions under the Land Statute 1891 and 1892.*

* This system was originated by the late Sir R. R. Torrens, whence it is commonly known as "Torrens's System." He first introduced it into South Australia, but it has since been adopted by all the Australasian colonies.

† Since 1884-5 the Assurance Fund has been reduced by £75,073; that amount having been advanced towards the purchase of land adjoining the Titles Office (under Act 49 Vict. No. 835). On this advance the fund receives 4 per cent. per annum from the general revenue.

miscellaneous transactions. The following were the transactions of all kinds during the two years :—

TRANSFER OF LAND STATUTE, 1891 AND 1892.

		1891.	1892.
Applications to bring land under the Act	... number	891 ...	635
„ Extent of land included in	... acres	28,387 ...	32,093
Land brought under the Act—			
By application	... acres	78,054 ...	50,847
„ „	... value	£2,834,151 ...	£1,326,170
By grant and purchase from the Crown	... acres	234,602 ...	245,230
„ „	... purchase money	£316,593 ...	£303,077
Certificates of title issued*	... number	13,268 ...	9,209
Transfers, mortgages, leases, releases, surrenders	„	42,842 ...	39,095
Registering proprietors	...	5 ...	8
Other transactions	...	52,895 ...	57,927
Fees received	... value	£48,759 ...	£40,680

Proportion
of land
under the
Statute.

538. The total quantity of land under the *Transfer of Land Statute* at the end of 1892, was 13,349,765 acres, the declared value of which, at the time it was placed under the Act, was £53,027,552. The land granted and sold up to the end of 1892 was 16,556,085 acres. It therefore follows that at that period about four-fifths of the alienated land in the colony was subject to the provisions of this Statute.

Land under
Act by
application
and other-
wise.

539. Of the whole extent of land under the Statute, 1,548,346 acres, valued at about 38 millions sterling, were brought thereunder by application, and the remainder, amounting to 11,801,419 acres, valued at about 15 millions sterling, came under its provisions by virtue of its having been purchased from or granted by the Crown since the Act was passed.

Transac-
tions in
Equity.

540. Since the passing of the *Judicature Act* 1883 (47 Vict. No. 761),† which, with certain exceptions, came into operation on the 1st July, 1884, the business in Equity has almost entirely fallen off. In 1892 the only transactions were 12 orders issued and three reports.

Probates
and letters
of adminis-
tration.

541. In 1892 as compared with 1891, there was an increase of over 18 per cent. in the number of probates and letters of administration issued, and 28 per cent. in the value of property bequeathed. The average value of each estate in 1891 was £2,797, and in 1892 £3,014. The following are the figures for those years :—

* Including 1,314 Friendly Societies in 1891, and 595 in 1892.
† Since replaced by 54 Vict. No. 1142.

PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, 1891 AND 1892.

Year.	Probates.		Letters of Administration.*		Both..	
	Number.	Property sworn under— £	Number.	Property sworn under— £	Number.	Property sworn under— £
1891 ...	1,854	6,525,187	857	1,057,491	2,711	7,582,678
1892 ...	1,988	8,420,004	1,220	1,249,780	3,208	9,669,784
Increase	134	1,894,817	363	192,289	497	2,087,106

542. During the twenty-eight years ended with 1892, the value of the property respecting which probates and letters of administration were issued amounted to nearly one hundred and two millions sterling (£101,972,197). During the same period the total number of deaths in the colony was 374,108 so that the average value of property left by each person who died was £273. The average value in 1887 was £325; in 1888, £431; in 1889, £580; in 1890, £481; in 1891, £406; and in 1892, £610; or an average of £472 in the last six years.

543. The rates of duty chargeable on the real and personal estates of deceased persons were amended on the 3rd October, 1892, by Act 56 Vict. No. 1261; they are now levied in Victoria on the net value—i.e., after deducting all debts—of such estates within the colony upon the following scale.† It is provided that all estates of the net value of under £1,000 shall be exempt from duty, and that estates of the net value of under £5,000 shall be exempt from the payment of duty upon £1,000 of such net value; also that half duty only shall be paid by widows, children, or grand-children when the net value of the estate does not exceed £50,000:—

SCALE OF DUTIES ON ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

Estates up to	£1,000 in value	...	Exempt.
„ exceeding £1,000 up to £5,000	„	...	‡2 per cent.
„ „ £5,000 „ £6,000	„	...	3 „
„ „ £10,000 „ £12,000	„	...	4 „
„ „ £20,000 „ £22,000	„	...	5 „
„ „ £30,000 „ £32,000	„	...	6 „
„ „ £40,000 „ £44,000	„	...	7 „
„ „ £60,000 „ £64,000	„	...	8 „
„ „ £80,000 „ £84,000	„	...	9 „
„ „ £100,000 and upwards	„	...	10 „

NOTE.—On estates valued between the maximum on one line and the minimum on the next specified, the rate of duty is increased by one-fifth per cent. for every fourth part of the difference. Thus, estates of from £6,000 to £7,000, £7,000 to £8,000, £8,000 to £9,000, and £9,000 to £10,000 would pay respectively 3½, 3¾, 3⅞, and 3⅚ per cent. respectively; an estate valued at £8,500 would pay 3¾ per cent.; one valued at £46,000 would pay 7½ per cent., etc.

* Including those granted to the Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons.
† The law relating to estates of deceased persons is contained in Act 54 Vict. No. 1060, as amended by Act 56 Vict. No. 1261.
‡ The first £1,000 of the value of these estates is exempted from duty.

Revenue
from
probate,
etc., duties.

544. The amount realized by the State in 1892 from duties on estates of deceased persons was larger than in any previous year except 1889. The amounts fluctuate considerably from year to year, as will be observed by the following figures for the last twenty-two years:—

DUTY FROM ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS, 1871 TO 1892.

£			£				
1871	17,069	1882	...	...	78,547
1872	37,643	1883	...	...	96,427
1873	39,026	1884	...	...	125,697
1874	67,998	1885	...	...	85,979
1875	50,057	1886	...	...	129,479
1876	33,638	1887	...	...	151,268
1877	82,201	1888	...	...	219,500
1878	45,470	1889	...	...	391,664
1879	47,607	1890	...	...	221,721
1880	48,697	1891	...	...	150,351
1881	78,914	1892	...	...	284,438

Intestate
estates.

545. The estates dealt with by the Curator in 1891 numbered 344; those in 1892 numbered 708, of which all except 48 were intestate.* The sums received by the Curator on these estates and on others remaining from former years were £65,009 in 1891, and £45,540 in 1892. In the twenty-two years ended with 1892, the number of intestate estates dealt with was 5,947. The amount received by the Curator in respect to these estates during the twenty-two years was £1,004,183.

Divorce and
matri-
monial.

546. Under the head of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes there were 91 decrees for dissolution of marriage in 1892, as against 99 in 1891. Only one decree for judicial separation was pronounced in 1892. The following was the business done in the last twelve years:—

DIVORCES AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881 TO 1892.

Year.			Petitions for—		Decrees for—	
			Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.
1881	...	...	18	10	9	...
1882	...	...	29	9	9	3
1883	...	...	37	7	25	2
1884	...	...	25	11	10	2
1885	...	...	34	9	21	1
1886	...	...	34	10	16	...
1887	...	...	27	7	18	5
1888	...	...	38	4	28	1
1889	...	...	38	7	22	3
1890	...	...	14	4	40	...
1891	...	...	153	1	99	...
1892	...	...	168	4	91	1

* These numbers are included in those given in the table following paragraph 541 ante.

547. Since the Act 25 Vict. No. 125—which first conferred upon the Supreme Court of Victoria jurisdiction in matters matrimonial—came into operation in 1861, 538 decrees for dissolution of marriage and 72 decrees for judicial separation have been made. Divorces in thirty-one years.

548. It will be observed by the last table that a large increase took place in the number of decrees for dissolution of marriage in the last three years. This was apparently in consequence of the increased facilities offered by an Act to amend the law of divorce* which was passed in November, 1889, and received the Royal assent on the 13th May, 1890. Under the old law a wife might obtain a divorce on the ground that since marriage her husband had been guilty of incestuous adultery, bigamy, rape, unnatural offence, adultery coupled with cruelty or with desertion for the space of two years or upwards. Under the new Act the following grounds of divorce have been added to those previously existing :— Divorce Act 1889, principal provisions.

(a) That the respondent has, without just cause or excuse, wilfully deserted the petitioner, and, without any such cause or excuse, left him or her continuously so deserted during three years and upwards.

(b) That the respondent has, during three years and upwards, been an habitual drunkard, and either habitually left his wife without the means of support, or habitually been guilty of cruelty towards her, or, being the petitioner's wife, has for a like period been an habitual drunkard and habitually neglected her domestic duties or rendered herself unfit to discharge them.

(c) That at the time of the presentation of the petition the respondent has been imprisoned for a period of not less than three years and is still in prison under a commuted sentence for a capital crime, or under sentence to penal servitude for seven years or upwards, or being a husband has within five years undergone frequent convictions, and been sentenced in the aggregate to imprisonment for three years or upwards and left his wife habitually without means of support.

(d) That within one year previously the respondent has been convicted of having attempted to murder the petitioner, or of having assaulted him or her with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm, or on the ground that the respondent has repeatedly during that period assaulted and cruelly beaten the petitioner.

(e) That the respondent being a husband has since the celebration of his marriage and the date of this Act been guilty of adultery in the conjugal residence, or coupled with circumstances or conduct of aggravation or of a repeated act of adultery.

549. The *Divorce Act* referred to further provides for simplifying and cheapening the mode of procedure in divorce cases; for the hearing and trying of divorce suits in chambers at the discretion of the Court; for forbidding the publication of evidence in divorce cases if, in the opinion of the Court, it would be prejudicial to the public morals for it to be published; and for the abolition of applications or decrees for the restitution of conjugal rights. It can only be taken advantage of by persons who had been domiciled in the colony for two years or upwards. Further provisions of new Divorce Act.

* *Divorce Act* 1889 (53 Vict. No. 1056) since embodied in the *Consolidated Act* (54 Vict. No. 1166).

Divorce
rate.

550. To every 100,000 married couples living, the decrees for dissolution of marriage or judicial separation were in the proportion of 53·35 in 1892, of 57·4 in 1891, of 23·8 in 1890, and an average of 15·0 during the four years ended with 1889, which were those immediately prior to the passing of the Act just referred to.

Divorces
in Austral-
asian
colonies,
1887-91.

551. The following is a statement of the number of petitions and decrees for dissolution of marriage and judicial separation in the various Australasian colonies, during each of the five years ended with 1891; also the proportion of decrees per 100,000 married couples living :—

DIVORCES AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1887 TO 1891.

Colony.	Year.	Petitions for—		Decrees for—		Divorces and Separations per 100,000 Married Couples Living.*
		Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	
Victoria	1887	27	7	18	5	15·2
	1888	38	4	28	1	18·4
	1889	38	7	22	3	15·3
	1890	14	4	40	...	23·8
	1891	153†	1	99	...	57·4
Mean of 5 years...		54	4·6	41·4	1·8	26·0
New South Wales...	1887	45	3	25	3	19·1
	1888	50	6	28	5	21·8
	1889	60	8	44	8	33·3
	1890	72	9	42	9	31·6
	1891	99	17	50	17	40·3
Mean of 5 years...		65·2	8·6	37·8	8·4	29·2
Queensland	1887	4	4	...	1	2·0
	1888	13	2	6	...	11·5
	1889	9	1	11	...	20·2
	1890	8	1	8	2	17·7
	1891	12	4	5	1	10·4
Mean of 5 years...		9·2	2·4	6	·8	12·4
South Australia ...	1887	7	1	3	1	8·4
	1888	7	3	2	...	4·2
	1889	4	1	6	...	12·5
	1890	5	3	2	...	4·1
	1891	13	1	5	..	10·3
Mean of 5 years...		7·2	1·8	3·6	·2	7·9

* Based on estimates, founded on the Census returns, of the numbers of married couples in each year.
† In addition to these, two petitions for nullity of marriage were filed during the year.

DIVORCES AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1887 TO 1891—*continued*.

Colony.	Year.	Petitions for—		Decrees for—		Divorces and Separations per 100,000 Married Couples Living.*
		Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	
Western Australia†	1887	2	2	...	...	...
	1888	1	1	2	1	34·4
	1889	1	1	1	1	17·0
	1890	3	3	3	3	47·2
	1891	3	...	4	...	58·7
Mean of 5 years...	...	2	1·4	2	1	31·5
Tasmania	1887	1	2	...	...	...
	1888	6	...	4	...	19·5
	1889	2	1	3	1	19·1
	1890	4	1	2	...	9·3
	1891	4	...	3	...	13·7
Mean of 5 years...	...	3·4	·8	2·4	·2	12·3
New Zealand	1887	26	6	16	1	19·5
	1888	35	3	32	...	36·2
	1889	26	7	17	1	20·2
	1890	24	8	21	3	26·6
	1891	31	5	20	3	25·4
Mean of 5 years...	...	28·4	5·8	21·2	1·6	25·6

552. It will be observed that, according to the average of the quinquennial period, the proportion of divorces to married persons living has been lower in Victoria than in New South Wales or Western Australia, but higher than in the other colonies. It seems probable, however, that under the operation of the new Act the rate in Victoria will reach the rates prevailing in those colonies.

Divorce rates in various colonies compared.

553. The fees in equity amounted in the aggregate to £248 in 1891 and to £173 in 1892; those on probates amounted to £2,103 in 1891, and to £2,571 in 1892; those in divorce amounted to £369 in 1891, and to £358 in 1892. The total amount of these fees was thus £2,720 in 1891, and £3,102 in 1892.

Fees in Equity, etc.

554. The moneys collected and appropriated in the department of the Master-in-Lunacy on behalf of patients (including "percentage" and fees) fell off from £28,141 in 1891 to £23,936 in 1892. It may

Collections in Lunacy.

* See footnote (*) on page 314.

† As the figures for dissolution of marriage and judicial separation are the same in all cases but two, it is probable that there was some confusion in furnishing the information. The calculations have therefore been based on the numbers shown under the head of "Dissolution of Marriage" only—assuming judicial separations to be included therein.

be mentioned that the total expenditure in 1891-2 on Hospitals for the Insane was £112,461, so that after allowing for the moneys collected from private sources, the net cost to the State on account of lunatic patients in that year was about £88,525.

555. In the twenty-five years ended with 1892, 17,981 insolvencies took place in Victoria, with liabilities amounting to over 21½ millions sterling. The following is a statement of the number of insolvencies in each year, also of the declared liabilities of the estates :—

INSOLVENCIES, 1868 TO 1892.

Year.	Number of Insolvencies.	Declared Liabilities.	Year.	Number of Insolvencies.	Declared Liabilities.
		£			£
1868 ...	863	617,764	1881 ...	620	303,892
1869 ...	818	653,614	1882 ...	500	536,194
1870 ...	996	479,491	1883 ...	603	782,116
1871 ...	631	444,117	1884 ...	495	479,700
1872 ...	804	696,868	1885 ...	467	591,957
1873 ...	672	330,337	1886 ...	559	830,176
1874 ...	776	543,157	1887 ...	619	563,894
1875 ...	773	641,390	1888 ...	479	347,658
1876 ...	712	551,814	1889 ...	697	2,389,731
1877 ...	715	462,651	1890 ...	795	2,301,271
1878 ...	781	677,364	1891 ...	807	1,824,595
1879 ...	1,007	1,655,485	1892 ...	1,024	2,463,936
1880 ...	768	526,130			
				17,981	21,695,302

NOTE.—It should be pointed out that the insolvencies represent only a portion of the failures, as there are also large numbers of “liquidations by arrangement,” and “compositions with creditors,” of which no returns were obtained until 1892, for particulars of which see table following paragraph 558 *post*.

556. According to the table, insolvencies in 1892 were more numerous by 217 than in 1891, and were also more numerous than in any other year. In 1892 liabilities, as shown by the insolvents' schedules, amounted to nearly 2½ millions, which was larger than in any previous year, and in the last four years they averaged nearly 2¼ millions annually. In no previous year, except 1879, were these figures even approached; indeed, they rarely exceeded £800,000, whilst in the four years ended with 1888 they did not average £584,000.

557. The declared assets are not shown in the table, as the information is considered to be of little or no value as a guide to the amount subsequently realized for the benefit of creditors. In two years—1889 and 1887—the declared assets were, apparently, even in excess of the liabilities.

558. The last return is defective, inasmuch as it takes no account of liquidations by arrangement and compositions, which are of almost equal importance with insolvencies as bearing on the number and liabilities of persons who become unable to meet their obligations. Thus in 1892 there was, to every ten insolvencies, one liquidation or composition; whilst the amount at stake under compositions was more than twice as great as under insolvencies; and the inclusion of liquidations and compositions with insolvencies had the effect of raising the total liabilities from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{4}$ millions. The following are the particulars for 1892:—

Insolven-
cies,
liquida-
tions, and
composi-
tions, 1892.

INSOLVENCIES, LIQUIDATIONS, AND COMPOSITIONS, 1892.

Nature of Relief Sought.	Number of Failures.	Liabilities.	Assets.	Deficiency.
Insolvencies, voluntary ...	902	£ 2,463,936	£ 1,657,478*	£ 806,458
" compulsory ...	122			
Liquidations by arrangement ...	23	713,350	489,388†	223,962
Compositions ...	78	5,076,995	995,403‡	4,081,592
Total ...	1,125	8,254,281	3,142,269	5,112,012

559. The following table shows the occupations or callings of the persons who became insolvent in Victoria during the last four years:—

Occupations
of
insolvents.

OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS, 1889 TO 1892.

Occupations.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.§
GOVERNMENT, PROFESSIONS, ARTS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE—				
Architect ...	3	2	5	7
Artist ...	...	1	...	2
Chemist ...	...	2	7	1
Circus proprietor ...	...	1	...	...
Civil engineer ...	1	...	1	1
Civil servant ...	4	5	6	2
Clergyman ...	...	...	...	1
Clerk of works ...	1	...	...	...
Comedian, tragedian ...	1	...	...	...
Dentist ...	...	...	1	4
Draughtsman ...	2	2	...	...
Equestrian ...	1	...	...	...
Herbalist ...	2	...	...	2
Journalist ...	2	...	2	2
Masseuse ...	...	...	1	...
Medical man ...	1	2	1	4

* As shown by the schedules.

† Estimated gross value of estates.

‡ Amount paid (or promised) to creditors.

§ Including for the first time liquidations and compositions, which numbered 101.

OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS, 1889 TO 1892—*continued*.

Occupations.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.*
GOVERNMENT, PROFESSIONS, ARTS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE— <i>continued</i> —				
Musician, music teacher, singer ...	1	1	2	1
Newspaper proprietor ...	...	...	2	1
Photographer ...	2	3	...	3
Phrenologist ...	1	...	...	...
Police constable ...	1	...	...	...
Printer, compositor ...	4	3	5	7
Reporter ...	1	...	...	...
Schoolmaster, teacher ...	1	5	2	1
Shire secretary ...	...	1	...	...
Solicitor, barrister, law clerk ...	...	2	3	18
Theatrical manager, agent ...	1	2	2	...
BOARD AND LODGING, DOMESTIC DUTIES, ATTENDANCE—				
Billiard-room keeper ...	...	...	1	...
Boarding-house keeper ...	14	12	13	11
Caretaker ...	...	...	...	1
Caterer ...	...	...	1	...
Charwoman ...	1	1	...	...
Coffee-palace keeper ...	...	...	2	...
Cook ...	...	1	1	1
Domestic servant ...	...	...	...	1
Hotel-keeper ...	40	36	34	63
Married woman ...	8	6	11	13
Nurse... ..	...	...	2	1
Restaurant-keeper ...	3	4	...	4
Spinster ...	...	...	2	...
Waiter ...	...	...	1	...
Widow ...	3	5	5	15
COMMERCIAL PURSUITS—				
Accountant ...	6	8	3	16
Agent, commission agent... ..	27	23	30	34
Auctioneer, estate agent ...	9	11	6	17
Bank manager, inspector... ..	...	...	...	2
Bookkeeper, clerk ...	13	9	7	33
Bookseller ...	...	...	1	1
Commercial traveller, canvasser ...	4	6	8	11
Dealer (undefined) ...	10	7	12	7
Debt collector ...	...	1	1	1
Financier ...	...	...	1	...
Hawker ...	...	...	...	2
Ironmonger ...	2	1	2	2
Mercantile, stock and share broker ...	5	7	4	14
Merchant, importer ...	...	12	11	6
Salesman ...	4	3	...	6
Stationer, assistant to ditto ...	...	1	...	1
Storekeeper ...	15	18	18	16
Warehouseman, storeman ...	1	3	1	5
Wheat-buyer ...	...	...	...	1

* Including for the first time liquidations and compositions, which numbered 101.

OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS, 1889 TO 1892—*continued.*

Occupations.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.*
CARRIERS—				
Bullock driver ...	...	...	1	...
Cabman, driver... ..	2	4	3	6
Carrier, carter ...	14	17	15	35
Coach proprietor ...	...	1	3	1
Forwarding agent ...	...	...	1	...
Gripman ...	...	1	...	...
Mail contractor... ..	1	...	...	1
Mariner ...	1	2	1	...
Omnibus, coach driver ...	...	...	...	1
Railways, employed on ...	1	2	4	7
Stationmaster ...	...	...	1	2
Stoker ...	...	1	...	...
Telegraph inspector ...	...	...	...	1
AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS AND LAND—				
Farmer, selector ...	58	86	93	99
Freeholder ...	1	...	...	...
Gardener ...	3	4	2	8
Hop grower ...	...	...	1	1
Labourer on farm ...	...	2	...	3
Nurseryman, florist ...	...	...	2	1
Seedsman ...	1	1	...	1
Surveyor ...	...	2	2	1
Vinegrower ...	...	...	1	...
PASTORAL PURSUITS AND ANIMALS—				
Boundary rider, station hand ...	...	...	...	2
Cattle dealer ...	5	4	6	3
Dairyman ...	1	5	4	4
Drover ...	1	2	2	1
Fisherman ...	...	1	2	2
Grazier ...	12	6	27	29
Groom ...	1	4	11	1
Horse proprietor, dealer, trainer, breaker	4	3	6	6
Livery-stable keeper ...	3	3	2	5
Overseer sheep station ...	1	...	...	...
Pig dealer ...	...	...	1	...
Rabbit trapper ...	1	...	...	1
Stock and station agent ...	2	...	...	...
Veterinary surgeon ...	...	...	1	1
ARTIZANS, MECHANICS, LABOURERS—				
Bicycle-maker ...	...	1	...	...
Brass-plate cleaner ...	...	...	...	1
Bricklayer ...	2	2	2	4
Brushmaker ...	...	1	...	...
Builder, contractor ...	70	70	53	50
Carpenter ...	10	22	25	21
Chairmaker ...	1	1	...	...
Coachbuilder ...	7	9	8	2

* Including for the first time liquidations and compositions, which numbered 101.

OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS, 1889 TO 1892—*continued.*

Occupations.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.*
ARTIZANS, MECHANICS, LABOURERS— <i>continued—</i>				
Cooper ... ..	...	...	...	1
Electrician ... ..	...	...	...	1
Engineer, engine fitter	4	6	6	6
Engraver	1	...	2	5
Factory worker... ..	...	1	...	...
Fancy-goods maker, dealer ... ..	...	...	4	2
Furniture maker, dealer, warehouse- man	3	7	1	5
House decorator	1	1	1	2
Labourer (undefined)	52	56	68	84
Line repairer ... ..	...	...	...	1
Manufacturer (undefined)	3	2	13	5
Mason	4	3	...	4
Modeller ... ..	...	...	...	2
Organ-builder	1	...	...	...
Oven maker ... ..	...	...	1	...
Painter	11	5	12	13
Perambulator maker ... ..	...	...	...	1
Picture-frame maker ... ..	...	...	1	1
Pile-driver	1	...	...	...
Plasterer	4	6	4	5
Plumber	4	3	7	8
Saddler	9	6	3	3
Shipwright ... ..	...	...	1	1
Sign writer	1	...	...	1
Slater... ..	1	...	...	...
Undertaker ... ..	...	...	2	...
Umbrella maker ... ..	...	...	1	...
Upholsterer, mattress maker	4	1	2	1
Watchmaker, jeweller	9	5	4	3
Wheelwright ... ..	...	3	2	...
Whipmaker ... ..	...	1	...	...
Works overseer	1	...	...	1
TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—				
Boot, shoe-maker, dealer	14	19	14	18
Draper—Assistant to ditto	5	7	3	11
Dressmaker, milliner ... ..	...	3	1	1
Hairdresser	5	11	3	5
Hatter ... ..	...	...	...	1
Hosier ... ..	...	...	...	1
Laundress	1	...	...	...
Laundry proprietor, laundryman	1	1	2	...
Outfitter ... ..	...	...	1	...
Seamstress ... ..	...	...	1	...
Tailor	3	13	7	11
Underclothing manufacturer	1	...	...	...
FIBROUS MATERIALS—				
Bag-maker ... ..	...	...	...	1
Rope-maker ... ..	...	1	...	...

* Including for the first time liquidations and compositions, which numbered 101.

OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS, 1889 TO 1892—*continued.*

Occupations.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.*
ANIMAL FOOD—				
Butcher	19	25	14	29
Creamery proprietor ... ..	...	...	...	1
Dairy produce dealer, milk seller ... ..	...	...	...	2
Fishmonger ... ..	...	...	2	...
VEGETABLE FOOD—				
Baker	10	3	7	17
Confectioner	3	4	1	1
Fruiterer	5	9	6	16
Greengrocer	4	4	2	2
Miller ... ..	...	2	1	1
Pastry cook ... ..	...	...	...	2
DRINKS AND STIMULANTS—				
Aërated water, cordial manufacturer	1	1	1	1
Brewer ... ..	...	...	...	1
Cellarman	1	...	...	...
Grocer—Assistant to ditto	10	13	...	7
Ice manufacturer ... ..	...	...	...	1
Tea merchant	3	...	...	5
Tobacconist ... ..	...	1	5	2
Wine-hall keeper	1	1	...	1
Wine-seller, merchant	1	1	5	1
ANIMAL MATTERS—				
Fellmonger ... ..	...	...	...	2
Hide merchant	1	1	...	...
Leather merchant, dresser ... ..	...	...	2	2
Skin cleaner ... ..	...	1	...	...
Tanner	2	...	...	1
Wool and skin merchant	1	1	...	2
VEGETABLE MATTERS—				
Chaff cutter	1	1	...	...
Hay, corn and produce dealer	6	7	6	11
Paper-bag maker ... ..	...	...	1	...
Saw-mill owner, sawyer	6	3	7	3
Timber merchant	1	7	2	5
Varnish maker ... ..	...	...	1	...
Wood, coal merchant	2	3	1	4
Wood splitter	3	3	2	3
MINING, ENGAGED IN—				
Miner	23	23	23	33
Mining engineer ... ..	...	...	...	2
Mining explorer	1	...	1	...
Mining manager, legal manager, agent	1	...	3	2
Mining speculator	1	1	...	2
COAL, STONE, CLAY, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS—				
Brickmaker	2	5	4	3
Charcoal burner	1	...	...	1
Gasworks manager, employé ... ..	...	...	2	...

* Including for the first time liquidations and compositions, which numbered 101.

OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS, 1889 TO 1892—continued.

Occupations.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.*
COAL, STONE, CLAY, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS—continued—				
Glassblower ... ..	...	...	1	...
Limeburner ... ..	...	...	...	1
Quarryman ... ..	...	...	...	2
MINERALS AND METALS—				
Blacksmith	10	9	13	17
Boilermaker ... ..	...	...	1	2
Brassfounder ... ..	...	2	...	3
Engine-driver (undefined) ...	1	2	4	6
Farrier ... ..	...	1	...	...
Furnaceman ... ..	...	...	1	...
Gold-broker	1	...	...	...
Ironfounder, dresser	4	2	...	1
Machinist ... ..	...	1	1	1
Pyrites worker ... ..	...	1	...	...
Tinsmith	3	...	1	...
AMUSEMENTS, INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE—				
Athlete ... ..	...	...	...	1
Bookmaker ... ..	...	1	...	2
Fireman ... ..	...	...	...	1
Gentleman	12	10	10	14
Gentlewoman ... ..	...	1	...	2
Manager (undefined)	1	...	1	6
No occupation ... ..	...	18	2	15
Out of business	9	...	8	32
Overseer (undefined)	1	...	...	..
Prisoner in H.M. gaol ... ..	...	...	...	1
Secretary ... ..	...	...	...	4
Speculator (undefined)	3	..	...	...
Watchman (undefined) ... ..	...	2	...	...
Total	697	795	807	1,125*

Occupations with most insol-vencies.

560. It will be noticed that the occupations which contributed most largely to the list of insolvents in the four years were those of farmers or selectors, numbering 336; labourers, 260; builders, contractors, 243; hotelkeepers, 173; commission agents, etc., 114; miners, 102; butchers, 87; carriers, etc., 81; carpenters, 78; graziers, 74; storekeepers, 67; boot and shoe makers, 65; and bookkeepers, clerks, etc., 62.

Insolvencies in New South Wales.

561. In the last ten years regular insolvencies have been much more numerous in New South Wales than in Victoria; and in six of the last seven years they were even more numerous than in the worst

* Including for the first time liquidations and compositions, which numbered 101.

year (viz., 1892) in the latter colony.* The liabilities, as shown by the insolvents' schedules, were in 1889 three times, and in 1890 and 1891 twice, as high in Victoria as in New South Wales; but in every other year since 1883, except 1892, the liabilities similarly shown were much higher in New South Wales than in Victoria. The following are the figures for New South Wales:—

INSOLVENCIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 1883 TO 1892.

Year.	Number of Insolvencies. †	As shown by the Insolvents' Schedules.	
		Liabilities.	Assets.
		£	£
1883	785	444,594	245,836
1884	918	836,165	580,195
1885	929	773,212	589,359
1886	1,221	989,262	733,127
1887	1,351	1,081,726	788,941
1888	851	659,307	459,677
1889	1,101	794,603	396,723
1890	1,243	1,203,685	540,726
1891	1,238	989,778	454,211
1892	1,506	2,035,316	793,045

562. The returns of failures are imperfect in most of the Australasian colonies, inasmuch as liquidations by arrangement and compositions, in which the liabilities are usually very large, are seldom returned. The following are the particulars available for 1891 for the various colonies:—

Insolvencies liquidations etc., in Australasian colonies.

INSOLVENCIES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Number of Insolvencies.	Declared Liabilities.
		£
Victoria	807	1,824,595
New South Wales	1,238	989,778
Queensland	300	197,078
South Australia	67	33,100
Western Australia	5	3,022
Total Australia	2,417	3,047,573
Tasmania	15	4,898
New Zealand	587	292,403
Total Australasia	3,019	3,344,874

NOTE.—In South Australia, there were also 75 private arrangements under the Act of 1875; in Western Australia, 21 liquidations by arrangement, with liabilities amounting to £15,657; and in Tasmania, 71, with liabilities amounting to £112,677. There were numerous liquidations by arrangement and compositions in some of the other colonies for large amounts, but no particulars thereof are available.

* See table following paragraph 555 ante.
† During the last five years they have been called Bankruptcies

Failures
in the
United
Kingdom.

563. The figures in the following table, which represent the number of failures* in England and Wales in the five years ended with 1891, together with the liabilities and assets of the insolvents, and the proportion of the latter to the former, have been taken from official sources. It will be noticed that the number of failures was much smaller than in any of the previous four years except 1890, but that the liabilities were much larger than in any year since 1887 :—

FAILURES IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1887 TO 1891.

Year.	Number of Cases.	Total Amounts of—		Percentage— Assets to Liabilities.
		Liabilities.	Assets.	
		£	£	
1887	4,866	8,995,752	2,682,522	29·8
1888	4,859	7,148,950	2,256,379	31·6
1889	4,542	6,380,362	1,998,957	31·3
1890	4,044	6,184,146	2,238,584	36·2
1891	4,242	8,600,726	3,164,966	36·8

NOTE.—Administration orders made by County Courts in cases where the total indebtedness does not exceed £50 are not included. They numbered 2,766 in 1887, 2,535 in 1888, 2,214 in 1889, and 1,803 in 1890.

Registrar-
General.

564. Important duties in connexion with the registration of deeds and other documents, public companies, bills and contracts for sale; births, deaths, and marriages†; and patents, copyrights, and trade-marks, are performed by the Registrar-General. In 1892, as compared with 1891, there was an increase in the number of transactions under all of the heads except *Companies Statute* and patents, and in the fees received under all of the heads except registry and *Companies Statute*. The following are the returns for the two years :—

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S TRANSACTIONS AND FEES, 1891 AND 1892.

Nature of Transaction.	Transactions.		Fees.†	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
			£	£
Registry	16,668	17,342	4,887	4,617
<i>Companies Statute</i>	9,058	6,451	2,013	1,766
Bills and contracts of sale... ..	7,317	8,148	366	407
Births, deaths, and marriages certificates, etc.†	5,470	7,456	1,233	1,826
Patents	3,889	3,554	3,265	3,278
Copyrights	793	907	110	126
Trade-marks	1,076	1,181	505	603
Searches in connexion with the above†	24,072	27,443	1,723	2,014
Total	68,343	72,482	14,102	14,637

* Including, besides adjudicated bankruptcies, liquidations by arrangements, and compositions with creditors.
† Business relating to births, deaths, and marriages transacted by Government Statist from 1st August, 1892, is included, consisting of 4,840 certificates, etc., and 3,164 searches, for which £1,194 and £389 respectively were received.
‡ The greater proportion of these fees are received by the Collector of Imposts appointed under the *Stamps Act* 1890.

565. The number of offences reported to the police or magistrates during 1891 and 1892 is given in the following table ; those offences being distinguished :—1. In respect to which persons were brought before magistrates on summons, but were never in custody. 2. In respect to which arrests were made by the police. 3. In respect to which no person had been arrested or brought before magistrates up to the end of the month of March of the year following that in which the offence was reported.* A decrease will be observed in the number of offences reported under each head :—

OFFENCES REPORTED, 1891 AND 1892.

Offences in respect to which persons were—	1891.	1892.	Decrease.
1. Brought before magistrates on summons ...	24,525	23,361	1,164
2. Apprehended by the police ...	35,429	33,283	2,146
3. Still at large† ...	6,584	6,070	514
Total ...	66,538	62,714	3,824

566. Thirty-seven per cent. of the offences dealt with consist of those in respect to which persons are brought before magistrates on summons, but are not taken into custody. They must obviously be of a lighter character than those for which arrests are made, and therefore do not demand lengthened consideration. The offences in this category classed as against the person are principally assault cases resulting from petty quarrels ; those against property are chiefly cases of wilful damage to or illegal detention of property ; and the remainder consist for the most part of breaches of the *Education Act*, the clause in the *Public Works Statute* relating to railways and water supply, the *Local Government Act* or municipal by-laws, the *Masters and Servants* or *Wines and Spirits Statutes*, etc. Comparing 1892 with 1891, a decrease occurred in the number of persons summoned for offences of all descriptions as well as in the number of those summarily dealt with. The following are the figures for the two years :—

* It does not follow that in these instances the offender escaped altogether. He may have been arrested after the date at which the returns were made up, or, on other charges, even prior to that period.

† It should be pointed out that the offences for which arrests have and have not been made are not strictly comparable. They are reckoned in the former case according to the individual arrests effected, in the latter according to the offences reported, although in the perpetration of many of these more than one person may have been concerned.

OFFENCES DEALT WITH BY SUMMONS, 1891 AND 1892.*

				1891.	1892.	Decrease. †
Offences against the person				1,152	1,018	134
" " property				414	26	388
Minor offences‡ ...				22,959	22,317	642
Total ...				24,525	23,361	1,164
Cases dismissed by magistrates				4,398	6,309	+ 1,911
Offender summarily dealt with				20,127	17,052	3,075

567. Very full details are given of the offences which gave occasion for the apprehensions made by the police; but in making up the return, a person arrested more than once during the year, or arrested at one time on several charges, is counted as a separate individual in respect to each arrest or charge, and this, except where the contrary is stated, must be borne in mind by those consulting the following paragraphs and tables.§

568. The persons|| who were taken in charge by the Victorian police in 1892 numbered 33,283, as against 35,429 in 1891, showing a decrease of 2,146 in the number of arrests.

569. The arrests in 1892, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia, were as follow:—

PERSONS|| ARRESTED, 1882, 1887, AND 1892.¶

Number of Persons.	1882.	1887.	1892.
Taken into custody ...	26,423	34,473	33,283
Discharged by magistrates ..	8,746	12,031	10,517
Summarily convicted or held to bail	17,061	21,622	21,624
Committed for trial ...	616	820	1,142

570. At the middle period, it will be observed, arrests were more numerous than at either of the other periods. If the numbers of the

* This table does not embrace cases in which the offender was sentenced to imprisonment or was committed for trial. Although he might in the first instance have appeared before the magistrates on summons, such disposal would place him in custody of the police, and he would therefore be included in subsequent tables.
† The plus sign (+) indicates increase.
‡ Persons apprehended for lunacy, or as neglected and deserted children, etc., are included in this line as well as actual offenders.
§ For 1884, a table was compiled showing the number of charges on which each individual was arrested. See paragraphs 62 to 67, Vol. II., of the issue of this work for 1889-90.
|| See paragraph 567 ante.
¶ A statement showing, during a series of years, the numbers taken into custody, the numbers committed for trial, and the numbers convicted after commitment, will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) at the beginning of this volume.

population be taken into account, the proportion arrested will be found to have been lower at the last than at the other periods. The estimated average population in 1882 was 889,720 ; in 1887, 1,016,750 ; and in 1892, 1,162,710 ; the arrests were, therefore, in the proportion of 1 to every 34 persons living at the first period, 1 to every 29 persons living at the second period, and 1 to every 35 persons living at the third period.

571. It should be pointed out that, under the present conditions of the Victorian population, the proportion of persons at an age to commit crimes becomes larger as time advances, and therefore a comparison of the arrests with the total population does not afford a correct indication as to whether crime is increasing or the contrary. To ascertain this it is necessary to compare the proportion of arrests at various ages with the population at the same ages. This is done in the following table for the last two census years and for the year under review :—

ARRESTS AT VARIOUS AGES, 1881, 1891 and 1892—PERSONS.

Ages.	Number of Arrests.			Proportions per 10,000 persons living at each age.		
	1881.	1891.	1892.	1881.	1891.	1892.
Under 10 years ...	426	449	476	19	16	17
10 to 15 „ ...	741	656	665	69	56	56
15 to 20 „ ...	2,068	2,039	2,038	205	177	173
20 to 25 „ ...	3,693	5,247	5,127	440	420	402
25 to 30 „ ...	2,852	5,850	5,530	524	496	458
30 to 40 „ ...	5,249	8,180	7,700	585	563	517
40 to 50 „ ...	5,224	5,848	5,213	550	672	585
50 to 60 „ ...	3,185	4,168	3,784	477	518	460
60 years and over ...	1,892	2,981	2,745	473	414	372
Unspecified ...	16	11	5	...	...	...
Total ...	25,346	35,429	33,283	294	311	286

572. Whilst in 1891 the proportion of arrests per 10,000 of the population at all ages was greater than in 1881 by 17, it will be noticed that at every age-group, except the two groups occurring between 40 and 60, the proportion of arrests was smaller in the first named than in the last named year. Comparing 1892 with 1891 a falling-off will be observed, not only in the proportion of arrests to the total population, but in that of those at every age-period except that under 15 (in which a large number are only neglected or deserted children) ; or, comparing 1892 with 1881, a falling-off took place in the proportion of arrests to the total population, as well as that to the population at each age-period except 40 to 50, at which there was a slight increase.

Adjusted arrest rates.

573. If the totals at the three periods be adjusted by reducing the arrests to what they would have been had the Victorian population been in a normal condition in regard to age,* the proportions would be as follow, showing a slight falling-off in 1891 as compared with 1881, and a marked falling-off in 1892 as compared with either of the previous periods :—

ADJUSTED ARREST RATES, 1881, 1891, AND 1892.—PERSONS.

	Adjusted Proportions.
1881—Arrests per 10,000 persons living	... 316
1891 " " "	... 314
1892 " " "	... 288

Proportion of times charge was sustained.

574. The persons summarily convicted, held to bail, or committed for trial, were, to the whole number arrested, in the proportion of 67 per cent. at the first period, of 65 per cent. at the second, and of 68 per cent. at the third period.

Proportion of commitments.

575. The proportion of commitments for trial were 1 to every 43 arrests at the first period, of 1 to every 42 arrests at the middle period, and of 1 to every 29 arrests in the third period.

Males and females arrested.

576. The sexes of the persons arrested, and of such of them as were discharged by magistrates, summarily dealt with, or sent for trial in 1892, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia, were as follow :—

MALES AND FEMALES† ARRESTED, 1882, 1887, AND 1892.

	1882.		1887.		1892.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Taken into custody 	20,903	5,520	28,254	6,219	27,218	6,065
Discharged by magistrates ...	6,860	1,886	10,027	2,004	8,354	2,163
Summarily convicted or held to bail	13,502	3,559	17,472	4,150	17,798	3,826
Committed for trial 	541	75	755	65	1,066	76

Cases in which charge was sustained.

577. The males and females summarily convicted, held to bail, or committed for trial, were, to the whole numbers of the same sexes arrested, in the proportions respectively of 67 per cent. and 66 per cent. in 1882, of 65 per cent. and 68 per cent. in 1887, and of 69 per cent. and 64 per cent. in 1892.

* This is done according to the method which has been adopted for years past in adjusting the death rates, for a description of which see *Victorian Year-Book* 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 656, also previous issues. The model population used on the present occasion is that of England and Wales 1891, the proportions in the different age-groups being as follow :—0 to 10, 2,396 ; 10 to 15, 1,111 ; 15 to 20, 1,017 ; 20 to 25, 913 ; 25 to 30, 811 ; 30 to 40, 1,313 ; 40 to 50, 994 ; 50 to 60, 705 ; 60 and upwards, 740 ; total, 10,000.

† See paragraph 567 ante.

578. The next table shows the relative proportion of males and females arrested, and of those of them who were discharged, summarily dealt with, or committed for trial at the same three periods:—

Relative proportions of male and female criminals.

MALES AND FEMALES.—RELATIVE PROPORTIONS ARRESTED, 1882, 1887, AND 1892.

	Number of Females to 100 Males.		
	1882.	1887.	1892.
Taken into custody	26·41	22·01	22·28
Discharged by magistrates	27·50	19·99	25·89
Summarily convicted or held to bail....	26·35	23·75	21·50
Committed for trial	13·86	8·61	7·13

579. It will be observed that, relatively to the number of males arrested, the proportion of females arrested was lower at the last than at the first but not so low as at the middle period, but relatively to the numbers summarily convicted, or committed for trial, the proportion of females similarly dealt with at the last period was much lower than at either of the former periods. At all the periods, the proportion of female to male criminals was much lower than the proportion that females bore to males in the total population ; for at the respective periods the females in the colony were in the proportion of 90, 88, and 92 to every 100 males.

Relative proportions of male and female criminals at three periods.

580. The arrests of males and females at various ages and their proportions to the male and female population at the same ages were as follow in the last two census years and in 1892:—

Arrests of males and females at various ages.

MALES AND FEMALES.—ARRESTS AT VARIOUS AGES, 1881, 1891, AND 1892.

Ages.	Males.			Females.		
	1881.	1891.	1892.	1881.	1891.	1892.
NUMBER OF ARRESTS.						
Under 10 years ...	256	263	302	170	186	174
10 to 15 „ ...	601	564	576	140	92	89
15 to 20 „ ...	1,605	1,747	1,722	463	292	316
20 to 25 „ ...	2,922	4,380	4,043	771	867	1,084
25 to 30 „ ...	2,262	4,903	4,430	590	947	1,100
30 to 40 „ ...	3,985	6,922	6,388	1,264	1,258	1,312
40 to 50 „ ...	3,915	4,865	4,281	1,309	983	932
50 to 60 „ ...	2,642	3,406	3,112	543	762	672
60 and over „ ...	1,638	2,569	2,361	254	412	384
Unspecified ...	15	8	3	1	3	2
Total ...	19,841	29,627	27,218	5,505	5,802	6,065

MALES AND FEMALES.—ARRESTS AT VARIOUS AGES, 1881, 1891,
AND 1892—continued.

Ages.	Males.			Females.		
	1881.	1891.	1892.	1881.	1891.	1892.
Under 10 years	23	19	21	15	14	12
10 to 15	111	96	96	26	16	15
15 to 20	325	305	296	90	50	53
20 to 25	720	688	628	178	139	171
25 to 30	823	777	692	219	171	194
30 to 40	865	869	790	290	189	193
40 to 50	721	1,053	911	322	238	221
50 to 60	623	755	680	222	215	185
60 and over	661	586	531	165	144	131
Total	439	495	448	134	107	109

PROPORTIONS PER 10,000 OF EITHER SEX LIVING.

Increase or decrease at each age period.

581. In 1892, as compared with 1891 a falling-off in the proportion of arrests of males will be observed at all the ages over 15 ; or as compared with 1881 at all the ages except the two groups between 40 and 60. It will, moreover, be noticed that the proportion of arrests of females was larger in 1892 than in 1891 at the four age-groups occurring between 15 and 40, but less at the other periods ; whilst in 1892 as compared with 1881 the proportion of females arrested was less at every age-period.

Adjusted arrest rates of males and females.

582. The totals adjusted in the manner referred to in a previous paragraph* show a falling-off in the proportion of arrests of males and females in 1892 as compared with either of the other years named ; they also show that in 1891, as compared with 1881, there was a large falling-off in the proportion of arrests of females, but an increase in the proportion of arrests of males :—

ADJUSTED ARREST RATES, 1881, 1891, AND 1892.—MALES AND FEMALES.

	Adjusted Proportions.	
	Males.	Females.
1881—Arrests per 10,000 living	461	148
1891	487	111
1892	441	101

Causes of arrest.

583. A condensed statement of the offences for which arrests were made, together with the numbers arrested for each offence in 1892,

* See paragraph 573 ante.

and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia, will be found in the following table:—

CAUSES OF ARREST, 1882, 1887, AND 1892.

Offence.	1882.	1887.	1892.
Murder and attempt at murder	22	28	19
Manslaughter	11	7	13
Shooting at or wounding with intent to do bodily harm	81	106	67
Assault	1,913	2,163	1,885
Rape and indecent assault on females ...	66	59	106
Unnatural offence, and assault with intent to commit	9	18	2
Minor offences against the person	124	136	146
Robbery with violence, burglary, etc. ...	206	421	432
Horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, etc. ...	219	131	193
Other offences against property	3,401	3,933	3,925
Forgery and offences against the currency ...	63	84	96
Drunkenness	11,749	15,578	15,891
Other offences against good order	6,709	9,939	8,753
Offences relating to carrying out laws ...	303	247	206
Smuggling and other offences against the revenue	41	101	160
Offences against public welfare	1,506	1,522	1,389
Total	26,423	34,473	33,283

584. The causes in respect to which more arrests were made at the last period than at either of the former ones were manslaughter, rape and indecent assault on females, minor offences against the person; robbery with violence or burglary; forgery, drunkenness, and smuggling, and other offences against the revenue. But for murder and attempts at murder, assaults, unnatural offences, offences relating to carrying out the laws, offences against public welfare, and shooting with intent, there were fewer arrests at the last than at either of the former periods; and for horse, sheep, and cattle stealing there were fewer than at the first period, and for other offences against property, and other offences against good order, there were fewer than at the second period. The most marked increases in 1892, as compared with previous periods, have occurred in the arrests for rape and indecent assault on females—which have increased 80 per cent. since 1887, and for manslaughter—which were nearly twice as numerous as in 1887, also smuggling, etc.

585. The offences for which arrests are made have hitherto not been classified according to age, but until the age of 15 the amount of criminality is so small (many of those arrested being neglected or

Offences at last period.

Proportions of arrests for various offences.

deserted children, and in no sense offenders), that for present purposes the population below that age may be left out of consideration altogether. Subjoined is a statement of the proportions to the population over fifteen of those arrested for the following offences in the last two census years and in 1892:—

PROPORTION OF ARRESTS FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES, 1881, 1891, AND 1892.

Offences for which arrests were made.	Per 10,000 of the Population, aged 15 and upwards.		
	1881.	1891.	1892.
Murder, manslaughter, shooting at or wounding	2·15	1·78	1·30
Assaults	35·10	29·72	24·81
Sexual offences	1·43	1·01	1·42
Total offences against the person	40·73	34·20	29·46
Robbery with violence, burglary, etc.	3·68	5·77	5·69
Horse, sheep, or cattle stealing	2·88	2·35	2·54
Total offences against property	70·36	59·17	59·89
Drunkenness	208·54	242·29	209·16
Other offences	158·07	139·72	139·57

586. Comparing the year under review with 1891, a fractional increase will be observed in the proportion of arrests for sexual offences and for horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, and also a slight increase in the proportion of arrests for offences against property taken as a whole, but a falling-off under all the other heads. Comparing the same year with 1881, a larger proportion of arrests took place for robbery with violence and for drunkenness, but a smaller one for all the other offences named—although very slight in the case of “other offences.”

587. The number of arrests for drunkenness affords ample evidence that the efforts of those who are seeking to suppress or mitigate the evil are not uncalled for. In many cases, no doubt, the same individual was arrested over and over again; but supposing each arrest had represented a distinct individual, there would have been taken into custody for drunkenness:—

In 1874, one person in every 71 living in Victoria.

„ 1875,	„	„	68	„	„
„ 1876,	„	„	69	„	„
„ 1877,	„	„	65	„	„
„ 1878,	„	„	69	„	„
„ 1879,	„	„	77	„	„
„ 1880,	„	„	85	„	„
„ 1881,	„	„	79	„	„
„ 1882,	„	„	76	„	„

Comparison of offences in 1881, 1891, and 1892.

Drunkenness.

In 1883, one person in every 74 living in Victoria.

„ 1884,	„	„	73	„	„
„ 1885,	„	„	72	„	„
„ 1886,	„	„	68	„	„
„ 1887,	„	„	65	„	„
„ 1888,	„	„	57	„	„
„ 1889,	„	„	61	„	„
„ 1890,	„	„	60	„	„
„ 1891,	„	„	63	„	„
„ 1892,	„	„	73	„	„

588. It will be observed that in the three years, 1879 to 1881, during the first eighteen months of which period the colony was in a depressed condition, and the two following years, drunkenness was less rife than at any preceding or subsequent period. Since 1880, however, as the colony became more prosperous, arrests for drunkenness, in proportion to the population, were steadily increasing, and on this basis were a third more numerous in 1888 than in 1880; but in 1889 and 1890, when prosperity was on the decline, and in 1891 and 1892, when there was a large amount of depression, they again decreased, and in the latter year were fewer than in any other year since 1884. It will, however, be remembered that as time advanced the proportion of the population old enough to drink to excess had been increasing up to 1890, and that possibly some of the falling-off which occurred in 1891 and 1892 may have been in consequence of adults leaving the colony, whilst the only increase which took place in the population was due to births.

589. Drunkenness, “other offences against property,” “other offences against good order,” and “offences against public welfare,” although they may, and probably do—especially the first named—lead to more serious offences, may be considered as being, in themselves, comparatively speaking, minor offences, hardly amounting to crimes. Arrests for these numbered 23,365 in 1882, 30,972 in 1887, and 29,958 in 1892; and to the whole number of arrests were in the proportion of 88 per cent. at the first period, and 90 per cent. at the two later periods. Thus only 12 per cent. of the arrests at the first period, and 10 per cent. at the middle and last periods, were for crimes in the strict sense of the word.

590. The degree of instruction possessed by those taken into custody in 1892 is shown in the following table according to their respective ages :—

Education
of arrested
persons.

DEGREE OF INSTRUCTION AND AGE OF PERSONS*
ARRESTED, 1892.

Ages.	Superior Education.	Read and Write well.	Read only or Read and Write imperfectly.	Unable to Read.	Total.
Under 10 years ...	...	8	83	385	476
10 to 15 „ ...	...	23	573	69	665
15 „ 20 „ ...	3	173	1,784	78	2,038
20 „ 25 „ ...	14	446	4,453	214	5,127
25 „ 30 „ ...	27	584	4,680	239	5,530
30 „ 40 „ ...	45	842	6,422	391	7,700
40 „ 50 „ ...	34	552	4,200	427	5,213
50 „ 60 „ ..	17	291	3,044	432	3,784
60 years and upwards	17	190	2,145	393	2,745
Unspecified ... ..	...	...	3	2	5
Total	157	3,109	27,387	2,630	33,283

Education of
children
arrested.

591. The returns of those under 15 years of age taken in charge by the police embrace neglected and deserted children as well as other offenders. The whole number in 1892, according to the table, was 1,141, and of these not one was possessed of superior instruction; only 31, or 1 in 37, could read and write well; and 454, or more than a third, were unable to read. The children under 15 committed for trial consisted of 14 boys and 1 girl, all of whom could read and write more or less imperfectly.

Education
of adults.

592. Those over 15 years arrested numbered 32,137, and of these 3,235, or a tenth (including those possessed of superior instruction), could read and write well, whilst 2,174, or about a fifteenth, could not read. Those over 15 years of age committed for trial numbered 1,125, of whom 265, or between a fourth and a fifth, could read and write well, or were possessed of superior instruction, and 60, or one in 19, were unable to read. According to these figures, the persons charged with offences serious enough to call for their commitment for trial were better educated than the other arrested persons. Those arrested, whether committed for trial or otherwise dealt with, were on the average not nearly so well educated as the general population (exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines), for at the census of 1891 all over 15 years of age, except about one in every twenty-four, were returned as being unable to read and write, and only one in every forty-three was returned as entirely illiterate.

* See paragraph 567 ante.

593. The following table shows the birthplaces and religions of the persons taken into custody and of those committed for trial in 1892, also the ratio of each country and religion to the estimated numbers of the same country and religion in the population :—

Birthplaces
and reli-
gions of
criminals.

BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS OF PERSONS* ARRESTED AND
COMMITTED FOR TRIAL, 1892.

Birthplace and Religion.	Persons Arrested.		Persons Committed for Trial.	
	Number.	Proportion per 1,000 Living. †	Number.	Proportion per 1,000 Living. †
BIRTHPLACE.				
Victoria‡ ...	12,311	16·83	578	·79
Other Australasian colonies ‡	2,528	30·93	109	1·34
<i>Australian Aborigines</i> ...	27	47·79	1	1·77
England and Wales ...	6,491	38·88	194	1·16
Scotland ...	2,462	47·40	38	·73
Ireland ...	6,778	77·46	108	1·23
China ...	270	31·24	5	·58
Other countries ...	2,416	71·29	109	3·22
Total ...	33,283	28·63	1,142	·98
RELIGION.				
Protestants ...	18,644	21·67	703	·82
Roman Catholics... ..	13,503	52·83	397	1·55
Jews ...	161	24·25	19	2·86
Buddhists, Confucians, etc....	318	46·05	8	1·16
Others ...	657	19·71	15	·45

594. It has always been found that fewer Victorians have been arrested, in proportion to their numbers in the population, than persons of any other nationality. This, without doubt, has been mainly due to the fact of a very large proportion of children being embraced within their numbers; with the increasing ages of the Victorian-born population, however, the number of criminals is becoming larger. In 1871, only 2,123 persons of Victorian birth were taken into custody, but in 1881 the number rose to 6,231, and in 1891 to 11,755; moreover, the rate per 1,000 of the Victorian-born population rose from $6\frac{1}{2}$ in 1871, to $12\frac{1}{2}$ in 1881, to $16\frac{1}{2}$ in 1891, and to $16\frac{3}{4}$ in 1892. According, however, to the proportion of persons of an

Arrests of
Victorians.

* See paragraph 567 *ante*.

† The estimated population of each birthplace and religion with which these calculations have been made will be found in the tables following paragraphs 75 and 84 of Vol. 1.

‡ Exclusive of aborigines.

age to commit crimes, or say of 21 years or upwards, there has been a considerable falling-off between the last two census years, as is shown by the following figures :—

ARRESTS OF VICTORIANS IN PROPORTION TO ADULT POPULATION.

		Arrests.
1881	... Per 10,000 Victorians aged 21 and upwards	... 550
1891	... " " " " " "	... 396

Arrests of
persons
born
outside
Victoria.

595. Of places outside Victoria, the country which supplies the largest number of arrested persons is Ireland. In 1892, those arrested of this nationality exceeded the English and Welsh arrested by 287, and this although natives of England and Wales in the population out-numbered the Irish by 79,449, or by 91 per cent. A slightly larger proportion of the offences with which the Irish were charged, moreover, must have been of a more serious nature than those in respect to which the English and Welsh were arrested, as the number of the former committed for trial was rather larger in proportion to their numbers in the population than that of the latter; the proportion of Scotch arrested was also above that of the English, but that of the Scotch committed for trial was below that of either the English or the Irish. The proportion of Chinese arrested was below that of persons of any other nationality except the Victorians and the other Australians, and the proportion committed for trial was lower than that of any other nationality. In proportion to their numbers in the population arrests and commitments for trial of natives of other Australasian colonies were nearly twice as numerous as those of Victoria.

Relative
numbers of
each
religion.

596. In proportion to their numbers in the community, the Roman Catholics supplied nearly twice as many arrested persons as the Protestants or the Jews, and between a sixth and a seventh more than the Buddhists, Confucians, etc. In view of a similar proportion, the Roman Catholics committed for trial were nearly twice as numerous as the Protestants, but were fewer by nearly one-half than the Jews.

Causes of
arrest, and
religions.

597. The religions of persons taken into custody in 1892, are given in the following table in connexion with their offences :—

CAUSES OF ARREST, AND RELIGIONS, 1892.

Offence.	Religions.					
	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Buddhists, Confucians, etc.	Others.	Total.
Murder and attempt at murder	9	7	2	...	1	19
Manslaughter	5	7	...	1	...	13
Shooting at or wounding with intent to do bodily harm	23	37	...	5	2	67
Assault	1,018	781	12	30	44	1,885
Rape and indecent assault on females	70	35	...	...	1	106
Unnatural offence, and assault with intent to commit	1	1	...	...	...	2
Other offences against the person	94	46	2	2	2	146
Robbery with violence, burglary, etc.	234	171	13	4	10	432
Horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, etc.	112	77	...	2	2	193
Other offences against property	2,419	1,383	34	27	62	3,925
Forgery and offences against the currency	74	21	...	...	1	96
Drunkenness	8,595	6,914	24	39	319	15,891
Other offences against good order	4,870	3,469	68	183	163	8,753
Offences relating to the carrying out of laws	115	80	2	1	8	206
Smuggling and other offences against the revenue	76	55	2	21	6	160
Offences against public welfare	929	419	2	3	36	1,389
Total	18,644	13,503	161	318	657	33,283

598. It will be observed that 9 Protestants, 7 Roman Catholics, 2 Jews, and 1 other person were arrested for murder and attempt at murder; 28 Protestants, 44 Roman Catholics, 6 Buddhists, etc., and 2 others were arrested for manslaughter, shooting at or seriously wounding; 71 Protestants, 36 Roman Catholics, and 1 other were arrested for sexual offences; 234 Protestants, 171 Roman Catholics, 13 Jews, 4 Buddhists, and 10 others were arrested for robbery with violence or burglary; nearly 8,600 Protestants, over 6,900 Roman Catholics, 24 Jews, 39 Buddhists, etc., and 319 of unspecified religions, were arrested for drunkenness. Causes of arrest of each sect compared.

599. Arrests for drunkenness and other offences against good order were in the proportion of 72 per cent. of the total arrests of Protestants, of 77 per cent. of those of Roman Catholics, of 57 per cent. of those of Jews, of 70 per cent. of those of Buddhists, Confucians, etc., and of 73 per cent. of those of persons of other beliefs. Religions of drunkards.

Occupations
of persons
arrested.

600. The next table shows the occupations of the males and females taken into custody in 1892 :—

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES* ARRESTED, 1892.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.
GOVERNMENT, PROFESSIONS, ARTS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE.		
Government officer	5	...
Police, penal officer	13	...
Officer of local body	3	...
Army, navy—officer, man	19	...
Salvation Army officer ... ..	...	5
Lawyer	11	...
Law clerk, law student	3	...
Others connected with law	10	...
Medical man, student	33	...
Dentist	16	...
Chemist, druggist	60	...
Others connected with medicine	5	...
Author, editor, reporter	42	...
Bookseller, newsvendor	46	...
Printer	211	...
Draftsman	6	...
Science, connected with	3	...
Education, engaged in	41	6
Fine arts, engaged in	12	...
Photographer	16	...
Music, teacher of, musician	52	8
Theatres and exhibitions, connected with	38	1
Bookmaker, etc.	33	...
BOARD AND LODGING, DOMESTIC DUTIES, ATTENDANCE.		
Hotelkeeper	43	3
Board and lodging, connected with	10	3
Domestic servant, cook	401	823
Hotel, boarding-house, etc., servant	60	10
Nurse (not servant) ... ..	...	13
Shoeblack	8	...
Attendance, engaged in	37	2
COMMERCIAL PURSUITS.		
Merchant	26	...
Auctioneer, etc.	13	...
Broker, agent, etc.	227	...
Banker, bank clerk	18	...
Commercial clerk, etc.	682	...
Commercial traveller, salesman	173	1
Other mercantile person	10	...
Ironmonger	10	...
Shopkeeper	37	5
Hawker, pedlar	545	4
Marine storekeeper	13	...
Pawnbroker	1	...

* See paragraph 567 ante.

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES* ARRESTED, 1892—*continued*.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.
COMMERCIAL PURSUITS—<i>continued</i>—		
Rag, bottle gatherer, dealer	10	...
General dealer	332	2
Storeman	49	...
CARRYING AND MESSAGES.		
Railway service	37	...
Tramway service	5	...
Omnibus, cab—driver, owner	229	...
Drayman, carter, carrier	430	...
Ship—owner, master, officer, seaman (not navy)	890	...
Ship—servant, steward, etc.	43	...
Boatman, waterman, etc.	2	...
Stevedore, or otherwise connected with ships	4	...
Telegraph service	14	...
Postal service	19	...
Line repairer	3	...
AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS AND LAND.		
Farmer, market gardener, farm servant, labourer, etc.	501	6
Gardener	239	...
Land, estate—agent, proprietor, etc.	4	...
Land surveyor and assistant	22	...
PASTORAL PURSUITS AND ANIMALS.		
Squatter, grazier, station servant, labourer, etc.	70	...
Horse dealer, proprietor, etc.	32	...
Veterinary surgeon, farrier	10	...
Horse-breaker, groom, jockey	414	...
Animal dealer, keeper	2	...
Game, rabbit catcher	11	...
Fisherman	45	...
Drover and others engaged about animals	62	...
ARTIZANS, MECHANICS, LABOURERS.		
Bookbinder	13	1
Musical instrument maker, dealer	5	...
Prints and pictures, connected with	3	...
Watch and clock maker, dealer	36	...
Philosophical instrument maker, dealer... ..	4	...
Mechanic (undefined)	6	...
Mechanical or undefined engineer	240	...
Tackle for sports	1	...
Designer, engraver	13	...
Toolmaker, cutler, etc.	24	...
Carriagemaker, wheelwright	77	...
Saddle, harness, and whip maker, dealer	103	...
Shipwright, rigger, boatbuilder	9	...
Sailmaker, shipchandler, etc.	14	...
Builder, architect, contractor	112	...
Carpenter, joiner	655	...
Cooper, turner	65	...
Bricklayer, mason, plasterer, shingler, slater	540	...

* See paragraph 567 *ante*.

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES* ARRESTED, 1892—*continued*.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.
ARTIZANS, MECHANICS, LABOURERS—<i>continued</i>.		
Painter, paperhanger, plumber, etc.	549	...
Others connected with buildings	9	...
Cabinet, etc., maker, dealer	34	...
Furniture maker, dealer	38	1
Labourer (undefined)	12,251	...
Manufacturer	2	...
TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.		
Textile fabrics, manufacturer of, weaver	10	...
Draper and assistants	63	1
Hairdresser, wigmaker, etc.	92	1
Hat and cap maker	15	...
Tailor, tailoress, dealer in clothing	214	45
Milliner, dressmaker	1	49
Clothing manufacture, engaged in, machinist	8	19
Boot and shoe maker	602	2
Umbrella—maker, mender	2	...
Washerwoman, laundry man	7	73
Dyer, scourer	4	...
FIBROUS MATERIALS.		
Rope, mat, sack, maker	16	2
Tent, tarpaulin, maker, canvas dealer	7	...
ANIMAL FOOD.		
Cowkeeper, dairyman, woman	24	...
Butcher, etc.	376	...
Poulterer, fishmonger	26	...
VEGETABLE FOOD.		
Miller, grain and flour dealer, and assistants	20	...
Baker, confectioner	238	1
Greengrocer, fruiterer	59	...
Jam, pickle maker	2	...
DRINKS AND STIMULANTS.		
Brewing, connected with	7	...
Wine and spirit merchant, vigneron	7	...
Bottler, cellarman	12	...
Distiller, rectifier	2	...
Gingerbeer and sodawater maker	3	...
Grocer and assistants	55	...
Sugar refiner	1	...
Tobacco manufacture, engaged in	30	1
Tobacconist	4	...
ANIMAL MATTERS.		
Soapboiler, candlemaker, tallowmelter	2	...
Glue, cement maker... ..	2	...
Tanner, fellmonger, currier	38	...
Leather articles, maker of	7	...
Brush, broom maker	2	...
Wool classer	22	...

* See paragraph 567 *ante*.

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES* ARRESTED, 1892—*continued*.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.
VEGETABLE MATTERS.		
Japanner, french polisher	47	...
Firewood—dealer, chopper, splitter, fencer	58	...
Sawyer, sawmill owner, worker	31	...
Basketmaker	3	...
Papermaker	2	1
Billsticker	7	...
Vegetable matters, others working or dealing in	5	...
MINING, ENGAGED IN.		
Miners, etc.	1,047	...
COAL, STONE, CLAY, EARTHENWARE, GLASS.		
Coal and charcoal, working or dealing in	1	...
Chimney sweep	10	...
Quarryman, limeburner, etc.	39	...
Brickmaker, potter	56	...
Nightman, scavenger	11	...
Earth, stone, glass, etc., others working or dealing in	26	...
Gasworks service	6	...
MINERALS AND METALS.		
Goldsmith, silversmith, jeweller	32	...
Engine driver (undefined)	78	...
Ironfounder, blacksmith, locksmith	486	...
Brassfounder, finisher, gasfitter	22	...
INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE.		
Fireman (undefined)	228	...
Manager, apprentice, etc.	3	...
Aboriginal	3	...
Beggar, pauper, vagrant	1	...
Prostitute, brothel-keeper ... ..	...	2,053
Gambler, gaminghouse-keeper	3	...
No stated occupation, over 15 years of age	950	2,702
„ „ under „ „	809	221
Total	27,218	6,065

601. It will be observed that, of the males arrested, nearly half were labourers (undefined); and that, of other occupations, those most frequently arrested were miners, sailors, clerks, carpenters, shoemakers, painters, hawkers, and bricklayers, in the order named. No occupation was returned in 1,759 cases, but of these 809 were youths or children, and of the others it is probable that most of them belonged to the criminal classes. Of the females arrested, about one-third were set down as prostitutes or brothel-keepers; nearly one-half, including 221 young girls, were of no specified occupation; and,

Chief occupations of persons arrested.

* See paragraph 567 *ante*.

of the few returned as following regular occupations, three-fourths were domestic servants, and the remainder were chiefly washerwomen, dressmakers, and tailoresses.

Results of
summary
disposal.

602. The results of summary disposal of cases by magistrates in the year 1892 were as follow:—

SUMMARY DISPOSAL BY MAGISTRATES OF ARRESTED PERSONS,* 1892.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.
Imprisonment for 2 years	16	...
„ 1 year and under 2 years	246	113
„ 6 months and under 1 year	349	184
„ 5 months	2	...
„ 4 months	34	2
„ 3 months	822	226
„ 2 months and under 3 months	351	47
„ 1 month and under 2 months ..	1,007	326
„ 15 days and under 1 month	47	11
„ 8 days and under 15 days	689	210
„ 7 days and under	5,505	1,343
Fined ..	7,794	950
Ordered to find bail	191	21
Sent to lunatic asylum	266	160
Sent to industrial school or reformatory	381	218
Otherwise dealt with	98	15
Total sentenced	17,798	3,826
Discharged	8,354	2,163
Total summarily disposed of	26,152	5,989

Sentences
by magis-
trates.

603. Of the persons sentenced by magistrates during 1892, 44 per cent. of the males, and 25 per cent. of the females, were fined; 35 per cent. of the former, and 41 per cent. of the latter, were sentenced to imprisonment for various terms under a month, and 14 and 20 per cent. respectively for periods varying from 1 to 12 months; about 2 per cent. of the males, and 3 per cent. of the females, were sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment or upwards; the balance, or 5 per cent., of the males, and 11 per cent. of the females, were sent to Lunatic Asylums, Industrial and Reformatory Schools, ordered to find bail, or were otherwise disposed of.

Whippings
ordered
by magis-
trates.

604. Corporal punishment to males may be ordered by magistrates for certain offences. In such cases the offender, if an adult, may be sentenced to be whipped with a cat-o'-nine-tails once, twice, or thrice, at the discretion of the bench. Six offenders were so sentenced in

† See paragraph 567 ante.

1892—5 were to receive one whipping, and 1 to receive two whippings, the total number of strokes ordered being 124.

605. The results of the commitments for trial at the three periods already referred to were as follow :—

Results of
committals
for trial.

RESULTS OF COMMITMENTS FOR TRIAL,* 1882, 1887, AND 1892.

	1882.	1887.	1892.
Number for trial	662	796	1,127
Convicted and sentenced	402	506	759
Acquitted... ..	184	220	318
Not prosecuted	76	70	50

606. Of those committed for trial, 586 were eventually tried in 1882, 726 in 1887, and 1,077 in 1892. At the first period 69 per cent., at the second period 70 per cent., and at the third period 71 per cent., of the trials resulted in convictions.

Proportion
of convic-
tions ob-
tained.

607. The following are the sentences of the prisoners tried and convicted in superior courts during the year under review :—

Sentences in
superior
courts.

SENTENCES OF PRISONERS TRIED AND CONVICTED, 1892.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.
Death	4†	2
Hard labour on roads or public works for 15 years and upwards	2	...
„ „ „ 10 years and under 15 years	5	...
„ „ „ 7 years and under 10 years	5	...
„ „ „ 4 years and under 7 years	51	1
Imprisonment for 2 years and under 4 years	131	1
„ 1 year and under 2 years	186	8
„ 6 months and under 1 year	168	6
„ 1 month and under 6 months	131	12
„ under 1 month	10	5
Fined	7	1
Recognizances estreated ... ..	...	1
To find bail to appear when called upon	12	2
Sent to lunatic asylum	3	...
Otherwise dealt with	5	...
Total tried and convicted	720	39

* Including those who were remaining for trial from the previous year, but excluding those awaiting trial at the end of the year.

† In the case of three of the males sentence of death was only recorded.

Lengths of
sentences
in superior
courts.

608. Of males convicted in superior courts in 1892, 4 were sentenced to death—three being cases in which death was merely “recorded;” all the rest except 27 were sentenced to terms of imprisonment, with or without hard labour; of those imprisoned, nearly three-fourths were sentenced for periods of less than two years, and one-eleventh to more than four years. Of the females 10 were sentenced to over one, and 23 to under one, year’s imprisonment. Seven males were sentenced to be imprisoned for a longer period than ten years. Two females were sentenced to death, and one was sentenced to a longer period than four years.

Solitary con-
finement
ordered by
superior
courts.

609. In addition to terms of imprisonment named in the foregoing table, 83 persons, all males, were ordered to be kept in solitary confinement for periods varying from a few days to 1 month per annum during the sentence.

Whippings
ordered by
superior
courts.

610. The total number of offenders sentenced by superior courts to be whipped, in addition to terms of imprisonment in all cases, was 9, of whom 2 boys were to receive 11 strokes with a cane; of the remainder 2 were sentenced to receive two whippings, and 5 one whipping. Judges of the Supreme Court and Courts of General Sessions can sentence males to receive corporal punishment, under Act 54 Vict. No. 1079, for attempts to commit rape, or for rape itself where sentence of death is commuted, for unnatural offences, for attempts to choke in order to commit an offence, for robbery under arms, and, in the case of youths under sixteen, for several other offences. The greatest number of whippings an individual can be sentenced to receive for an offence is 3, and the greatest number of lashes at each whipping is 50.

Whippings
ordered,
1874-1892.

611. The number of individuals sentenced to corporal punishment was 11 in 1874, viz., 6 by magistrates and 5 by superior courts; 5 in 1875, viz., 2 by magistrates and 3 by superior courts; 11 in 1876, viz., 1 by magistrates and 10 by superior courts; 11 in 1877, viz., 5 by magistrates and 6 by superior courts; 17 in 1878, viz., 2 by magistrates and 15 by superior courts; 9 in 1879, viz., 4 by magistrates and 5 by superior courts; 5 in 1880, 17 in 1881, and 8 in 1882—all by superior courts; 14 in 1883, viz., 2 by magistrates and 12 by superior courts; 17 in 1884, 6 in 1885, and 11 in 1886—all by superior courts; 10 in 1887, viz., 4 by magistrates and 6 by superior courts; 29 in 1888, viz., 19 by magistrates and 10 by superior courts; 46 in 1889, viz., 34 by magistrates and 12 by superior courts; 6 in 1890, viz., 3 by magistrates and 3 by superior courts; 5 in 1891, viz., 1 by magistrates and 4 (including 1 juvenile offender) by superior courts;

and 15 in 1892, viz., 6 by magistrates and 9 (including two juvenile offenders) by superior courts. The total number of offenders sentenced to be whipped in the nineteen years was thus 253, of which 89 (including 44 juvenile offenders) were ordered by magistrates and 164 by superior courts.

612. Only 1 execution, viz., that of Deeming, the wife murderer, an Englishman, claiming to be a member of the Church of England, took place in 1892, as against 7 executions in the previous year. Since the first settlement of Port Phillip, 153 criminals have been executed within the colony, of whom only one was a female. The following table shows the birthplaces of the persons executed, the religions they professed, and the crimes they expiated on the scaffold:—

CRIMINALS EXECUTED, 1842 TO 1892.

Birthplace, Religion, and Offence.							Number.
Total number executed ...							153
Birthplace—Victoria ...							8
„ Other Australian colonies ...							7
„ England ...							62
„ Wales ...							2
„ Ireland ...							42
„ Scotland ...							8
„ Belgium ...							1
„ France ...							1
„ Switzerland ...							1
„ Germany ...							1
„ Sweden ...							1
„ Sicily ...							1
„ United States of America ...							5
„ India ...							1
„ West Indies ...							2
„ Philippine Islands ...							1
„ China ...							8
„ At sea ...							1
Religion—Church of England ...							36
„ Presbyterian ...							7
„ Wesleyan ...							10
„ Baptist ...							1
„ Lutheran ...							2
„ Protestant undefined ...							30
„ Roman Catholic ...							55
„ Buddhist, Confucian, etc. ...							7
„ No Religion ...							5*
Offence—Murder ...							116
„ Attempt to murder ..							17
„ Rape ...							10
„ Unnatural offence on a child ...							1
„ Robbery with violence ...							9

* Aborigines.

Undetected
crime.

613. The offences in respect to which no persons were apprehended numbered 6,070 in 1892, or 514 less than in 1891, 807 less than in 1890, and less numerous than in any year since 1886. Undetected offences against the person, which showed an exceptionally large decrease in 1891, increased considerably in 1892, but those against property show a large falling-off in the last three years—but chiefly in 1892—as compared with the three previous ones. The following are the undetected offences in the last twelve years :—

UNDETECTED CRIME, 1881 to 1892.

Year.	Number of Offences.			
	Against the Person.	Against Property.	Other Offences.	Total.
1881	461	3,770	400	4,631
1882	572	3,980	433	4,985
1883	596	4,209	584	5,389
1884	450	3,249	350	4,049
1885	491	3,000	388	3,879
1886	523	3,160	436	4,119
1887	211	5,593	416	6,220
1888	270	5,627	577	6,474
1889	271	6,152	859	7,282
1890	805	5,177	895	6,877
1891	401	5,218	965	6,584
1892	715	4,785	570	6,070

Offender
perhaps
arrested on
other
grounds.

614. With reference to the offences set down as undetected, it should be remarked that in all probability the malefactors do not in all such cases escape entirely. The returns are made up in the month of April of the year following that in which the offence is reported, and he who committed it may be arrested after that date, or may even before that date have been arrested, and perhaps punished, for other misdeeds.

Crime in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

615. The next four tables, giving details of crime in the various Australasian colonies, have been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, from their respective *Statistical Registers*. The first of these gives for each colony, and for the whole of Australasia, during 1890 and 1891, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennial periods, a statement of the number of offences for which persons were apprehended or summoned, were summarily convicted or held to bail, were committed for trial, and were convicted after commitment. In the returns of the number of cases in respect of which persons were summoned, those so dealt with on account of matters coming under the head of civil jurisdiction are omitted in all the colonies :—

**CRIME IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1880, 1885, 1890,
AND 1891.**

Name of Colony.			Number of Offences for which Persons were—			
			Apprehended or Summoned.*	Summarily Convicted or held to Bail.	Committed for Trial.	Convicted after Commitment.
Victoria...	...	1880	41,778	26,950	680	398
		1885	52,566	34,180	768	444
		1890	64,784	44,515	1,129	662
		1891	59,954	42,407	1,142	729
New South Wales†	...	1880	57,784	42,205	1,717	1,148
		1885	77,092	59,345	1,540	785
		1890	66,087	48,102	1,476	954
		1891	75,804	55,711	1,582	964
Queensland†	...	1880	9,133	6,051	316	170
		1885	15,763	11,451	538	267
		1890	18,996	14,570	494	275
		1891	18,724	14,243	575	242
South Australia . . .	...	1880	15,063	12,814	353	199
		1885	10,406	8,901	240	133
		1890	6,999	5,953	169	82
		1891	8,105	6,935	171	90
Western Australia	...	1880	5,577	4,221	50	25
		1885	4,900	3,436	86	51
		1890	4,690	3,201	66	41
		1891	5,005	3,313	97	44
Tasmania†	...	1880	6,908‡	5,418	117	73
		1885	5,983	4,876	71	31
		1890	6,411	4,962	117	46
		1891	6,173	4,760	98	63
New Zealand§	...	1880	20,750	14,778	520	295
		1885	22,709	17,566	385	223
		1890	18,247	13,885	458	192
		1891	17,189	13,051	462	214
Australasia	...	1880	156,993	112,437	3,753	2,308
		1885	189,419	139,755	3,628	1,934
		1890	186,214	135,188	3,909	2,252
		1891	190,954	140,420	4,127	2,346

* Not including civil cases.

† Cases brought up for lunacy are not included in the returns of New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania. In New South Wales 596 lunatics, in Queensland 350, and in Tasmania 66 were admitted to asylums during 1891. Probably four-fifths of these were apprehended by the police.

‡ It is pointed out by Mr. R. M. Johnston, the Government Statistician of Tasmania, in his report for 1886, page li., that, prior to 1884, a considerable proportion of purely civil cases, such as petty debts, non-payment of rates, etc., were improperly included in the returns of offences for which persons were apprehended or summoned in that colony.

§ Exclusive of Maoris. In 1891 the number of cases in which they were concerned was 424—in 298 of which summary convictions were obtained, in 108 cases the prisoner was discharged, and in 18 cases committed for trial.

616. By this table it would appear that crime has been so much more prevalent in New South Wales than in Victoria that, notwithstanding the smaller population,* there has been at each period, under all the heads, larger numbers in the former colony than in the latter. This is particularly observable in regard to serious offences, the commitments for trial and convictions thereafter in New South Wales having been at the first period more than two and a half times as numerous, and at the second period about twice as numerous, as in Victoria, whilst at the third period they were from 30 to 45 per cent., and in 1891 from 32 to 39 per cent., more numerous. In 1891 the apprehensions and summonses in New South Wales exceeded those in Victoria by 26 per cent., and the summary convictions by 31 per cent.

617. The position of the different colonies in respect to crime will be better ascertained by means of the next table, which shows the proportion that the number of apprehensions and summons cases,† of summary convictions, of commitments for trial, and of convictions after commitment, occurring in each colony during the same four years, bore to the average population of the same colony; also, the proportion in each colony of summary convictions to apprehensions and summons cases, and of convictions after commitment to commitments:—

PROPORTION OF ARRESTS, COMMITMENTS, AND CONVICTIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES TO POPULATION, ETC., 1880, 1885, 1890, AND 1891.

Name of Colony.		Proportion per 1,000 of the Population of—		Proportion per 10,000 of the Population of—		Proportion per Cent. of—	
		Apprehensions and Summons Cases †	Summary Convictions	Commitments for Trial	Convictions after Commitment.	Summary Con- victions to Ap- prehensions and Summons Cases. †	Convictions after Commitment to Commitments.
Victoria ...	1880	49·13	31·69	8·00	4·68	64·51	58·53
	1885	54·94	35·72	8·03	4·64	65·02	57·81
	1890	57·92	39·80	10·09	5·92	68·71	58·64
	1891	52·27	36·97	9·96	6·36	70·73	63·86
New South Wales ...	1880	79·63	58·16	23·66	15·83	73·04	66·86
	1885	83·14	64·00	16·61	8·47	76·98	53·51
	1890	59·98	43·66	13·40	8·66	72·79	64·63
	1891	66·29	48·72	13·83	8·43	73·50	60·95

* In all the years named the actual population of New South Wales was smaller than that of Victoria.
† Not including civil cases.

PROPORTION OF ARRESTS, COMMITMENTS, AND CONVICTIONS IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES TO POPULATION, ETC., 1880, 1885,
1890, AND 1891—*continued*.

Name of Colony.		Proportion per 1,000 of the Population of—		Proportion per 10,000 of the Population of—		Proportion per Cent. of—	
		Apprehensions and Summons Cases.*	Summary Convictions.	Commitments for Trial.	Convictions after Commitment.	Summary Con- victions to Ap- prehensions and Summons Cases.*	Convictions after Commitment to Commitments.
Queensland	1880	41·15	27·26	14·24	7·66	66·25	53·80
	1885	51·05	37·08	17·42	8·65	72·64	49·63
	1890	49·24	37·77	12·80	7·13	76·70	55·67
	1891	46·26	35·19	14·21	6·00	76·07	42·22
South Australia	1880	57·16	48·63	13·40	7·55	85·07	56·43
	1885	33·23	25·84	7·67	4·25	77·76	55·42
	1890	22·12	18·81	5·34	2·59	85·05	48·52
	1891	25·50	21·85	5·04	2·84	85·69	56·33
Western Australia	1880	193·35	146·34	17·33	8·67	75·69	50·00
	1885	143·81	100·85	25·27	14·97	70·12	59·30
	1890	97·81	66·76	13·76	8·55	68·25	62·12
	1891	97·67	64·67	18·93	8·59	66·21	45·38
Tasmania	1880	60·80	47·69	10·30	6·43	80·19	62·40
	1885	46·68	38·05	5·54	2·42	81·50	43·66
	1890	44·60	34·52	8·14	3·20	77·40	39·32
	1891	41·44	31·96	6·58	2·96	77·12	44·96
New Zealand	1880	43·75	31·16	10·96	6·22	71·22	56·73
	1885	40·11	31·03	6·80	3·94	77·35	57·92
	1890	29·39	22·37	7·38	3·09	76·09	41·92
	1891	27·29	20·72	7·34	3·40	75·93	46·32
Total Australasia	1880	58·55	41·94	14·00	8·61	71·62	61·50
	1885	58·56	43·21	11·22	5·98	73·78	53·31
	1890	49·86	36·20	10·47	6·03	72·60	57·61
	1891	49·63	36·49	10·74	6·10	73·52	56·80

618. In regard to the proportion of offences for which apprehensions were made or summonses issued, Western Australia and New South Wales have stood at the head of the list at each of the years named; whilst Tasmania stood next in 1880,† but Victoria and Queensland in 1885, 1890, and 1891. Queensland stood lowest on the list at the first period, but New Zealand and South Australia at the last three periods, the depression which existed in both colonies

Order of colonies in respect to apprehensions, etc.

* Not including civil cases.

† It is stated that, prior to 1884, some petty debt cases were improperly included in the return of offences for which persons were apprehended or summoned in Tasmania.

having apparently been accompanied by a reduction in the amount of crime. The following is the order of the various colonies in this respect in 1891, the colony with the highest proportion of persons apprehended or summoned on criminal charges being placed first, and that with the lowest last :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO NUMBERS APPREHENDED
OR SUMMONED IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1891.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Western Australia. | 5. Tasmania. |
| 2. New South Wales. | 6. New Zealand. |
| 3. Victoria. | 7. South Australia. |
| 4. Queensland. | |

619. As regards the persons summarily convicted, in proportion to population, Western Australia and New South Wales have always been at the top of the list. In 1890 and 1891 Victoria occupied the third place, although at the two previous periods it stood as low as fifth on the list. New Zealand and South Australia have been last on the list at each of the last three periods, although South Australia at the first period occupied the third position. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in this particular, the colony with the highest proportion of summary convictions being placed first and the rest in succession :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO SUMMARY CONVICTIONS IN
PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1891.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Western Australia. | 5. Tasmania. |
| 2. New South Wales. | 6. South Australia. |
| 3. Victoria. | 7. New Zealand. |
| 4. Queensland. | |

620. In 1880 Victoria showed, relatively to population, a much smaller number of persons committed for trial than any other colony ; but the proportion having since fallen in some of the other colonies, in the years 1885, 1890, and 1891 three colonies—South Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania—occupied a lower position than Victoria, Western Australia was at the head of the list at the three last periods, and New South Wales at the first period ; whilst Queensland and the latter colony have alternately occupied the second and third places in 1885, 1890, and 1891 respectively. In respect to the proportion of commitments for trial to population, the colonies stood in the following order in 1891 :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO NUMBERS COMMITTED
FOR TRIAL IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1891.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Western Australia. | 5. New Zealand. |
| 2. Queensland. | 6. Tasmania. |
| 3. New South Wales. | 7. South Australia. |
| 4. Victoria. | |

621. In respect to convictions in superior courts, Western Australia and New South Wales at each period were at the head of the list, except in 1885, when Queensland was second and New South Wales third. The following is the order at the last period :—

Order of colonies in respect to convictions in superior courts.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO CONVICTIONS IN SUPERIOR
COURTS IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1891.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Western Australia. | 5. New Zealand. |
| 2. New South Wales. | 6. Tasmania. |
| 3. Victoria. | 7. South Australia. |
| 4. Queensland. | |

622. Either more persons are apprehended unjustly in Victoria than in the other colonies, or punishment for minor offences does not follow their commission with such certainty in the former as in the latter, since the number of summary convictions obtained in proportion to the apprehensions is usually lower in this colony than in any of the others. An exception, however, took place in 1890 and 1891, when the proportion was lower in Western Australia than in Victoria. The following is the order of the colonies in respect to convictions of this kind in 1891, the colony in which the rate of summary convictions to apprehensions is highest being placed first, and that in which it is lowest last :—

Order of colonies in respect to summary convictions obtained.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF SUMMARY
CONVICTIONS TO ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES, 1891.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. South Australia. | 5. New South Wales. |
| 2. Tasmania. | 6. Victoria. |
| 3. Queensland. | 7. Western Australia. |
| 4. New Zealand. | |

623. In regard to the proportion of convictions to commitments for trial, Victoria was first on the list in 1891, New South Wales and South Australia being the next in order to her. The proportions remained tolerably uniform in Victoria at the three periods prior to 1891, but fluctuated considerably in some of the other colonies, so that the order varies at each period. In the subjoined statement the colonies are placed in order, the one in which the convictions, in 1891, bore the highest proportion to the commitments being placed first :—

Order of colonies in respect to convictions obtained in superior courts.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF CONVICTIONS
IN SUPERIOR COURTS TO COMMITMENTS FOR TRIAL, 1891.

1. Victoria.
2. New South Wales.
3. South Australia.
4. New Zealand.

5. Western Australia.
6. Tasmania.
7. Queensland.

Incomplete
returns in
some
colonies.

624. It is to be regretted that the information as to the offences for which persons are arrested or summoned is very incomplete in several of the colonies. In Queensland the only specific offence mentioned in the returns is drunkenness, the balance being grouped as offences against the person, offences against property, or as other offences. This, except that drunkenness is not separated from "other offences," is likewise the grouping adopted in Western Australia,* as also in Victoria in respect to the summons cases where the offender is never in custody of the police, the exact offence being entered only when an arrest takes place.

Arrests, etc.,
for various
offences
in Aus-
tralasian
colonies.

625. Notwithstanding New South Wales has possessed a smaller population than Victoria, arrests for most descriptions of offences have at each of the four periods under consideration—viz., 1880, 1885, 1890, and 1891—been much more numerous in the former colony than in the latter. Thus, in 1891, arrests for homicide numbered 69 in New South Wales against 53 in Victoria; for rape and other offences against females, 85 as against 61; for other offences against the person, 6,316 against 3,587; for horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, etc., 184 against 175; for miscellaneous offences against property, 6,591 against 4,219; for drunkenness, 22,075† against 18,057. An exception occurred in regard to arrests for robbery, burglary, etc., which were more numerous in Victoria than in New South Wales at the last three of the years referred to; also in 1890 in regard to arrests for rape and other sexual offences, which were slightly the more numerous in Victoria, and in regard to "other offences," which were the more numerous at the first and third periods. The following table shows the offences for which apprehensions were made or summonses issued in the various Australasian colonies during every fifth year, commencing with 1880, and for the year 1891, as far as the information can be gathered from their respective *Statistical Registers* :—

* The particulars are available in regard to the convictions, although not in regard to the arrests.

† Contrary to statements which have frequently appeared in the press of an adjacent colony, the law relating to drunkenness is the same in Victoria as in New South Wales. In both colonies a drunken man is liable to be arrested, even although not guilty of disorderly conduct.

APPREHENSIONS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES IN THE
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1880, 1885, 1890, AND 1891.

Colony.	Year.	Number of Arrests or Summonses for—							
		Murder, Attempts at Murder, and Manslaughter.	Rape, and other Offences against Females.	Other Offences against the Person.	Robbery with Violence, Burglary, etc.	Horse, Sheep, and Cattle Stealing, etc.	Other Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.*	Other Offences.
Victoria ...	1880	36	81	4,376	245	171	3,880	10,056	22,933
	1885	31	57	4,071	287	149	3,797	13,580	30,594
	1890	56	69	3,966	465	129	4,442	18,501	37,156
	1891	53	61	3,587	430	175	4,219	18,057	33,372
New South Wales	1880	75	95	9,364	245	469	6,154	18,777	22,605
	1885	50	115	9,353	230	403	6,576	26,291	34,074
	1890	61	64	8,604	362	259	6,995	18,654	31,088
	1891	69	85	6,316	312	184	6,591	22,075	40,172
Queensland ...	1880	1,320			1,186			2,867	3,760
	1885	2,230			1,748			5,508	6,277
	1890	2,713			2,487			6,332	7,464
	1891	2,641			2,471			5,536	8,076
South Australia	1880	13	37	1,026	52	51	971	4,325	8,588
	1885	9	36	598	28	19	708	3,361	5,647
	1890	8	24	488	16	14	471	2,382	3,596
	1891	8	22	577	32	14	572	2,987	3,893
Western Australia†	1880	331			355			4,891	
	1885	403			323			4,174	
	1890	371			536			3,783	
	1891	376			567			4,062	
Tasmania‡	1880	2	14	651	103	37	723	1,543	3,835
	1885	3	13	544	34	22	565	1,470	3,332
	1890	4	6	473	14	17	588	1,151	4,158
	1891	6	9	509	24	8	704	1,147	3,763
New Zealand ...	1880	27	56	1,852	85	55	2,185	6,281	10,209
	1885	20	28	1,686	92	49	1,961	6,912	11,961
	1890	10	32	1,474	120	55	2,122	5,830	8,604
	1891	13	33	1,361	109	36	2,087	5,251	8,299

626. Subjoined is a statement of the proportion of the various offences, grouped under four heads, to the population of each colony during the same four years :—

Proportion of each group of offences in each colony.

* See footnote (†) on page 352.

† The number of convictions (not arrests) for the principal offences in the last two years were as follow :—Murder and manslaughter, 4 in 1890, and 5 in 1891 ; rape, etc., 1 in 1890 and *nil* in 1891 ; serious offences against property, 9 in 1890, and 9 in 1891 ; other offences against property, 293 in 1890, and 322 in 1891 ; drunkenness (749 in 1889).

‡ See footnote (†) on page 347 *ante*.

PROPORTION OF VARIOUS OFFENCES TO POPULATION IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1880, 1885, 1890, AND 1891.

Colony.	Year.	Arrests or Summonses per 1,000 of the Population for—			
		Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.*	Other Offences.
Victoria ...	1880	5·28	5·05	11·83	26·97
	1885	4·35	4·42	14·19	31·97
	1890	3·66	4·50	16·54	33·22
	1891	3·23	4·21	15·74	29·10
New South Wales ...	1880	13·14	9·46	25·88	31·15
	1885	10·26	7·77	28·35	36·75
	1890	7·92	6·91	16·93	28·21
	1891	5·66	6·20	19·30	35·13
Queensland ...	1880	5·95	5·34	12·92	16·94
	1885	7·22	5·66	17·84	20·33
	1890	7·03	6·45	16·41	19·35
	1891	6·52	6·10	13·68	19·95
South Australia ...	1880	4·08	4·08	16·41	32·59
	1885	2·10	2·41	10·73	18·03
	1890	1·64	1·60	7·53	11·35
	1891	1·91	1·95	9·41	12·26
Western Australia ...	1880	11·48	12·31	169·57	
	1885	11·83	9·48	122·53	
	1890	7·74	11·18	78·89	
	1891	7·34	11·06	79·27	
Tasmania† ...	1880	5·87	7·60	13·58	33·75
	1885	4·37	4·85	11·47	26·00
	1890	3·36	4·31	8·01	28·93
	1891	3·52	4·96	7·70	25·26
New Zealand ...	1880	4·16	4·93	13·22	21·50
	1885	3·06	3·71	12·21	21·13
	1890	2·44	3·70	9·39	13·86
	1891	2·23	3·54	8·34	13·18

Order of colonies as to offences against the person.

627. It will be observed that, according to population, arrests or summonses for offences against the person were, at the first three periods shown, much more numerous in New South Wales and Western Australia than in any other colony; but in 1891 Western Australia and Queensland occupied the highest position, in both of which they were in that year more than twice as numerous as in Victoria, which occupied the fifth place. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect during 1891, the colony in which the

* See footnote (†) on page 352.

† See footnote (†) on page 347 ante.

proportion was highest being placed first and that in which it was lowest last:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO ARRESTS OR SUMMONSES
FOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON, 1891.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Western Australia. | 5. Victoria. |
| 2. Queensland. | 6. New Zealand. |
| 3. New South Wales. | 7. South Australia. |
| 4. Tasmania. | |

628. In 1891, arrests for offences against property in Western Australia were upwards of two and a half times, and in New South Wales nearly one and a half times, more numerous, in proportion to population, than they were in Victoria, where they were fewer than in any colonies except New Zealand and South Australia. It should be stated that the proportion in Western Australia would probably be reduced nearly one-half were arrests of aborigines for sheep or cattle stealing excluded,* in which case it would stand lower than New South Wales and Queensland. In this respect, the order of the colonies was as follows, the colonies with the largest proportion of such arrests being placed first, and the rest in succession:—

Order of colonies as to offences against property.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO ARRESTS OR SUMMONSES
FOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, 1891.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Western Australia. | 5. Victoria. |
| 2. New South Wales. | 6. New Zealand. |
| 3. Queensland. | 7. South Australia. |
| 4. Tasmania. | |

629. In the matter of drunkenness, New South Wales, which for years stood at the head of the colonies of the group in which the offence was distinguished,† has improved considerably as compared with 1880 and 1885. Victoria, on the other hand, has apparently become more inebriate, as, according to the figures, arrests for drunkenness within her boundaries, in proportion to the population, increased from 12 per 1,000 in 1880 to 16½ in 1890 and nearly 16 in 1891‡; but even the latter proportions were still lower than in New

Order of colonies as to drunkenness.

* Of 370 convictions in Western Australia in 1889, 179 were of aborigines—chiefly for sheep and cattle stealing.

† The only colony in which drunkenness is not distinguished, so far as the total arrests are concerned, is Western Australia. The convictions for that offence, however, are given in footnote (†) on page 353 *ante*.

‡ A considerable improvement, however, occurred in the following year; see table following paragraph 585 *ante*.

South Wales* during the same periods. In the following list, the colony in which the largest proportion of inebriates was brought before magistrates in 1891 is placed first, and that in which the number was smallest last :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO APPREHENSIONS FOR
DRUNKENNESS IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1891.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. New South Wales. | 4. South Australia. |
| 2. Victoria. | 5. New Zealand. |
| 3. Queensland. | 6. Tasmania. |

Order of colonies as to "other offences."

630. "Other offences," which embrace breaches of corporation by-laws, *Wines and Spirit Statute*, etc., are rather violations of good order than actual crimes, and are consequently generally dealt with by summons. Relatively to population, they were, in 1880, most numerous in Tasmania, South Australia, and New South Wales, and in 1891 they were more numerous in New South Wales than in any of the other colonies. In Western Australia drunkenness is included with these offences, and consequently the figures are not comparable with those of the other colonies. Omitting Western Australia, therefore, the following is the order of the colonies in respect to irregularities of this description, the colony in which the proportion was highest being placed first, and that in which it was lowest last :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO ARRESTS OR SUMMONSES
FOR "OTHER OFFENCES," 1891.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. New South Wales. | 4. Queensland. |
| 2. Victoria. | 5. New Zealand. |
| 3. Tasmania. | 6. South Australia. |

Crime in United Kingdom

631. The statistics at hand relating to the United Kingdom give the commitments for trial and convictions in the superior courts, but do not afford any information respecting the cases dealt with in courts of petty sessions. The following table shows the number of commitments and convictions and their respective proportions to the population of each division of the United Kingdom, also the proportion of commitments to convictions during 1890 and 1891, and the first year of each of the two previous quinquennial periods:—

* Both in Victoria and New South Wales a drunken person is liable to be arrested, even although not disorderly.

CRIME IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1880, 1885, 1890,
AND 1891.

Country.		Commitments for Trial.	Convictions.	Proportion of—		
				Commitments to Population.	Convictions to Population.	Convictions to Commitments.
				per 10,000.	per 10,000.	per cent.
England and Wales	1880	14,770	11,214	5.74	4.36	75.92
	1885	13,586	10,500	4.99	3.86	77.28
	1890	11,974	9,242	4.16	3.21	77.18
	1891	11,695	9,055	4.02	3.11	77.43
Scotland	1880	2,583	2,046	6.97	5.52	79.21
	1885	2,535	1,956	6.57	5.07	77.16
	1890	2,312	1,825	5.77	4.56	78.94
	1891	2,353	1,822	5.83	4.52	77.43
Ireland	1880	4,716	2,383	9.06	4.58	50.53
	1885	2,850	1,573	5.78	3.19	55.19
	1890	2,061	1,193	4.39	2.54	57.88
	1891	2,112	1,255	4.51	2.68	59.42
Total	1880	22,069	15,643	6.37	4.52	70.88
	1885	18,971	14,029	5.27	3.90	73.94
	1890	16,347	12,260	4.36	3.27	75.00
	1891	16,160	12,132	4.28	3.21	75.07

632. According to the commitments for trial, crime, in proportion to population, has fallen off in the United Kingdom by 27 per cent. since 1880, the decrease being most marked in the case of Ireland, where probably, in consequence of political disturbances, the commitments in 1880 were exceptionally numerous. The proportion of both commitments and convictions has usually been most numerous in Scotland, and least so in England; although Ireland had the largest proportion of commitments in 1880, and the smallest number of convictions in 1890 and 1891.

Decrease of
crime in
United
Kingdom.

633. As scarcely any persons under 15 years of age are committed for trial, it is necessary, in order to ascertain more fairly the relative criminality of the several Australasian colonies and the various divisions of the United Kingdom, to compare the commitments and convictions which took place in each during 1891 with the population over 15 years of age as enumerated at the census taken in the same year. The following are the results of such a comparison:—

Crime in
proportion
to adults
in colonies
and Britain.

PROPORTION OF COMMITMENTS AND CONVICTIONS TO POPULATION
AGED 15 YEARS AND UPWARDS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES
AND UNITED KINGDOM, 1891.

Per 10,000 Persons Living, aged 15 years and upwards.

Commitments for Trial.			Convictions after Commitment.		
Western Australia	...	29·87	New South Wales	...	13·92
Queensland	...	23·27	Western Australia	...	13·54
New South Wales	...	22·84	Victoria	...	9·79
Victoria	...	15·03	Queensland	...	9·79
New Zealand	...	12·28	Tasmania	...	7·06
Tasmania	...	10·98	Scotland	...	7·03
Scotland	...	9·07	New Zealand	...	5·69
South Australia	...	8·80	England and Wales	...	4·95
Ireland	...	6·65	South Australia	...	4·63
England and Wales	...	6·21	Ireland	...	3·95

Crime in
Britain
generally
below that
in colonies.

634. It will be observed that, in proportion to the population of 15 years of age and upwards, the commitments in Scotland were above those in South Australia, and the convictions in Scotland were above those in New Zealand and that colony ; also that the convictions in England were above those in South Australia, but, in all other cases, that the commitments and convictions in the British Isles were below those in any of the Australasian Colonies.

Proportion
of convic-
tions to
commit-
ments in
colonies
and Britain.

635. From the following figures it appears that in 1891 conviction followed commitment with more certainty in England and Scotland than in any of the Australasian colonies, but Victoria and New South Wales, in this respect, stand above Ireland. All the other colonies stand below these, Queensland being at the bottom of the list with only 42 convictions to every 100 commitments :—

PROPORTION OF CONVICTIONS TO COMMITMENTS IN AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES AND UNITED KINGDOM, 1891.

Per cent.			Per cent.		
England and Wales	...	77·43	South Australia	...	56·33
Scotland	...	77·43	New Zealand	...	46·32
Victoria	...	63·86	Western Australia	...	45·38
New South Wales	...	60·95	Tasmania	...	44·96
Ireland	...	59·42	Queensland	...	42·22

Police in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

636. The Victorian police force is an admirably organized body of men, and although, in proportion to population, it is smaller than similar bodies in the other Australasian colonies with the exception of South Australia and New Zealand, its efficiency is such that crime is kept effectively in check, and in past years has generally been less rife here than elsewhere. The following figures show the number of police and their proportion to the population in each colony :—

POLICE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1892.

1. New Zealand	had	503	police, or 1 to 1,277 persons.
2. South Australia	„	396	„ „ 836 „
3. Victoria	„	1,535	„ „ 757 „
4. New South Wales	„	1,665	„ „ 709 „
5. Tasmania	„	308	„ „ 496 „
6. Queensland	„	1,117	„ „ 372 „
7. Western Australia	„	239	„ „ 234 „

637. The following figures show the number of persons one policeman keeps in order and protects in each of the Australasian capitals:—

Police in
Austral-
asian
capitals.

POLICE IN AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1892.

1. Wellington	had	42	police, or 1 to 841 persons.
2. Adelaide	„	171	„ „ 788 „
3. Sydney	„	577	„ „ 703 „
4. Hobart	„	50	„ „ 689 „
5. Melbourne	„	785	„ „ 613 „
6. Brisbane	„	211	„ „ 469 „
7. Perth	„	35	„ „ 302 „

638. The number of criminal cases tried in the Supreme Court at the various places throughout the colony where sittings were held in 1892 was 504, of which 368 were for felony, and 136 for misdemeanors. The convictions for felony numbered 244, and for misdemeanors 94. The number of places where sittings were held was 19, the number of sittings was 62, and the total duration of sittings was 210 days.

Supreme
Court
criminal
sittings.

639. Sittings may be held at the same number of places, to try civil cases, but no causes were entered at 17 out of the 19 places in 1892. The number of causes entered for trial during the year was 455, but the number of causes tried was only 292, of which 46 were tried by juries of six, 7 by juries of twelve, and 239 by a judge alone. All of these except five were defended. The damages laid in the declarations amounted in the aggregate to £562,482. Verdicts were returned in 232 instances, and there were 7 nonsuits. Of the verdicts 152, or about 66 per cent., were for the plaintiff. The aggregate amount awarded by the juries was £60,970, or nearly 11 per cent. of the damages laid. In the ten years ended with 1891, the damages sued for in these courts amounted to £3,550,777, and the sums awarded by juries to £423,775, or to nearly 12 per cent. of the damages sued for.

Supreme
Court civil
sittings.

640. Courts of General Sessions have jurisdiction in criminal cases within certain limitations, and have also appellate jurisdiction in civil cases from petty sessions. The places at which such courts were held in 1892 numbered 24, and the number of courts held 65,

Courts of
General
Sessions.

extending over periods amounting in the aggregate to 154 days. The number of cases tried was 408, in 262 of which, or 64 per cent., convictions were obtained. The number of appeals heard was 58. In the ten years prior to 1892, 3,239 cases were tried in Courts of General Sessions, and 2,185 convictions were obtained; thus the latter were to the former in the proportion of 67 per cent.

County
Courts.

641. County Courts have jurisdiction in civil cases up to £500. The number of places at which they were held in 1892 was 52, and the number of courts held was 160, extending over 491 days. The total number of cases tried was 2,540; the amount sued for was £420,964; and the amount recovered £154,161, or only 37 per cent. of the amount sued for. The costs awarded to the plaintiffs amounted to £15,450, and the costs awarded to the defendants to £6,590. During the ten years prior to the year under review the aggregate amount sued for in County Courts was £3,260,583, and the aggregate amount awarded was £1,001,144, or 31 per cent. of the amount sued for.

Courts of
Mines.

642. Courts of Mines have jurisdiction concerning all questions or disputes which may arise out of mining on Crown lands. The places at which they were held in 1892 numbered 5, and the courts held numbered 8, occupying 8 days. The total number of suits was 7, and the aggregate amount or value of demand, £896. The gross amount of costs awarded to the plaintiffs was £26, and to the defendants £15. These figures do not include all mining disputes which took place during the year, as those of minor importance are adjudicated on by the wardens of the gold-fields. In the ten years prior to 1892 the value sued for in Courts of Mines amounted in the aggregate to £20,506. The business has fallen off very considerably for several years past.

Courts of
Petty
Sessions :
criminal
cases.

643. The cases of indictable offences heard at Petty Sessions during 1892 numbered 2,594, which resulted in 1,026 commitments for trial. Commitments were thus obtained in 40 per cent. of the cases. The offences summarily dealt with numbered 54,050, in 38,676 of which, or 72 per cent., the offender was convicted.

Courts of
Petty
Sessions :
civil cases.

644. Courts of Petty Sessions have jurisdiction in ordinary civil cases, and in master and servant cases, up to £50. Such courts were held at 241 places during the year. The civil cases heard numbered 34,082, in which the total amount of debts or damages claimed was £253,771, and the total amount awarded was £185,695, or 73 per cent. of the amount claimed. In the ten years ended with 1891

the debts or damages claimed in these courts amounted in all to £1,249,008, and the sums awarded to £798,363, or to 64 per cent. of the amounts claimed.

645. The net results of the civil cases tried in 1892 may be gathered from the following table, which shows the total amount of debts and damages sued for in the various courts, and the aggregate value of the awards, also the percentage of the latter to the former, in 1892 and the previous decennium. It will be noticed that the whole amount at stake was £1,237,217, and that not quite one-third was recovered :—

DEBTS AND DAMAGES CLAIMED AND AWARDED.*

Name of Court.	Amount of Debts and Damages, 1892.		Proportion of Debts and Damages Recovered.	
	Claimed.	Awarded.	1892.	Average of Previous 10 Years.
	£	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Supreme Court	562,482	60,970	11	12
County Courts	420,964	154,161	37	31
Courts of Petty Sessions ...	253,771	185,695	73	64
Total	1,237,217	400,826	32	28

646. The number of writs issued in 1892, in the six bailiwicks into which the colony is divided, was 2,242, or 17 more than in the previous year. Of the whole number 37 were Queen's writs against both person and property, 32 were subjects' writs against the person alone, and 2,173 were subjects' writs against property alone.

647. Places for the reception of prisoners in Victoria are of three kinds: ordinary gaols, police gaols, and a penal establishment. The ordinary gaols and the penal establishment are houses of correction. The police gaols are used for the detention of prisoners sentenced to short periods of imprisonment, or awaiting trial or transfer to some other gaol or penal establishment, or to a lunatic asylum.

648. The gross, distinct, and average number of prisoners detained in each description of prison during 1892 will be found in the following table, males and females being distinguished :—

* The amounts claimed and awarded, especially in the Supreme Court, are not strictly comparable, for whereas the amount claimed is set down for every case entered, whether tried or not, the amount awarded obviously only applies to cases actually tried. In the Supreme Court only about two-thirds of the cases entered are actually tried.

GAOLS AND PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS, 1892.

Description of Prison.	Number of Institutions.	Prisoners Detained during the Year.								
		Gross Number.*			Distinct Individuals.†			Daily Average.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Gaols‡ ...	9	7,919	2,553	10,472	} 7,890	1,704	9,594	{ 799	331	1,130
Penal establish-ment	1	1,125	...	1,125						
Police gaols ..	6	702	53	755	597	45	642§	19	1	20
Total ...	16	9,746	2,606	12,352	8,487	1,749	10,236	1,494	332	1,826

Decrease of distinct prisoners.

649. According to this table, the number of individual prisoners detained, during the whole or some portion of 1892, in the gaols and penal establishments of the colony was 10,236, viz., 8,487 males and 1,749 females. In the previous year, the number of distinct prisoners was 10,779, viz., 9,104 males and 1,675 females; thus showing a falling-off of 543 during the year under review, viz., a decrease of 617 in the case of the males, less an increase of 74 in that of the female prisoners.

Proportion of distinct prisoners to population.

650. Comparing the figures for 1892 with those showing the mean population of that year, it appears that 1 person in every 114 persons in the colony, or 1 male in every 72 males, and 1 female in every 318 females, passed some portion of the year in prison. These proportions are lower than those of the previous year, viz., 1 person in every 106, or 1 male in every 66, and 1 female in every 326. In the estimates made no account is taken of persons lodged temporarily in watch-houses, etc., pending examination before magistrates, the prisoners here referred to being only those detained in regular gaols or penal establishments.

Proportion of distinct to gross prisoners.

651. If a comparison be made between the gross number of prisoners (exclusive of transfers) and the distinct prisoners, it will be found that 82·86 per cent. of the prisoners dealt with in 1892—viz., 87·07 per cent. in the case of males, and 67·11 per cent. in the case of females—were distinct individuals. In the previous year the proportions were:—Total, 83·51 per cent.; males, 87·77 per cent.; females, 66·08 per cent.

* Exclusive of prisoners transferred from one gaol to another. The numbers here given represent imprisonments, each person being counted afresh every time imprisoned.
† See table following paragraph 653 *post*.
‡ Including Portland Gaol, which was closed on the 15th August, 1892.
§ Estimated.

652. If the figures in the table showing the average number of prisoners are compared with the mean population, it follows that 1 person in every 637 persons living was constantly in prison during 1892; or, distinguishing the sexes, that, during that year, 1 male in every 406 males living, and 1 female in every 1,674 females living, were constantly in detention. By the following table, which gives the figures for the last three years, and two previous quinquennial periods, it will be seen that the proportion of prisoners to the population fell from 1 in every 532 in 1880, to 1 in every 670 in 1885, since which year it has again risen to about 1 in every 600 in the latest three years:—

Proportion
of prisoners
to popula-
tion.

PROPORTION OF PRISONERS TO POPULATION, 1880, 1885,
1890, 1891, AND 1892.

Year.	Of the Total Population one Person was constantly in Prison to every—		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
1880	348	1,274	532
1885	466	1,357	670
1890	387	1,556	600
1891	388	1,556	603
1892	406	1,674	637

653. In the Inspector-General's annual reports a return appears showing the number of times each individual was imprisoned during the year. The following are the particulars for 1892,* also the proportions per cent.:—

Number of
times
individuals
were in
prison.

DISTINCT PRISONERS, 1892.
(Exclusive of those in Police Gaols.)

Number of Times Imprisoned during Year.	Distinct Prisoners, 1892.					
	Number.			Percentage.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Once	5,521	1,065	6,586	69·98	62·50	68·65
Twice	834	246	1,080	10·57	14·44	11·26
Three times	200	98	298	2·54	5·75	3·10
Four times	72	40	112	·91	2·35	1·17
Five times	23	27	50	·29	1·58	·52
Six times and upwards†	35	27	62	·44	1·58	·65
Total received	6,685	1,503	8,188	84·73	88·20	85·35
In detention at commencement of year ‡	1,205	201	1,406	15·27	11·80	14·65
Grand Total	7,890	1,704	9,594	100·00	100·00	100·00

* See Inspector-General's Report for 1892, Parliamentary Paper No. 27, Session 1893.

† Twenty males and seventeen females admitted six times; nine males and six females admitted seven, one male and two females admitted nine, one male and two females ten, one male eleven, one male twelve, one male thirteen, and one male fifteen times.

‡ Exclusive of those discharged and re-admitted during the year, who numbered 386, viz., 253 males and 133 females, they being included with the figures in the previous line.

Persons
imprisoned
more than
once.

654. Adding the numbers at the commencement of the year to those in the first line of the table, it is found that nearly $83\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the distinct prisoners in 1892 were imprisoned only once during the year, and consequently $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. were imprisoned more than once. In the case of males, the proportions were $85\frac{1}{4}$ and $14\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.; and in the case of females, $74\frac{1}{3}$ and $25\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. respectively. The tendency of females to be imprisoned over and over again is greater than that of males; thus, during the year, nearly $11\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the whole number of females were imprisoned three times or upwards, and about $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. four times or upwards; whereas only about $4\frac{1}{5}$ per cent. of the males were imprisoned more than twice, and only $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. more than three times.

Grounds of
imprison-
ment.

655. The following is a classification of the prisoners in confinement at the end of 1892, according to the grounds in respect to which they were detained. It will be noticed that 95, or $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., were untried; also that of those tried, more than three-fifths of the males, but only a sixth of the females, had been convicted of felony:—

GROUNDS FOR DETENTION OF PRISONERS, 1892.

Grounds for Detention.	Gaols.		Police Gaols.		Penal Establish-ment.	Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Felony, tried...	322	52	...	...	498	820	52	872
„ untried	42	1	4	...	...	46	1	47
Misdemeanors, tried	189	178	8	...	95	292	178	470
„ untried	20	7	4	1	...	24	8	32
Other offences, tried	158	83	2	...	66	226	83	309
„ untried	12	2	2	...	...	14	2	16
Total	743	323	20	1	659	1,422	324	1,746

Destitution
a cause of
imprison-
ment.

656. The total number of prisoners (exclusive of transfers) admitted, in 1892, to ordinary gaols and the penal establishment was 9,805, and of these 500 were imprisoned on charges of vagrancy, but really for medical attention, and 898 were received for shelter. There were thus 1,398 persons—of whom 758 were males and 640 females—as against 1,318 in 1891, who were admitted on account of their destitute condition, and went to swell the ranks of the prison population, instead of being otherwise provided for as objects of charity. If these destitute prisoners be deducted from the total number of admissions, the balance, viz., 8,407, as compared with 9,016 in 1891, will more correctly represent the criminal admissions during the year.*

* See Inspector-General's Report, page 4.

657. The cases in which prisoners were absent from work during the year on account of sickness, which numbered 2,943, were in the proportion of one case to every 4·5 individual prisoners. The daily average number of prisoners incapacitated from labour by reason of sickness was 70, or 1 in every 21 of the average number constantly employed. The total number of cases of sickness at any one time was 123. Sickness in prisons.

658. Sixty-eight deaths occurred in prisons during 1891, and 54 deaths in 1892; and there was in 1892 one criminal executed. The deaths were in the proportion of 1 to every 158 in the former year, and 1 to every 190 in the latter year, of the estimated individual prisoners; or in the proportion of 1 to every 28 in the former year, and 1 to every 34 in the latter year, of the daily average number of prisoners detained. The death-rate was thus considerably lower in the year under review than in the previous one. Deaths in prisons.

659. In the last seven years no permanently successful attempt to escape from prison has taken place. In the first of those years one prisoner escaped from the custody of the police whilst being transferred, but was retaken, and two others made unsuccessful attempts to escape from prison; in 1887, one prisoner absconded, and was recaptured during the year; in 1888, no instance is reported of any prisoner having attempted to escape from custody; in 1889, four prisoners, of whom one was unconvicted, absconded, but were recaptured; in each of the years 1890 and 1891, one convicted prisoner absconded, but was retaken; and in 1892 no case of attempted escape was reported. Prisoners absconding.

660. An abstract of the estimated mean population at various ages, of the average number of prisoners at the same age, and the proportion of the latter to the former, will be found in the following table:— Ages of prisoners.

AGES OF PRISONERS, 1892.

Ages.				Estimated Mean Population, 1892.	Average Number of Prisoners Constantly Detained.	Prisoners per 10,000 of the Population.
Under 20 years	...	...	...	520,404	115	2·21
20 to 30	„	...	...	248,223	664	26·75
30 to 40	„	...	...	148,926	434	29·14
40 to 50	„	...	...	89,111	258	28·94
50 to 60	„	...	...	82,166	182	22·15
60 years and upwards	...	...	...	73,880	173	23·41
Total	...	...	...	1,162,710	1,826	15·70

Proportion
of prisoners
at various
ages.

661. It appears from this table that, in 1892, the proportion of prisoners constantly detained to the population was greatest between the ages of 20 and 50. Of persons over 20 living in Victoria, 1 in every 375; of those between 20 and 40, 1 in every 362; of those over 40, 1 in every 400; and of those over 60, 1 in every 427, were constantly in prison throughout the year.

Birthplaces
and reli-
gions of
prisoners.

662. The birthplaces and religions of the prisoners constantly detained during the year, deduced from the total numbers of each nationality and religion returned as passing through the institutions, also the totals of the same nationality and religion, living in the colony, are compared in the following table:—

BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS OF PRISONERS, 1892.

Native Country and Religion.	Estimated Mean Population.	Average Number of Prisoners Constantly Detained.	Prisoners per 10,000 of the Population
NATIVE COUNTRY.			
Australasian Colonies ...	813,778	873	10·73
England and Wales ...	166,954	381	22·82
Scotland ...	51,941	109	20·99
Ireland ...	87,505	309	35·31
China ...	8,643	16	18·51
Other countries ...	33,889	138	40·72
Total ...	1,162,710	1,826	15·74
RELIGION.			
Protestants ...	860,260	1,052	12·23
Roman Catholics ...	255,569	723	28·29
Jews ...	6,638	12	18·08
Buddhists, Confucians, etc. ...	6,906	16	23·17
Others ...	33,337	23	6·90

Relative
numbers
of each
sect.

663. It will be observed that, in view of their respective numbers in the population, natives of the Australasian colonies contributed much less than their share to the number of inmates of prisons; but the natives of Scotland contributed 33 per cent. more, natives of England and Wales 45 per cent. more, and natives of Ireland 124 per cent. more, than their share to that number; whilst the proportion of Chinese was smaller than that of any other nationality except the Australasians. Also that of the religious denominations shown, Protestants contributed less, but Roman Catholics contributed 80 per cent., Buddhists, etc., 47 per cent., and Jews 15 per cent. more than their share to the number of such inmates.

Education of
prisoners.

664. According to the following figures, which show the state of education of prisoners at various periods since 1873, the proportion

of those able to read and write has considerably increased, and the proportion of the entirely illiterate has largely diminished of late years :—

EDUCATION OF PRISONERS, 1873 TO 1892.

Period.			Numbers in every 100—		
			Able to Read and Write.	Able to Read only.	Unable to Read.
1873 to 1876	...	...	64	18	18
1877 to 1880	...	...	74	8	18
1881 to 1883	...	...	83	6	11
1884 to 1886	...	...	84	6	10
1887 to 1889	...	...	86	4	10
1890	...	...	89	3	8
1891	...	...	88	3	9
1892	...	...	89	2	9

NOTE.—The present system of secular, compulsory, and free State education was inaugurated in 1873.

665. The following cases of punishment for offences committed within the prison took place in 1892. Of these, 119 were awarded by visiting magistrates, and the balance by the governors of gaols. It will be observed that solitary confinement, which is said to be more dreaded by prisoners than any other punishment. was prescribed in about three-fourths of the cases. The “other punishments” include “separate confinement,” which is gradually taking the place of solitary confinement ; but do not include whipping, as corporal punishment is not administered in Victoria for any breach of prison regulations :—

PUNISHMENTS FOR OFFENCES WITHIN PRISONS, 1892.

Nature of Punishment.	Gaols.			Penal Establish-ment.	Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hard labour ...	4	...	4	16	20	...	20
Solitary confinement ...	438	130	568	431	869	130	999
Other punishments ...	62	22	84	294	356	22	378
Total ...	504	152	656	741	1,245	152	1,397

666. The punishments for offences within the prison, as detailed in the last table, were in the proportion of one to every 7 individual prisoners, 1 punishment of a male to every 6 individual male prisoners, 1 punishment of a female to every 11 individual female prisoners. According to the daily average number of prisoners, there was not

quite 1 punishment to every prisoner; the exact proportions being 1 punishment to every 1·3 prisoners, or 1 punishment of a male to every 1·2 males and 1 punishment of a female to every 2·18 females.

Occupations of prisoners.

667. A statement of the occupations of inmates of gaols and penal establishment was obtained at the census of 1891. The following is a condensation of the particulars then returned:—

OCCUPATIONS OF PRISONERS, 1891.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.
Government officers	5	...
Lawyers, law clerks	4	...
Medical men	2	...
Journalist	1	...
Assayer	1	...
Civil engineers, surveyors, architects ..	8	...
Teachers	2	...
Artists	2	...
Musicians	2	...
Actors	3	...
Jockeys and others connected with amusements ...	9	...
Hotel, boardinghouse—keepers	5	1
Servants	53	221
Prostitutes ... ..	...	8
Bank officers	4	...
Traders, merchants, shopkeepers, clerks ...	227	1
Bookmakers, bettors	3	...
Railway officials	4	...
Draymen, carters	3	...
Sailors and others connected with shipping ...	61	...
Printers, bookbinders	11	1
Ornament makers	4	...
Watchmakers	6	...
Mechanical engineers, tool makers	14	...
Carriage, harness makers	10	...
Sailmakers	2	...
Painters, glaziers, plumbers	39	...
Furniture makers, upholsterers	10	...
Weavers, dyers	3	...
Tailors; boot, shoe, dress—makers; milliners ...	84	26
Rope makers	3	...
Bakers, confectioners	18	...
Beer, wine, spirits—bottlers	2	...
Tobacco manufacturer	1	...
Tanners	2	...
Sawyers and others working in wood	6	...
Stone carvers; brick, glass—makers	6	...
Goldsmiths, electroplaters	4	...
Blacksmiths, whitesmiths, ironfounders...	41	...
Gasworks service	1	...
Masons, bricklayers, plasterers	28	...
Carpenters, joiners, turners	36	...

OCCUPATIONS OF PRISONERS, 1891—continued.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.
Navvies, excavators	174	..
Chimney sweeps	3	...
Labourers (undefined)	460	1
Engine drivers (undefined) ...	7	...
Farmers, gardeners, farm servants	42	1
Squatters, farm servants, shearers	9	...
Fisherman	1	...
Woodcutter	1	...
Miners	26	...
Wives, daughters (domestic duties) ... ..	...	8
Scholars	3	...
Occupation not stated	18	34
Total	1,474	302

668. By the above statement it would appear that a large proportion of prisoners, according to their callings, must at one time have occupied good, and in some instances superior, positions. Although as many as 634 of the men, or 43 per cent., were set down as labourers, navvies, or excavators, most of the remainder had acquired trades or professions, or held situations which it might be supposed would have had the effect of placing them above want or the temptation to commit crimes. Not one of either sex was set down as belonging originally to the criminal classes, but 8 of the women were set down as prostitutes.

Many prisoners must have occupied good positions.

669. In the following statement of the cost* and earnings of prisoners in detention during the year 1892, the value of prison labour—so far as it was utilized for prison requirements—is added to the cost, as well as accounted for in the earnings of the prisoners:—

Cost and earnings of prisoners.

COST OF PRISONERS.*				
Salaries, wages, and contingencies	£60,477†			
Value of prison labour utilized on gaol buildings or in making up clothing, materials, implements, and other gaol requirements	38,439			
Total cost	£98,916			

* Including the cost of the head office, but exclusive of any allowance for cost of prisoners in Police Gaols, for interest on the cost of gaol buildings, or for such repairs to gaol buildings as were effected by the Public Works Department.

† Of which about one-third was for contingencies.

EARNINGS OF PRISONERS.

Work for other departments, municipalities, etc.—Paid for			
in cash	...	...	£8,383
Value of work in connexion with prison buildings, etc.	...	...	8,432
Value of articles manufactured for gaol purposes...	...	...	7,998
Value of work for other gaol purposes	...	...	22,009
Total earnings	...	...	£46,822

Cost and earnings per head.

670. The gross cost of prisoners in 1892 (£98,916) was in the proportion of £54 15s. 5d. per head of the average number of prisoners detained (1,806). The difference between the gross cost and the earnings of prisoners, *i.e.*, the net cost, was £52,094, or £28 16s. 11d. per head. The earnings of the prisoners in the year (£46,822) amounted to £31 17s. per head of the average number of prisoners employed (*viz.*, 1,470), which is equivalent to 2s. 1d. per head per diem for the 308 working days the year contained.

Prisoners in Victoria and New South Wales.

671. By the following comparative statement of the number of prisoners detained in the gaols and penal establishments of Victoria and New South Wales at the end of each of the ten years ended with 1892, it appears that in proportion to population the average number of prisoners in the mother colony exceeds that in Victoria by over 51 per cent. :—

PRISONERS IN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES, 31ST DECEMBER, 1883 TO 1892.

Year.	Number of Prisoners.		Prisoners per 10,000 of the Population.	
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	New South Wales.
1883 ...	1,442	2,168	15·66	25·17
1884 ...	1,428	2,464	15·12	27·23
1885 ...	1,444	2,559	14·90	26·95
1886 ...	1,550	2,501	15·49	25·28
1887 ...	1,608	2,380	15·57	23·33
1888 ...	1,698	2,353	15·77	22·39
1889 ...	1,820	2,370	16·49	21·91
1890 ...	1,887	2,425	16·65	21·62
1891 ...	1,810	2,616	15·64	22·45
1892 ...	1,746	2,613	14·96	21·83
Means ...	1,643	2,445	15·64	23·64

Expenditure on police, gaols, etc.

672. The following table shows the total amounts and the amounts per head expended in connexion with the police and the penal establishments and gaols of Victoria during the 28½ years ended with 1892-3. The cost of buildings is not included :—

EXPENDITURE ON POLICE, GAOLS, ETC., 1865 TO 1892-3.

Year.	Amount Expended* on—			Amount per head of Population.	
	Police.	Gaols and Penal Establishments.	Total.		
	£	£	£	s.	d.
1865	187,962	62,629	250,591	8	2
1866	194,189	72,522	266,711	8	6
1867	138,226	52,972	191,198	5	11
1868	201,000	71,285	272,285	8	2
1869	157,563	50,913	208,476	6	1
1870	198,027	56,503	254,530	7	2
1871 (six months)	95,363	27,101	122,464	3	4
1871-2	190,711	57,855	248,566	6	8
1872-3	187,101	56,017	243,118	6	5
1873-4	194,329	61,787	256,116	6	8
1874-5	198,312	60,469	258,781	6	7
1875-6	199,738	61,051	260,789	6	7
1876-7	197,371	60,008	257,379	6	5
1877-8	207,119	58,132	265,251	6	6
1878-9	209,041	58,442	267,483	6	5
1879-80	233,732	56,636	290,368	6	11
1880-81	207,674	53,565	261,239	6	1
1881-2	201,063	53,032	254,095	5	9
1882-3	204,561	57,128	261,689	5	9
1883-4	216,973	55,836	272,809	5	10
1884-5	217,684	57,311	274,995	5	9
1885-6	224,237	60,644	284,881	5	9
1886-7	233,173	59,894	293,067	5	10
1887-8	240,840	65,385	306,225	5	11
1888-9	261,329	66,163	327,492	6	1
1889-90	265,149	71,146	336,295	6	1
1890-91	284,097	71,429	355,526	6	3
1891-2	283,409	65,679	349,088	6	0
1892-3	271,162	59,336	330,498	5	8
Total	6,101,135	1,720,870	7,822,005	6	3

673. By the figures in the last column it will be observed that the police and gaols expenditure ranged from 8s. 6d. per head in 1866 to about 5s. 9d. in the six years 1881-2 to 1886-7, and to as low as 5s. 8d. in 1892-3, the latest year shown. Expenditure per head.

674. The inquests held in 1892 numbered 1,470, as against 1,738 in 1891. In 717 instances the death was found to have resulted from disease or natural causes; in 11 cases, from intemperance; in 715 cases, from violence; in 24 cases, from doubtful causes; and in 3 cases a verdict of "still-born" was returned. Of the deaths set down to violence, the verdict in 461 cases was to the effect that the death Inquests.

* Exclusive of the cost of buildings, which in 1889-90 amounted to £51,558, and in 1890-91 to £42,370.

had resulted from accident; in 18, from homicide; in 112, from suicide; in 1, from execution; and in 123, that the cause of the violent death was doubtful. The practice of holding inquests in cases of other than violent deaths was not so common in the last five years as previously, the proportion in 1892 being lower than in any of the previous eleven years except 1888 and 1889. In 1892, the proportion which verdicts of death from "disease or natural causes" and intemperance bore to the total number of specified verdicts given was 50 per cent., as compared with an average of 51 per cent. during the five years, 1888 to 1892, and of 55 per cent. in the seven years, 1881 to 1887. Inquests in cases of death occurring under suspicious circumstances are held at the discretion of the coroner of the district within which the death takes place, subject to instructions issued by the Governor in Council under the 4th section of the *Coroners Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1077).

Fire
inquests.

675. Eight fire inquests were held in 1892, as against 6 in 1891, 2 in 1890, 6 in 1889, none in 1888, 5 in 1887, 4 in 1886, and 9 in both 1885 and 1884. The verdicts returned in 1892 were to the effect that four were due to incendiarism, in three cases the evidence was insufficient to indicate the cause, and in one instance the verdict was not given. Under the *Coroners Act* (54 Vict. No. 1077), fire inquests may be held at the request of any individual who lodges with his application a fee of £5 5s., or in pursuance of Ministerial authority, which is only given when circumstances appear sufficiently suspicious to warrant action being taken.

PART IX.—DEFENCES.

676. The Military Forces of Victoria consist of Permanent Forces, Militia, and Volunteer Forces. The Permanent Forces are made up of the Head Quarters Staff, the Victorian Artillery, and the Permanent Section of the Engineer Corps; the Militia embrace the Cavalry, Horse Artillery, Field and Garrison Artillery, Engineers, Infantry, Ambulance, Commissariat, and Medical Staff; and the Volunteer Forces comprise the Mounted Rifles and Victorian Rangers.* At the end of 1892, the strength of the various corps in all cases approximated closely to the establishment, which is as follows:—

MILITARY FORCES—ESTABLISHMENT, 1892.

Corps.	Total all Ranks.
PERMANENT.	
Head-quarters Staff	6
Victorian Artillery	286
Permanent Section, Victorian Engineers	31
Permanent Staff of Militia	36
Mounted Rifles	13
Victorian Rangers	11
Cadet Corps	3
Military Staff Clerks	7
Total Permanent Forces	393
MILITIA.	
Head-quarters' Staff	5
Victorian Horse Artillery	46
Field Artillery—Three Batteries	268
Garrison Artillery—One Battery, Geelong, and Three Batteries, Melbourne	627
„ „ Three Batteries, One each at Port Fairy, Warrnambool, and Portland	78
Victorian Engineers—Submarine Mining Company ...	84
„ „ Field Company	75
1st Battalion 1st Victorian Regiment	506
1st Battalion 2nd Victorian Regiment	506
1st Battalion 3rd Victorian Regiment	503
2nd Battalion 3rd Victorian Regiment	403
Ambulance Corps	40
Commissariat and Transport Corps	39
Medical Staff	15
Total Militia	3,195

* An account of the system of Defence in Victoria was given in the *Victorian Year-Book* 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraph 649.

MILITARY FORCES—ESTABLISHMENT, 1892—continued.

Corps.						Total all Ranks.
VOLUNTEERS.						
Mounted Rifles	...	...	...	...	...	800
Victorian Rangers	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	5,388

677. In June, 1892, the Government decided, as part of their general scheme of retrenchment, to disband two battalions of Militia Infantry which had been raised in the metropolitan district early in 1891. These battalions numbered 1,016 of all ranks and the annual cost of maintaining them was about £20,000. It was decided, however, that six months' notice should be given, and that while the services of the officers should be retained by placing them on the Reserve, the actual disbandment of the non-commissioned officers and men should not take place until the 31st December, 1892. At the time this course was decided on, the small troop of Cavalry established at Bendigo since 1884, which had fallen off both in strength and efficiency, was also disbanded.

678. The naval force of the colony consists of a Permanent Naval Force and a Naval Brigade, with an establishment as follows :—

NAVAL FORCES.—ESTABLISHMENT, 1892.

Permanent Force	...	...	...	236	Officers and Men.
Naval Brigade	...	...	...	340	„

679. The naval flotilla consists of nine ships and torpedo boats, but, in addition to these, three vessels belonging to the Harbor Trust and two to the Customs Department are armed as auxiliaries with breech-loading and other guns and torpedo gear. Provision has also been made to arm two steamers as scouts when required for active service, which have accordingly been fitted so as to carry quick-firing guns. The following are the names of the vessels :—

VICTORIAN WAR VESSELS, 1892.

- Cerberus—Double-screw iron armour-plated turret ship.
- Nelson—Wooden frigate.
- Victoria and Albert—Steel gunboats.
- Countess of Hopetoun—Steel torpedo boat.

VICTORIAN WAR VESSELS, 1892—*continued*.*Childers, Nepean, and Lonsdale*—Steel torpedo boats.*Gordon*—Torpedo launch.*Gannet*—Harbor Trust tug-boat, iron.*Batman*—Harbor Trust hopper-barge, iron.*Fawkner*—Harbor Trust hopper-barge, iron.

<i>Commissioner</i>	} Torpedo launches.
<i>Customs No. 1</i>	

680. Batteries for the defence of Melbourne were constructed in 1861-2 at Williamstown, Port Melbourne, and Queenscliff; but the battery at Port Melbourne is now set aside as unsuited to the requirements of modern warfare, which rendered it absolutely necessary to make the first line of defence of Port Phillip at the Heads. Lieut.-General Sir W. F. D. Jervois, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., who visited the colony in 1877, suggested a plan for defending the channel between the Heads of Port Phillip, which he modified in March, 1879, in consequence of his having found when in England, during the year 1878, that great improvements had been made in the manufacture of, and modes of mounting, ordnance. The Government adopted the plan of Sir William Jervois, and the construction of the works, commenced under the supervision of the late Major-General Sir P. H. Scratchley, R.E., has been carried out in accordance with this scheme.

681. The following table shows the expenditure of all kinds on military and naval defences for the financial year ended 30th June, 1893 :—

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE, 1892-3.

CIVIL STAFF.						£	£
Salaries and pay	...	...	...	...	...	6,308	7,084
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	776	
NAVAL FORCES.							
Permanent Forces—Salaries and pay	...	...	...	...	...	29,507	38,143
„ „ Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	8,636	
Naval Brigade—Pay	...	...	...	...	...	4,370	5,376
„ „ Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	1,006	
MILITARY FORCES.							
<i>Permanent.</i>							
Head Quarters Staff—Pay	...	...	...	...	...	5,629	6,515
„ „ Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	886	
Permanent Staff (instructors and adjutants)—Pay	...	...	...	...	...	6,923	7,981
„ „ „ Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	1,058	
Military Staff Clerks—Pay	...	...	...	...	...	882	958
„ „ „ Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	76	

Defence works.

Expenditure on defences 1892-3.

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE, 1892-3—continued.

MILITARY FORCES—continued.				£	£
Permanent—continued.					
Victorian Artillery—Pay	...	...	...	20,695	
„ „ Contingencies	...	...	...	9,642	30,337
Victorian Engineers—Pay	...	...	...	4,605	
„ „ Contingencies	...	...	...	715	5,320
MILITIA.					
Militia pay, Field and Horse Artillery, Garrison Artillery, Engineers, Sub-marine Mining Company, and Infantry				32,107	
Militia contingencies, effective allowance, horsing guns, band allowances, etc.				13,231	45,338
AUXILIARY FORCES.					
Cadet Corps—Pay	...	...	...	875	
„ Contingencies	...	...	...	4,214	5,089
Mounted Rifles—Pay	...	...	...	3,271	
„ „ Contingencies	...	...	...	6,730	10,001
Victorian Rangers—Pay	...	...	...	2,466	
„ „ Contingencies	...	...	...	4,844	7,310
Rifle Clubs—Contingencies	...	...	...	...	1,070
ORDNANCE BRANCH.					
Warlike stores, rail transport, etc.	...	...	...	3,309	
Chase-hooping heavy ordnance	...	...	...	1,000	4,309
ENCAMPMENTS.					
Easter camp and course instruction, Sub-marine Mining Company				...	639
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Expenses officers despatched to England for instruction	...			600	
Annual Grant and Queen's Prize, V.R.A.	...			1,350	
Militia Parades, Queen's and Prince of Wales' Birthdays	...			499	
Ammunition fund recoup	...	...	...	3,300	
Compensation and injuries on duty, Permanent and Militia Forces				401	
Refund duty, Colonial Ammunition Company	...	...		20	6,170
Total Expenditure Victorian Defences*	...			...	181,640
DEFENCE WORKS AND BUILDINGS.					
Erection and inspection of forts, repairs drill rooms, etc.	...			...	16,380
AUSTRALASIAN DEFENCE FORCES.					
Annual contribution maintenance Auxiliary Squadron	...			37,238	
„ subsidy toward defence Thursday Island (Qld.)	...			750	
„ „ „ „ King George's Sound (W.A.)	...			1,156	39,144
Total Expenditure Defences, 1892-3	...			...	237,164

* Exclusive of works and buildings.

682. A statement of the expenditure on the establishment and maintenance of defences during the last thirty-nine years and a half will be found in the following table:—

EXPENDITURE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF
DEFENCES, 1854 TO 1892-3.

Year.				Military Expenditure (including Buildings and Works of Defence).	Naval Expenditure.	Total.*
				£	£	£
1854 and 1855	...	...	...	287,973	...	287,973
1856 to 1864	...	...	...	758,000	123,000	881,000
1865	...	...	...	38,434	7,743	46,177
1866	...	...	...	47,647	14,453	62,100
1867	...	...	...	64,606	17,243	81,849
1868	...	...	...	58,873	19,061	77,934
1869	...	...	...	34,200	12,672	46,872
1870	...	...	...	37,102	10,570	47,672
1871 (6 months)	...	...	...	21,014	6,305	27,319
1871-2	...	...	...	38,634	19,604	58,238
1872-3	...	...	...	35,367	18,641	54,008
1873-4	...	...	...	41,050	17,643	58,693
1874-5	...	...	...	37,847	17,135	54,982
1875-6	...	...	...	40,698	17,536	58,234
1876-7	...	...	...	54,599	19,421	74,020
1877-8	...	...	...	62,842	58,424	121,266
1878-9	...	...	...	82,917	35,205	118,122
1879-80	...	...	...	60,420	33,359	93,779
1880-81	...	...	...	57,117	21,616	78,733
1881-2	...	...	...	59,589	21,845	81,434
1882-3	...	...	...	145,064	41,344	186,408
1883-4	...	...	...	205,596	25,442	231,038
1884-5	...	...	...	157,929	29,639	187,568
1885-6	...	...	...	281,092	37,886	318,978
1886-7	...	...	...	272,682	38,324	311,006
1887-8	...	...	...	281,206	40,913	322,119
1888-9	...	...	...	306,589	46,578	353,167
1889-90	...	...	...	292,129	58,692†	350,821
1890-91	...	...	...	245,314	45,287	290,601
1891-2	...	...	...	205,136	46,611	251,747
1892-3	...	...	...	156,407	80,757‡	237,164
Towards cost of <i>Cerberus</i> and <i>Nelson</i> §				...	101,966	101,966
Total ...				4,468,073	1,084,915	5,552,988
Arms, ammunition, and stores for defences generally||						47,408
Value of land certificates granted to Volunteers, including Naval Brigade, computed at £1 per acre						139,683
Grand Total						5,740,079

* These figures, which are derived from the Departmental accounts, do not exactly agree in all cases with those taken from the Treasurer's Finance Statement and shown on page 110, Vol. I., owing to the closing of the accounts not being exactly simultaneous.

† Including £14,500 for purchase of a torpedo boat.

‡ Includes £39,144, contribution to Australasian Defences.

§ The figures in this line do not represent the total cost of the vessels, but only so much of it as cannot now be apportioned to particular years.

|| The figures in this line do not represent the total cost of the arms, ammunition, and stores, but only so much of it as cannot now be apportioned to particular years.

Expenditure
on defences
in various
years com-
pared.

683. It is to be specially noted that the total expenditure recorded includes not only the cost of establishing the military and naval defences but also the annual outlay incurred for their maintenance, which annual outlay was estimated by the late General Scratchley to represent close upon seven-eighths of the total expenditure. The annual expenditure from 1854 to 1864 was unusually large, in consequence of Imperial troops serving in the colony, the last detachment of which was withdrawn in 1870. During the last eight years the military expenditure was considerably larger than in any previous year, and during this period the expenditure was smallest in 1892-3, in which it was nearly £50,000 lower than in the preceding year, nearly £90,000 lower than in 1890-91, and nearly £136,000 lower than in 1889-90. The falling-off in 1891-2 and 1892-3 was due to retrenchment. The naval expenditure in 1892-3 was about £34,000 more than in 1891-2, or larger than in any previous year. The expenditure for 1892-3, however, included £37,000 for the first time towards cost of Australasian Auxiliary Squadron, and the garrisons at Thursday Island and King George's Sound. The total expenditure on defences has been reduced from £350,000 in 1888-9 and 1889-90 to £237,000 in 1892-3.

Land forces
in Australi-
asian
colonies.

684. The land forces of the Australasian colonies at the end of 1892 numbered 29,499, of which 22,227 were upon the Australian Continent. The largest number were in New South Wales, and more than one-half of these were reserve forces, which are possessed by few of the other colonies; Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia are the only colonies which possess a militia. New South Wales has more than twice as many volunteers as Victoria, which may, perhaps, be accounted for by the fact that the men there are partially paid. She also has 232 more regular troops than Victoria, besides 4,947 men attached to reserves as before alluded to. In South Australia, however, all adult males under 45 years of age, and in New Zealand all under 55, are liable to be called out in case of necessity. The following is a statement of the land forces in each colony of the group:—

LAND FORCES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1892.

Colony.	Regular Troops.	Militia.	Volun- teers.	Reserves (including rifle clubs).	Total.
Victoria	393	3,195	1,800	...	5,388
New South Wales	625	...	4,294*	4,947	9,866
Queensland	150	3,229	691	...	4,070
South Australia	66	1,355	773*	99	2,293
Western Australia ... ..	...	...	610	...	610
Total	1,234	7,779	8,168	5,046	22,227

* Partially paid.

LAND FORCES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1892 — *continued.*

Colony.	Regular Troops.	Militia.	Volunteers.	Reserves (including rifle clubs).	Total.
Tasmania	22	...	439	1,250	1,711
New Zealand*	134	...	5,427†	...	5,561
Grand Total‡	1,390	7,779	14,034	6,296	29,499

NOTE.—With a few necessary exceptions, all males in South Australia between 18 and 45 (numbering about 69,820), and all males in New Zealand (where there is no regular Militia) between 17 and 55, are liable to be called out in case of emergency.

685. Five of the Australasian colonies—viz., Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and New Zealand—possess regular naval forces, and of these more than one-half are in the service of Victoria. Victoria, also, as well as New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia, possesses a few irregular naval forces, who generally receive a small payment for their services, and are sometimes called the naval reserve. The largest force of this description belongs to Queensland. New South Wales possesses 269, and New Zealand as many as 1,155 Naval Volunteers, but no other colony has an arm so designated. New Zealand has a regular Torpedo Corps of 62 members, and Tasmania a Volunteer Corps of 69 members. The following table contains a statement of the number of such forces in each of the colonies from which particulars have been received :—

Naval forces
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

NAVAL FORCES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1892.

Colony.	Regular Forces.	Forces only casually employed.§	Volunteers.	Total.
Victoria	236	340	...	576
New South Wales	19	331	269	619
Queensland	21	495	...	516
South Australia	70||	72	...	142
Total	346	1,238	269	1,853
Tasmania ... ..	...	...	69¶	69
New Zealand*	62¶	...	1,155	1,217
Grand Total	408	1,238	1,493	3,139

* Figures for 1891-2, those for the later year not being available. † Partially paid.
 ‡ Exclusive of cadets, who numbered 4,128 in Victoria, 576 in Queensland, *nil* in South Australia, 71 in Tasmania, and 2,111 in New Zealand.
 § Partially paid in some of the colonies ; but only when called out in South Australia.
 || Since reduced to 17, but 35 of those discharged were re-enrolled in Naval Reserve.
 ¶ Torpedo Corps.

Relative proportions of various forces.

686. According to a table published in the last issue of this work,* the local troops in the self-governing colonies of the Empire numbered in 1889 77,000, and half of these (38,238) were in Canada, whilst 41 per cent. (31,994) were in Australasia, and 9 per cent. (6,710) in South Africa. The partially paid forces amount to five-sixths of the whole, whilst the permanent forces and the volunteer forces—the latter of which exist only in Australasia—amount to only a fifteenth and a tenth of the whole respectively.

Defence expenditure in Australasian colonies.

687. In 1892-3 Victoria spent over £237,000 on defences, or nearly a third of the amount so expended by all the colonies on the Australian continent, whilst New South Wales spent nearly £400,000, or about one-half of that amount. The Australasian colonies, as a whole, spent about £907,000 on defences in the same year, as is shown in the following table :—

EXPENDITURE ON DEFENCES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1892-3.

Colony.	Ordinary Expenditure.		Expenditure on Fortifications. ‡	Grand Total.
	Military.	Naval. †		
	£	£	£	£
Victoria	140,027	80,757	16,380	237,164
New South Wales	233,815	82,306	83,398§	399,519
Queensland	71,204	25,948	9,908	107,060
South Australia	31,499	22,913	248	54,660
Western Australia	4,057	3,360	...	7,417
Total	480,602	215,284	109,934	805,820
Tasmania	14,350	4,932	1,740	21,022
New Zealand	73,122	...	7,347	80,469
Grand Total	568,074	220,216	119,021	907,311

NOTE.—The figures for New South Wales, Western Australia, and Tasmania are for the calendar year 1892; those for New Zealand for 1891-2; and those for the other colonies for the financial year 1892-3.

* See *Victorian Year-Book* 1892, Volume II., paragraph 659.

† Including contributions towards maintenance of Australian Naval Defence Force as follows:—Victoria, £37,238; New South Wales, £69,471 (including arrears); Queensland, £13,260; South Australia, £10,527; Western Australia, £3,360 (2 years); Tasmania, £4,932. See also paragraph 689 *post*.

‡ Including contributions towards cost of garrisons at King George's Sound and Thursday Island:—Victoria, £1,906; New South Wales, £639; Queensland (approximately) £3,039 (but exclusive of £9,393 spent on behalf of the other colonies to be recouped); South Australia, £216. The payments by the other contributing colonies were not specified. See paragraph 690 *post*.

§ Including £23,412, Naval Station, Port Jackson. The Government Statistician of New South Wales states that the works at Garden Island and elsewhere in connection with the Naval Station are being carried out at the expense of that colony, in consideration of which the Imperial Authorities agreed to make Sydney the head-quarters of the fleet, and also to cede to the Government certain land and buildings owned by them within the colony.

688. The military forces of the Australasian colonies were inspected in 1889 by Major-General J. B. Edwards, a distinguished officer in the Imperial service, specially sent by the Horse Guards to perform that duty. General Edwards reported (9th October, 1889) in regard to Victoria that the troops were in a satisfactory condition, and capable of fulfilling the duty for which they are maintained, viz., the defence of the colony. He, however, strongly recommended that, for the general defence of Australasia, there should be a federation of the forces of the different colonies.*

Inspection
of Austral-
asian
troops.

689. According to an agreement entered into with the Imperial Government, and embodied in Acts passed by the several Legislatures (the Victorian Act being 54 Vict. No. 1,083), an additional naval force, consisting of 5 fast cruisers and 2 torpedo boats, has been provided for the protection of the floating trade in Australasian waters. The agreement, which is to remain in force for 10 years, provides for the payment by the Australasian colonies of interest on the prime cost at 5 per cent., but not exceeding £35,000 per annum, and a sum not exceeding £91,000 towards annual maintenance, or a total contribution of £126,000. The third annual contribution, which was payable in advance on the 1st March, 1893, is thus apportioned amongst the various colonies on a population basis:—Victoria, £36,968; New South Wales, £37,720; New Zealand, £20,599; Queensland, £13,342; South Australia, £10,663; Tasmania, £4,850; Western Australia, £1,858.

Additional
naval
defences
for Aus-
tralasian
colonies.

690. In terms of an understanding arrived at between the several Colonies on the continent of Australia, the defence works connected with the fortification of Albany (Western Australia) and Thursday Island (Queensland) have now been completed and the forts themselves garrisoned at the joint expense of the contributing colonies. The works at Albany cost £15,758 to the beginning of 1893, towards which Western Australia was to contribute a lump sum of £5,000, and the balance by the other colonies on a population basis. The capital cost of the works at Thursday Island was estimated to be £23,053, and the annual cost £5,443; the former amount to be contributed in the various colonies as follows:—New South Wales, £8,630; Victoria, £8,576; Queensland, £3,039; South Australia, £2,413; Western Australia, £395. In addition the Imperial Government provides £28,000, chiefly in the form of material, towards the armament of the two forts.

Fortifica-
tions at
Albany
and King
George's
Sound.

* See Parliamentary Paper, No. 139, Session 1889.

Military
cadetships.

691. By letter dated 24th March, 1892, the Government was informed that new regulations for the grant of commissions in the British infantry to officers of the colonial local forces, and students from the colonial universities, were issued by the War Office with army orders dated 1st January, 1892. Attention was called to the fact that by these regulations the privilege of admission to the Royal Military College was withdrawn from university students, but owing to representations made by the Melbourne University the Secretary for War subsequently approved of the suspension of the new regulations, as far as the Melbourne University is concerned, up to the 31st of December, 1893. The regulations provide for the grant of two army commissions annually to the following colonies:—New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria, Queensland, New Zealand, Cape of Good Hope; six to Canada, one biennially to Tasmania, and two every three years to the Royal Malta Militia. An officer of the colonial forces who is a candidate will be required:—(a) To be between 18 and 22 years on the 1st of January of the year in which he is allowed to present himself for examination; (b) to have served at least fifteen months as an officer in the local force, and to have attended two annual trainings, or to have had active service in the field. The qualifying literary examination by the Civil Service Commissioners comprises Mathematics, French or German (translation and grammar), Writing, Geography, and the elements of Geometrical Drawing. Then there is a second and more advanced literary test, and finally a military examination.

Commis-
sions in
engineers
and
artillery.

692. It has been decided that commissions in the Royal Engineers or Royal Artillery cannot be granted to Australian colonists until Australia possesses a Royal Military College, similar to that established at Kingston, in Canada. The Kingston College was founded in 1875, since which date 81 candidates have received commissions in the Imperial Army; in 1891, four cadets received commissions, viz., 1 in the Royal Engineers, 1 in the Royal Artillery, and 2 in the Infantry.

Naval
cadetships.

693. Four nominations to naval cadetships are placed annually at the disposal of the Secretary of State for distribution to sons of gentlemen in certain colonies.* The Governor in any of such colonies has the right of submitting an application in favour of a candidate,

* The colonies from which nominations will, in the first instance, be received, are—each of the Australasian colonies, Canada, Newfoundland, Jamaica, Antigua, Barbadoes, British Guiana, Trinidad, Cape Colony, Natal, Malta, Ceylon, and Mauritius; but should all the four nominations not be applied for by the end of the first quarter in each year, the balance will be made available for applications which may be received from other colonies.

with any recommendation he may think fit.* The qualifications of a candidate are—that he must be a colonist in the strict sense of the term, must not be less than 13 or more than $14\frac{1}{2}$ years of age, must be in good health and perfectly free from any physical defect or disease, and must be able to pass a preliminary examination in English, Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, Elementary Geometry, French, and Scripture, obtaining not less than half the whole number of marks assigned in Arithmetic, and two-fifths in each of the other subjects; and a second examination in the following subjects, viz., Elementary Mathematics, Latin, Geography, English History (a short selected period), Drawing (freehand and simple rectangular model). Candidates must obtain at least 660 out of a possible 2,150. A candidate who passes the test examination, but fails in the competition, will be entitled to compete at the next examination, provided he be still within the limits of age; but a candidate who fails to pass the test cannot compete again unless nominated afresh, and be still within the age limits. When a cadet is entered, he will be required to pay annually the sum of £75 for a period of two years to be spent on board the *Britannia* training ship, besides expenses of outfit and of all necessary books or instruments, during which time he must pass four examinations in seamanship and study, at which he must obtain at least 41 per cent. of the marks in mathematical subjects; and also, at the final examination, 40 per cent. of those in the technical subjects, combined with Physics and French. He is subsequently to pay £50 per annum until he passes his final examination for the rank of lieutenant.

* Revised regulations respecting naval cadets are published in the *Government Gazette* of 23rd January, 1891.

PART X.—SOCIAL CONDITION.

Clergy and services.

694. The following table contains a statement of the number of clergy in 1892 and the approximate number of religious services performed in connection with each denomination during the last two years :—

CLERGY AND SERVICES PERFORMED.*

Religious Denominations.	Number of Clergy, Ministers, etc., 1892.	Approximate Number of Services Performed.		
		1891.	1892.	Increase (+) Decrease (—)
Church of England	237	54,944	55,351	+ 407
Presbyterians	227	55,381	54,956	— 425
Methodists	229	98,981	103,364	+ 4,383
Bible Christians	42	15,488	15,802	+ 314
Independents... ..	61	6,399	6,399†	...
Baptists	50	7,310	7,580	+ 270
Church of Christ	22	8,400	8,600	+ 200
Evangelical Lutherans... ..	17	3,002	3,172	+ 170
Moravians	2	156	156	...
Welsh Calvinists	4	387	600	+ 213
Society of Friends	2	344	344	...
Salvation Army	508	46,324	46,748	+ 424
Unitarians	1	104	104	...
Seventh Day Adventists	5	600	650	+ 50
Protestants unattached	7	1,048	1,088	+ 40
Roman Catholics	191†	35,509	43,194	+ 7,685
New Church (Swedenborgians)	4	64	117	+ 53
Catholic Apostolic	29	1,030	961	— 69
Christian Israelites	1	157	104	— 53
Spiritualists ... ..	...	32	40	+ 8
Jews	10	1,170	1,092	— 78
Total	1,649	336,830	350,422	+ 13,592

Increase or decrease in services of different sects.

695. In 1892, as compared with 1891, increases in the number of services performed will be observed in the case of the Church of England, Methodists, Bible Christians, Baptists, Church of Christ, Evangelical Lutherans, Welsh Calvinists, Salvation Army, Seventh Day Adventists, Protestants unattached, Roman Catholics, New Church (Swedenborgians), and Spiritualists; and decreases in the case of the Presbyterians, Catholic Apostolic, Christian Israelites, and Jews.

Churches, attendance, etc.

696. The next table shows for the same two years the number of churches or other buildings used for public worship, the number of

* The information in this and the next two tables was obtained from the heads or clergy of the different denominations.
† Figures for 1891.

‡ Approximate.

persons they can accommodate, and the number of persons usually attending Sunday services :—

CHURCHES, ACCOMMODATION, AND ATTENDANCE.*

Religious Denominations.	Churches and other Buildings used for Public Worship.			Persons for whom there is Accommodation.			Distinct Individuals Attending Sunday Services.		
	1891.	1892.	Inc. + Dec. -	1891.	1892.	Inc. + Dec. -	1891.	1892.	Inc. + Dec. -
Church of England	1,040	1,066	+ 26	118,163	125,511	+ 7,348	81,041	76,597	- 4,444
Presbyterians ...	945	920	- 25	98,380	97,630	- 750	69,834	72,010	+ 2,176
Methodists ...	1,240	1,129	- 111	154,610	133,834	- 20,776	129,236	117,983	- 11,253
Bible Christians ...	203	164	- 39	18,012	18,990	+ 978	9,282	9,764	+ 482
Independents† ...	115	115	...	20,559	20,559	...	12,475	12,475	...
Baptists ...	114	121	+ 7	21,540	21,550	+ 10	13,350	13,947	+ 597
Church of Christ	84	85	+ 1	10,600	11,150	+ 550	5,300	5,600	+ 300
Evangelical Lu- therans	52	58	+ 6	5,185	5,790	+ 605	3,080	3,465	+ 385
Moravians ...	2	3	+ 1	200	270	+ 70	95	110	+ 15
Welsh Calvinists	4	5	+ 1	860	700	- 160	520	500	- 20
Society of Friends	4	4	...	230	230	...	67	67	...
Salvation Army ...	346	324	- 22	62,699	63,450	+ 751	61,850	59,718	- 2,132
Unitarians ...	1	1	...	500	600	+ 100	150	170	+ 20
Seventh Day Ad- ventists	7	6	- 1	675	1,250	+ 575	350	750	+ 400
Protestants unat- tached	14	15	+ 1	5,450	5,025	- 425	3,130	2,645	- 485
Roman Catholics	549	562	+ 13	122,528	129,316	+ 6,788	123,499	123,797	+ 298
New Church (Swedenborgians)	2	2	...	230	230	...	80	80	...
Catholic Apostolic	3	3	...	450	450	...	175	180	+ 5
Christian Israelites	1	1	...	200	200	...	150	190	+ 40
Spiritualists ...	1	1	...	400	400	...	140	140	...
Jews ...	6	6	...	2,850	2,450	- 400	905	905	...
Total ...	4,733	4,591	- 142	644,321	639,585	- 4,736	514,709	501,093	- 13,616

697. It will be seen that the Church of England, Baptists, Church of Christ, Evangelical Lutherans, Moravians, Welsh Calvinists, Protestants unattached, and Roman Catholics returned more, the Presbyterians, Methodists, Bible Christians, Salvation Army, and the Seventh Day Adventists returned fewer, church edifices in 1892 than in 1891; that the only denominations which returned less accommodation were the Presbyterians, Methodists, Welsh Calvinists, Protestants unattached, and the Jews; and the only denominations which returned a smaller attendance at their principal service were the Church of England, Methodists, Welsh Calvinists, Salvation Army, and the Protestants unattached. The fact of some sects returning fewer buildings and less accommodation in the latter year

Increase or decrease of churches of different denominations.

* See footnote (*) on previous page.

† In the columns for 1892 the figures for 1891 have been repeated, no later returns having been received.

than in the former may perhaps be accounted for by the circumstances that halls, schoolhouses, and even private dwellings in which services are held, are sometimes returned as church buildings, but disappear from the totals on such services being discontinued.

698. The number of Sunday Schools attached to each religious denomination, the number of teachers, and the number of scholars were returned as follow for 1892 :—

SUNDAY SCHOOLS, 1892.

Denominations.	Number of Sunday or Sabbath Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Number of Scholars.	
			On the Rolls.	Average Attendance.
Church of England ...	521	3,946	44,858	32,371
Presbyterians ...	507	3,562	35,315	33,321
Methodists ...	664	6,574	60,292	40,851
Bible Christians ...	101	784	5,823	4,011
Independents ...	71	819	8,235	5,416
Baptists ...	74	866	8,037	6,169
Lutherans ...	27	60	845	741
Unitarians ...	1	1	27	18
Welsh Calvinists...	5	37	221	263
Church of Christ...	49	434	4,295	3,817
Moravians ...	2	4	35	33
Protestants unattached ...	9	131	1,867	1,416
Roman Catholics ...	323	1,307	...	22,257
Swedenborgians ...	2	9	74	46
Seventh Day Adventists (Saturday schools)	13	52	369	254
Spiritualists ...	1	12	99	68
Salvation Army ...	87	238	7,259	6,566
Jews (Saturday schools) ...	6	18	292	246
Total ...	2,463	18,854	...	157,864

699. According to the ages of Sunday school children enumerated at the census of 1891,* 58 per cent. were at school age (6 and under 13), and 13 per cent. were below, and 29 per cent. above, that age. Applying these proportions to the number of Sunday school children in average attendance in 1892, as shown in the last table, the following would be the numbers at the various ages :—

PROBABLE AGES OF SUNDAY SCHOOL CHILDREN, 1892.

Under 6 years ...	20,522
6 to 13 „ ...	91,561
13 years and upwards ...	45,781
Total ...	157,864

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraph 673.

700. The estimated number of children living in the colony between 6 and 13 years of age, during the year 1892, was about 178,260; the proportion of these regularly attending Sunday school in 1892 was thus about 51 per cent. Proportion of Sunday school children to population.

701. The Melbourne University was established under a special Act of the Victorian Legislature (16 Vict. No. 34), which was assented to on the 22nd January, 1853. This Act, as amended by 44 Vict. No. 691 (the two consolidated under 54 Vict. No. 1151), provides for the endowment of the University by the payment of £9,000* annually out of the general revenue; also, that no religious test be administered to anyone to entitle him to be admitted to the rights and privileges of the institution; also for the constitution of a senate, to consist of all male persons who had been admitted to the degree of master or doctor, and for the election by them annually, or after the occurrence of a vacancy, of one of their body as warden; also for the election by the senate of a council consisting of twenty members (all males), each elected for five years, of whom not more than three may be members of the teaching staff, and for the election by them out of their own body of a chancellor and a vice-chancellor. The council are empowered by these Statutes to grant, in any faculty except divinity, any degree, diploma, certificate, or licence which can now be conferred in any University in the British dominions. Melbourne University.

702. Royal letters patent, under the sign manual of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, were issued on the 14th March, 1859, declaring that the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, and Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine, Laws, and Music, which had been granted, or might thereafter be granted, by the Melbourne University should be recognised as academic distinctions and rewards of merit, and should be entitled to rank, precedence, and consideration in the United Kingdom, and in British colonies and possessions throughout the world, just as fully as if they had been granted by any University in the United Kingdom. University ranks with British Universities.

703. Although, in accordance with this patent, the degrees of the Melbourne University have long been nominally recognised in the United Kingdom, it was not until May, 1890, that medical and surgical graduates of that University were permitted to practise there. At that date, however, owing to representations made by the Melbourne University authorities, the matter was satisfactorily decided by the Admission of Victorian medical graduates to practice in the United Kingdom.

* Besides this amount, an additional annual subsidy of £2,000 was voted by Parliament for the years 1883 and 1884; £5,500 for the years from 1885 to 1887; £7,500 for the years 1888 to 1890; £8,250 for 1891; and £5,750 for 1892. The total subsidy at the present time is thus £14,750 per annum. Moreover, since 1884, various sums, amounting in the aggregate to £54,500, have been granted for buildings and apparatus.

Privy Council, the result being that the name of any person holding a degree in medicine and a degree in surgery of the University of Melbourne will be placed on the British Register on personal application to the registrar, and payment of the prescribed fee of £5 ; and, after registration, he will enjoy all the privileges possessed by persons registered in respect of degrees granted in the United Kingdom.*

704. The foundation stone of the Melbourne University was laid on the 3rd July, 1854, by His Excellency Sir Charles Hotham, K.C.B., the then Governor of Victoria, and the building was opened on the 3rd October of the following year.

705. On the 22nd March, 1880, the University was thrown open to females. For some years afterwards they were not allowed to study medicine, but this prohibition has been removed, and they are now admitted to all the same corporate privileges as male students.

706. The following is a statement of the fees payable at the Melbourne University :—

UNIVERSITY FEES.				£	s.	d.
For admission to examination at any matriculation examination	...	...	...	0	10	0
For each subject at matriculation selected by the candidate	...	...	...	0	5	0
For matriculation and certificate thereof	...	...	...	1	1	0
For the degree of Bachelor of Arts—For each year of not more than five courses	...	...	...	12	12	0
For the degree of Bachelor of Science—For each year	...	...	...	21	0	0
For the degree of Bachelor of Laws—For each year	...	...	...	25	4	0
For the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery—						
For the first year	...	...	...	18	18	0
For the second year	...	...	...	21	0	0
For any subsequent year	...	...	...	25	4	0
For the degree of Bachelor of Engineering—						
For the first and second years	...	...	...	12	12	0
For the third and fourth years	...	...	...	25	4	0
For a course of Surveying, Levelling, and Practical Mensuration	...	...	...	6	6	0
For the Certificate of Engineer under the old regulations	...	...	...	5	5	0
For the degree of Bachelor of Music—						
For each year of not more than five courses	...	...	...	12	12	0
Choral Class, per annum	...	...	...	1	1	0
Orchestral Class, per annum	...	...	...	1	1	0
Chamber Music Class, per annum	...	...	...	1	1	0
For any certificate, not for completion of a year's course for a degree, either of attendance upon lectures or of Examination, or of both	...	...	...	1	1	0
For any admission <i>ad eundem statum</i>	...	...	...	2	2	0
For any degree of Bachelor, whether direct or <i>ad eundem</i>	...	...	...	5	5	0
For any higher degree when direct	...	...	...	10	10	0
For any higher degree when <i>ad eundem</i>	...	...	...	5	5	0

Note.—Besides the above amounts, special fees are charged for different departments. Any yearly fee may be paid in three equal terminal instalments.

* For a copy of the resolution adopted by the Privy Council, see issue of this work for 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraph 679.

707. The memorial stone of the University Hall, called the Wilson Hall. "Wilson Hall," was laid on the 2nd October, 1879, in the presence of His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby and a large concourse of spectators, by Sir Samuel Wilson, Knt., then a member of the Legislative Council, now a member of the British House of Commons, who, by his munificent gift of £30,000 (which by interest had increased to £37,000 before the University authorities were in a position to expend it), was the means of the Hall being erected. The building, which, except the organ loft, is now completed, is of the perpendicular Gothic style of architecture; in length, 140 feet; breadth, 47 feet; height of walls, 45 feet; and of apex of roof, 84 feet. Its cost has exceeded £40,000.

708. A Chair of Music has been established since 1891 in Chair of Music. connexion with the University, for the endowment of which the late Hon. Francis Ormond contributed the sum of £20,000, which was supplemented by about £5,000 raised by public subscription and concerts, for the endowment of musical scholarships in connexion with the Ormond Professorship of Music, and the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Music may now be conferred on candidates completing the prescribed course.*

709. The matriculation examination of the Melbourne University Matriculation examination. is at present held twice a year, viz., in May and November. The subjects of examination are fifteen in number, viz., Greek, Latin, English, French, German, algebra, geometry,† history, arithmetic, geography, chemistry, physics, physiology, botany, and music. In all these subjects, with the exception of arithmetic and geography, honour as well as pass papers are set, but the candidate must decide before entering for the examination which he intends to present himself for. Not more than two of the last five subjects may be selected. To pass the matriculation course it is necessary, at one and the same examination, either to pass in six subjects, or obtaining honours in one subject to pass in four others, or obtaining honours in two subjects to pass in two others.

710. In addition to the lists published after every matriculation Matriculation class lists. examination, containing a record of honours, pass, or failure in each subject presented by the various candidates, six class lists are published of those who have passed creditably the honour papers set in—(a) Classics (Greek and Latin); (b) Mathematics (algebra,

* For further particulars see Vol. II. of last issue of this work, paragraph 683.

† Trigonometry as well as geometry is set in the honour papers, but geometry only in the pass papers.

geometry, and trigonometry); (c) English and history; (d) Modern languages (French and German); (e) Physics and chemistry; (f) Physiology and botany; (g) Music. In these lists the names of candidates are arranged in three classes—those in the first and second classes being placed in order of merit, those in the third in alphabetical order.

Exhibitions
at matricu-
lation.

711. At the matriculation examination in the fourth term in each year, six exhibitions—two of the value of £25 each, one in classics, and one in mathematics; and four of the value of £20 each, one in English and history, one in French and German, one in physics and chemistry, and one in physiology and botany—are open for competition, and may be awarded to the candidates under twenty-one years of age who severally stand highest in the first class of the six class lists of that examination.

Candidates
at matricu-
lation ex-
amination.

712. During the year 1892 the total number of candidates who presented themselves for the matriculation examination was 1,572. Of these 138 entered for fewer subjects than the number required for passing the examination, leaving 1,434 who attempted to pass. Of this number 567, or 40 per cent., were successful.

Matricu-
lated
students.

713. A large majority of those who pass the matriculation examination have no intention of pursuing a University career any further, and therefore do not matriculate, to do which it is necessary to pay a fee of one guinea and to go through a formal ceremony, which involves making a declaration and signing the matriculation book—the matriculation examination being, as a matter of course, passed beforehand. Five hundred and sixty-seven persons passed the matriculation examination in 1892, and 220 matriculated, as against 209 in the previous year. From the date of its opening to the end of 1892, the total number who matriculated was 3,491.

Attendance
at lectures.

714. In 1892, 656 students, of whom all but 17 had matriculated, attended lectures, as against 635 in 1891, and only 397 ten years previously. Of the number in 1892, 190 attended lectures in Arts, 125 in Laws, 101 in Engineering, 208 in Medicine, 9 in Science, and 23 in Music.

Degrees.

715. The number of degrees taken in 1892 was 135, of which 127 were direct, and 8 *ad eundem*. The direct graduates numbered 122 in 1891, and 99 in 1890. The *ad eundem* degrees numbered 15 in 1891, and 10 in 1890. The following table shows the number of degrees conferred at the University between the date of its first opening and the end of 1891, also those in the year 1892:—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY GRADUATES,* 1855 TO 1892.

Degrees.	Prior to 1892.			During 1892.			Total.		
	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem</i>	Total.
Bachelor of Arts	447	93	540	35	3	38	482	96	578
Master of Arts ...	233	131	364	14	3	17	247	134	381
Bachelor of Medicine	271	11	282	30	...	30	301	11	312
Doctor of Medicine	39	89	128	4	...	4	43	89	132
Bachelor of Surgery	214	2	216	19	...	19	233	2	235
Master of Surgery	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4
Bachelor of Laws	160	7	167	11	1	12	171	8	179
Master of Laws	30	2	32	3	...	3	33	2	35
Doctor of Laws ...	10	18	28	...	1	1	10	19	29
Bachelor of Engineer- ing	18	2	20	7	...	7	25	2	27
Master of Engineer- ing	26	...	26	1	...	1	27	...	27
Bachelor of Science	2	2	4	3	...	3	5	2	7
Master of Science...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Doctor of Science	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
Bachelor of Music	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Doctor of Music ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total	1,455	361	1,816	127	8	135	1,582	369	1,951

716. According to the returns of the census of 1891, there were, in that year, 663 male and 9 female university graduates in Victoria. The following are the universities or colleges at which they respectively claimed to have taken their degrees :—

UNIVERSITY GRADUATES IN VICTORIA, 1891.

University or College.			Number of Graduates.	University or College.			Number of Graduates.
Aberdeen ... ..	...	...	17	Lambeth ... ..	...	...	1
Adelaide ... ..	...	...	3	London ... ..	...	...	18
Belfast ... ..	...	...	1	Maryland ... ..	...	...	1
Berlin ... ..	...	...	2	Melbourne ... ..	...	...	248
Brussels ... ..	...	...	1	New Zealand ... ..	...	...	2
Cambridge ... ..	...	...	56	Oxford ... ..	...	...	34
Cape Town ... ..	...	...	1	Paris ... ..	...	...	10
Christiania ... ..	...	...	1	Philadelphia ... ..	...	...	1
Copenhagen ... ..	...	...	1	Rostock ... ..	...	...	1
Cornell ... ..	...	...	1	St. Andrews ... ..	...	...	5
Durham ... ..	...	...	3	Sydney ... ..	...	...	5
Edinburgh ... ..	...	...	43	Toronto ... ..	...	...	7
Glasgow ... ..	...	...	31	Trinity (Dublin) ... ..	...	...	48
Halle ... ..	...	...	2	United States ... ..	...	...	3
Hanover ... ..	...	...	1	Westminster ... ..	...	...	1
Ireland (Queen's) ... ..	...	...	6	Wurtzburg ... ..	...	...	2
„ (Royal) ... ..	...	...	11	Zurich ... ..	...	...	1
Isle of Man ... ..	...	...	1	Not stated ... ..	...	...	101
Kingston ... ..	...	...	1	Total ... ..	...	...	672

* The figures in this table do not always refer to distinct individuals. The total number of graduates was about 1,170.

University
degrees,
1891.

717. The following is a statement of the degrees set down as having been taken by these persons:—

UNIVERSITY DEGREES IN VICTORIA, 1891.

A.A.	...	...	3	LL.D.	...	...	7
B.A.	...	...	184	B.Sc.	...	...	10
M.A.	...	...	164	D.Sc.	...	...	1
B.D.	...	...	1	D.Ph.	...	...	1
D.D.	...	...	8	B.E.	...	...	2
M.B.	...	...	103	C.E.	...	...	23
M.D.	...	...	139	Mus. Doc.	...	...	1
LL.B.	...	...	19				
LL.M.	...	...	6	Total	...	...	672

Occupations
of male
graduates,
1891.

718. Subjoined is a statement of the occupations of the men returned in the census schedules as university graduates:—

OCCUPATIONS OF UNIVERSITY GRADUATES IN VICTORIA, 1891.

—MALES.

Medical men	...	...	276	Horticulturist	...	...	1
Schoolmasters, tutors	...	...	102	Geological surveyor	...	...	1
Clergymen	...	...	59	Insurance agent	...	...	1
Lawyers	...	...	54	News agent	...	...	1
Engineers (civil, mechanical, mining)	...	...	28	Printer	...	...	1
University professors, lecturers	...	...	16	Land agent	...	...	1
Government officers	...	...	16	Comedian	...	...	1
Judges	...	...	14	Photographer	...	...	1
Journalists	...	...	10	Bank manager	...	...	1
Inspectors of schools	...	...	9	Stock and station agent	...	...	1
University students	...	...	8	Clerk	...	...	1
Graziers	...	...	6	Calico printer	...	...	1
Independent means	...	...	5	Overseer (undefined)	...	...	1
Law clerks	...	...	5	Agricultural chemist	...	...	1
Law students	...	...	5	Surveyor	...	...	1
Dentists	...	...	4	Storekeeper	...	...	1
Landed proprietors	...	...	3	Member of Parliament (no other occupation stated)	...	...	1
Architects	...	...	3	Fisherman	...	...	1
Miners	...	...	3	Cyclist	...	...	1
Pharmaceutical chemists	...	...	3	Drover	...	...	1
Municipal officers	...	...	2	Inmate of charitable institu- tion	...	...	1
Farmers	...	...	2	Occupation not stated	...	...	4
Carpenters	...	...	2				
Analytical chemist	...	...	1	Total	...	...	663
Sharebroker	...	...	1				
Station manager	...	...	1				

Chief occu-
pations of
male
graduates.

719. According to the figures over 40 per cent. of the male graduates were members of the medical profession, and, combining university professors, inspectors of schools, and schoolmasters, nearly 20 per cent. were engaged in education. Some of the graduates appear not to have achieved such positions as might have been expected in view of their educational attainments, inasmuch as an

M.D. Glasgow was an inmate of a charitable institution; a B.A. Cantab. was returned as a drover, and another B.A. of the same university as a cyclist; a B.A. Oxon. was returned as a calico printer, a B.Sc. Paris as a fisherman, an M.A. London as a printer, and another M.A. of that university as a news agent.

720. Of the 9 female graduates, 8 were engaged in teaching, and 1 was pursuing her studies in the medical school of the University. Occupations of female graduates, 1891.

721. The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Melbourne University in the last two years, including the amounts received for and expended on buildings. An increase of £739 will be observed in the revenue from college fees:— University receipts and expenditure.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1891 AND 1892.

Year.	Receipts from—				Expenditure.
	Govern- ment.*	College Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.	
1891	£ 16,875	£ 16,252	£ 780	£ 33,907	£ 33,215
1892	17,000	16,991	982	34,973	35,011
Increase ...	125	739	202	1,066	1,796

722. Provision had been made in the Act of Incorporation for the establishment of affiliated colleges in connexion with the four principal religious denominations, and ground for the erection of such colleges was reserved near the University. Up to the present period this privilege has been taken advantage of by the Anglicans, Presbyterians, and Wesleyans; their colleges being named respectively Trinity, Ormond, and Queen's. The Roman Catholics have not yet commenced to erect a college on the site reserved for their body. In April, 1887, the Ballarat School of Mines was affiliated to the University. The Council of the University has the right of nomination of the six members of the school council. The appointment of lecturers in the school must be approved by the University. The connexion between the University and the school is terminable at any time by mutual consent, or after twelve months' notice at the will of either body. A full description of Trinity, Ormond, and Queen's Colleges was given in the last issue of this work,† and to this it might be added that Affiliated colleges.

* See footnote to paragraph 701 ante.
† See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. II., paragraphs 693 to 695.

at Trinity College there is an annual examination in December for open scholarships and exhibitions; and that at Queen's College four scholarships, as against six in the previous year, and one minor scholarship, as against three, were offered for competition in December, 1893.

University
extension.

723. The following account of the University Extension movement in Victoria has been kindly furnished for this work by Professor H. Arnold Tubbs, of the Melbourne University, Secretary of the Extension Board :—

The University Extension Board was finally constituted on the 5th June, 1891, the Statute of Incorporation having passed the University Council on the 6th April. The Board consists of twelve members, four of whom are nominated by the Council, four by the Professorial Board, and four are co-optative. The secretaryship, which is not at present a paid office, does not carry with it a seat on the Board.

The first season of lectures lasted from August to December, 1891. During the season eight local centres were established, viz.:—Ballarat, Bendigo, Brighton, Geelong, Hawthorn, Hypatia Club (Melbourne), Malvern, and Prahran. Ten courses of lectures—six lectures to a course—were delivered, and the total number of students enrolled was 1,382. From the first the movement was made self-supporting, but the University Council granted a loan of £50 to cover initial expenses. At the close of the first season liabilities showed an excess over assets of some £6.

During the second season the number of local centres increased from 8 to 13, that of courses from 10 to 19, and that of students enrolled from 1,382 to 2,018. The new centres formed were those at Loretto Convent (Ballarat), St. Kilda, Geelong (Working Men's Club), Warragul, and Elsternwick. In 1891 the Board's list of subjects included 20 lecturers and 53 courses of 6 or 12 lectures; in 1892 there were 27 lecturers and 72 courses, the range of instruction having been widely extended. The deficit on the first year's working was exchanged for a surplus of £34.

Mainly in consequence of the severe financial depression, the results of the third season (1893) compare somewhat unfavourably with those of the two years preceding. The number of centres has fallen to 7, that of courses to 9, that of students enrolled to 1,073; but, owing to an increase in the length of some courses, the total number of lectures delivered (60) is the same as in 1891. In other respects the movement continues to make good progress. The educational value of the system is steadily rising, and there is an increased demand for consecutive study. The year ends with a small balance to credit.

The Board publishes a quarterly journal devoted to the cause of University Extension.

The system of lectures has been recently widened, and courses are now offered, consisting of 3, 6, 9, or 12 lectures. The course of three lectures is strictly preliminary and formative. Examinations are held where desired at the close of courses of from 6 to 12 lectures, and certificates (pass and distinction) are awarded.

The fees payable to the Board are £15, £30, £42, and £50 for courses of 3, 6, 9, and 12 lectures respectively. The payment of fees must be guaranteed by the centre before a lecturer can be appointed; in every other respect the Board leaves to the local committee the entire management of its centre.

Education
in Victoria.

724. Soon after the first settlement of Victoria—then the Port Phillip District of New South Wales—the desirability of providing primary instruction for the rising generation engaged the attention of the colonists. An agitation was set on foot to introduce a State system of education; this being, however, unsuccessful, the matter

was for some years left to private enterprise, but in 1848 a denominational system of education was established under the authority of the then Governor of New South Wales. A board was appointed to administer this system, and a subsidy was granted by the State. Religious as well as secular instruction was imparted by the teacher, the former being given according to the principles of the denomination to which the school was attached, the clergy of which also exercised control over the tenets to be taught. A national system of education had been in force in New South Wales for some years before the separation from it of Port Phillip, but, it appears, had not extended to the latter. On the erection, however, of the Port Phillip District into a separate colony under the name of Victoria, a Board of National Education was appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor "for the formation and management of schools to be conducted under Lord Stanley's National System of Education, and for administering the funds voted in connexion therewith." This action of the Lieutenant-Governor was legalized by an Act passed on the 31st December, 1851, entitled *An Act to incorporate the Board of Commissioners of National Education* (15 Vict. No. 7). There were thus two State systems of education under separate boards in operation in Victoria at the same time. The duplicate system continued to exist until 1862, when, it being found to be cumbrous and costly, it was abolished under *The Common Schools Act* (25 Vict. No. 149). This Act, which came into force on the 1st September, 1862, transferred the powers of the Denominational and National Boards to a single Board of Education, provided a limit to the distance between which schools might be established, and fixed a minimum of scholars a school must have in order to entitle it to receive State aid; it prescribed, moreover, that four hours each day should be set apart for secular instruction, and that no child should be refused admission to any school on account of its religious persuasion. Although this Act caused some improvement, it did not abolish denominationalism, nor did it reduce the number of small schools to any appreciable extent. It continued in force, however, for ten years, when it was repealed by the *Education Act* 1872 (36 Vict. No. 447), which came into operation on the 1st January, 1873. Prior to this, a fee ranging from 6d. to 2s. 6d. weekly was charged to all children except those whose parents were in destitute circumstances, but under the new Act, which, after being amended and consolidated, is still in force as regards its main principles, education was made free to all willing to accept it, compulsory in the sense that, whether accepted or not, evidence must be produced that all children are educated up to a certain standard;

and secular, no teacher being allowed to give other than secular instruction in any State school building, which instruction he must give for at least four hours on each school day. Under this Act a number of small schools have been closed, and buildings of size suitable to the requirements of each district have been erected in all parts of the colony. The system, which, in consequence of the exclusion of religious teaching, is not accepted by the heads of the Roman Catholic denomination, has given satisfaction to other sections of the community, and without doubt has been productive of excellent results.

State
schools

725. The following is a statement, based upon returns supplied by the Education Department, of the number of schools aided or supported by the State, and of the instructors and scholars in such schools, for 1872, 1875, and each subsequent fifth year, also for 1891 and 1892 :—

STATE SCHOOLS, 1872 TO 1892.

Year.	Number of Schools.*	Number of Instructors.†	Number of Scholars.		
			Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	Distinct Children (esti- mated).‡
1872	1,049	2,416	136,055	68,456	113,197
1875	1,320	3,826	220,533	101,495	183,484
1880	1,810	4,215	229,723	119,520	195,736
1885	1,826	4,050	224,685	119,488	189,637
1890	2,170	4,708	250,097	133,768	213,886
1891	2,233	4,862	253,469	141,126	218,082
1892	2,140	4,977	249,786	141,864	215,020

NOTE.—For the State Schools teachers and scholars during each year, from 1872 to 1891, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Volume II., paragraph 697.

Schools,
teachers,
and
scholars,
1891 and
1892.

726. In 1892, as compared with the previous year, the number of scholars in average attendance increased by 738, and the number of instructors by 115; although the number of schools decreased by 93, the number of distinct scholars by 3,062, and the number of scholars on the rolls by 3,683.

Net decrease
of schools.

727. Owing to the amalgamation and closing of schools where possible in 1892, by reason of retrenchment, and aided by travelling

* In accordance with the principle followed in the Education Department, each night school as well as each day school (although both kinds of schools may be carried on in the same building) is considered as a separate school, and is included as such in this column. There were only 17 night schools in 1891, and only 9 in 1892, but formerly they were much more numerous, for instance there were 216 in 1877. For numbers in each year see corresponding note in last issue of this work.

† Including workmistresses, who numbered 504 in 1892.
‡ The figures in this column are derived from estimates formed by the Education Department, by which it appears the gross enrolment exceeded the number of distinct children by the following proportions in the last two years :—In 1891, 16·17 per cent. for day schools, and 26·25 for night schools; in 1892, 16·10 per cent. for day schools, and 27·85 for night schools.

facilities afforded to children attending school, there was a net decrease of schools during the year, amounting to 93, as just stated, made up of 129 old schools closed or amalgamated, less 36 new schools opened.

728. By comparing the figures on the lowest and uppermost lines in the table following paragraph 725 *ante*, it will be ascertained that, during the period the present *Education Act* has been in force,* the following increases have taken place in, and in connection with, the schools supported by the State:—

Increase in State schools, 1872-92.

STATE SCHOOLS.—INCREASE BETWEEN 1872 AND 1892.

	Number.	Percentage.
Schools	1,091	104·00
Instructors	2,561	106·00
Scholars on the rolls	113,731	83·52
„ in average attendance	73,408	107·23
Distinct children attending (estimated)	101,823	89·95

729. The instructors referred to consist of masters and mistresses, male and female assistant and pupil teachers, and workmistresses. According to the following table, there was an increase during the year of 12 male and 103 female teachers:—

Teachers, 1891 and 1892.

TEACHERS IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1891 AND 1892.

Year.	Males.				Females.				
	Masters.†	Assistants.	Pupil-teachers.	Total.	Mistresses.†	Assistants.	Work-mistresses.	Pupil-teachers.	Total.
1891... ..	1,457	207	234	1,898	758	694	506	1,006	2,964
1892... ..	1,422	226	262	1,910	743	739	504	1,081	3,067
Increase ... ..	...	19	28	12	...	45	...	75	103
Decrease	35	...	...	...	15	...	2	...	...

730. In every one of the Australasian colonies the State system of education is compulsory and undenominational (or secular). Western Australia, however, grants some assistance to private denominational schools. Public instruction is free in Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand, also, since the beginning of 1892 in South Australia; but fees are charged in the other colonies, although they are partially or entirely remitted in cases where the parents are unable to pay them. The prescribed school age varies in the different

State education systems of Australasian colonies.

* During this period the number of children at the school age in the colony increased by about 28½ per cent., and the total population by 52¾ per cent.
† Including 74 relieving teachers in 1891, and 66 such teachers—viz., 30 male and 36 females—in 1892.

colonies—in Victoria, it is from 6 to 12 years, both inclusive; in New South Wales and Western Australia, from 6 to 14 years; in Queensland, from 6 to 12 years; in South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, from 7 to 13 years.*

Schools,
teachers,
and
scholars in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

731. The following table shows the number of State schools, teachers, and scholars in each Australasian colony during the year 1892, also the proportion of scholars in average attendance to population:—

STATE SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND SCHOLARS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1892.

Colony.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.†	Scholars in Average Attendance.	
			Number.	Number per 100 of the Population.
Victoria	2,140	4,977	141,864	12·20
New South Wales	2,502	4,636	132,580	11·22
Queensland	657	1,498	45,975	11·06
South Australia	579	1,222	35,371	10·68
Western Australia	117‡	206	4,324	7·72
Total	5,995	12,539	360,114	11·44
Tasmania	251	508	10,654	6·97
New Zealand	1,302	3,340	99,070	14·48§
Grand Total	7,548	16,387	469,838	11·79

Order of
colonies in
respect to
State
school
scholars.

732. It will be observed that, in proportion to population, the average attendance at State schools is largest in New Zealand; Victoria, however, stands above any of the other colonies. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect, Tasmania being at the bottom of the list, which, however, may be explained by the circumstance that in Tasmania the proportion of children to the population is smaller than in the other colonies:—

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS TO POPULATION.

1. New Zealand.

2. Victoria.

3. New South Wales.

4. Queensland.
5. South Australia.

6. Western Australia.

7. Tasmania.

* For a full account of the education systems of the various colonies, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9, Volume II., Appendix B.
† It is believed that workmistresses are included in the returns of all the colonies.
‡ Including 21 assisted schools.
§ As Maori children are included amongst the scholars, persons of that race have been also included in the population by means of which this proportion was obtained.

733. By the figures in the last column of the following table it is shown that, in proportion to the total number of children enrolled in State schools, the average number attending is greater in Victoria than in New South Wales or Tasmania, but lower than in any of the other Australasian colonies :—

School attendance in Australasian colonies.

STATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1892.

Colony.	Number of Scholars.		Percentage of Average Attendance to Gross Enrolment.
	Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	
1. Western Australia	5,973	4,324	72·39
2. New Zealand	161,469	99,070	61·36
3. South Australia	59,751	35,371	59·20
4. Queensland	78,889	45,975	58·28
5. Victoria	249,786	141,864	56·79
6. New South Wales	239,364	132,580	55·39
7. Tasmania	20,659	10,654	51·57

734. Of the gross number of children on the rolls of Victorian State schools in 1892, 248,239, or 99²/₅ per cent., were in day, and 1,547, or about three-fifths of 1 per cent., were in night, schools. The following is a statement of the numbers of such children at each age :—

Ages of State school scholars.

AGES OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS ENROLLED, 1892.

Ages.	Number of Children Enrolled.		
	In Day Schools.	In Night Schools.	Total.
3 Years	1,193	...	1,193
4 „	8,244	...	8,244
5 „	18,938	...	18,938
6 „	24,230	...	24,230
7 „	26,439	...	26,439
8 „	27,466	...	27,466
9 „	26,280	...	26,280
10 „	25,519	...	25,519
11 „	24,296	...	24,296
12 „	23,054	...	23,054
13 „	19,400	186	19,586
14 „	12,697	444	13,141
15 „	6,042	391	6,433
16 to 18 Years	3,486	396	3,882
Unspecified	955	130	1,085
Total	248,239	1,547	249,786
Total, 6 and under 13 years	177,284	...	177,284

Ages of
distinct
children
in State
schools.

735. Grouping the numbers in this table so as to distinguish the scholars below, at, and above the school age (6 and under 13), and adopting the correction applied by the Education Department—already alluded to*—to allow for children who attended more than one school in the year, the following results, showing the probable number of distinct children who attended State schools in the year, are obtained:—

AGES OF DISTINCT CHILDREN ATTENDING STATE SCHOOLS, 1892.

Ages.	Distinct Children Attending—					
	Day Schools.		Night Schools.		Total.	
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
Under 6 years ...	24,534	11·47	...	...	24,534	11·41
6 to 13 „ ...	153,286	71·70	...	...	153,286	71·29
13 years and upwards ...	35,990	16·83	1,210	100·00	37,200	17·30
Total ...	213,810	100·00	1,210	100·00	215,020	100·00

Sexes of
scholars
in State
schools.

736. In the State schools, boys exceed girls. In the last two years, the proportion was 92 of the latter to every 100 of the former. In 1892 there was a slight improvement in the average attendance of both sexes, as is shown in the following table:—

SEXES OF SCHOLARS IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1891 AND 1892.

Year.	Scholars in Average Attendance.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1891 ...	73,691	67,435	141,126
1892 ...	73,921	67,943	141,864
Increase ...	230	508	738

State
school
attendance.

737. The 13th section of the *Education Act* 1890 prescribes that the parents of children between the ages of 6 and 13 shall cause such children to attend school for at least 40 days in each quarter of a year, unless there is some valid reason to prevent them from so doing. The returns, which are made up quarterly, show that, of the whole number set down as attending State schools in 1892, the highest proportion which completed a 40 days' attendance (75 per cent.) was in the September quarter; the next highest (67 per cent.) was in the

* See footnote (†) to table following paragraph 725 ante.

December quarter; the next (63 per cent.) was in the June quarter; and the lowest proportion (only 55 per cent.) was in the March quarter; the mean for the whole year being 65 per cent., as compared with 57 per cent. in the previous year. The following are the figures for the four quarters of 1892; also the average for the year:—

STATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN EACH QUARTER OF 1892.

Quarter ended—	Number who Attended School.		Percentage who completed 40 days' Attendance.
	Total in each Quarter.	For at least 40 days in each Quarter.	
31st March	197,125	109,087	55·33
30th June	201,940	127,788	63·28
30th September	198,720	148,288	74·62
31st December	190,455	127,476	66·93
Average	197,060	128,159	65·04

738. It should be mentioned that a considerable proportion of those who attended less than 40 days in all the quarters were exempt or excusable for various reasons. During the last quarter of the year, for example, 62,979 of the enrolled children attended less than 40 days; but 57,305 of these were provided with reasonable excuses—36,973 being exempt under the provisions of the Act, as they were either above or below the school age, living beyond the prescribed distance (from two to three miles) from a State school, or were educated up to the standard, 8,125 on account of having attended 80 days in the last half-year, and 12,207 having entered late in the quarter or left before its termination; thus the number of actual defaulters was reduced to 5,674, or to 3 per cent. of the number enrolled. Taking the year as a whole, the defaulters who had no reasonable excuse averaged only 9 per cent.

Reasons for non-attendance.

739. In 1892, the children who passed the examination qualifying for a certificate of exemption from further attendance at school numbered 11,159, or 785 more than in 1891. During the twenty years which have elapsed since the passing of the present Education Act, 142,190 children passed this examination; some of these, however, were above the school age.

Pupils who have passed the standard.

740. In order to carry out the compulsory portion of the system, 7,892 prosecutions against parents were instituted in 1892, with the result that 6,656 convictions were obtained, whilst in 1,072 other

Prosecution for non-attendance at school.

instances the case was withdrawn or not proceeded with, and in 164 instances the case was dismissed. The total amount of fines inflicted was £1,426, also costs amounting to £18. More than two-thirds of the prosecutions were instituted by the Boards of Advice.

Free
subjects.

741. In 1892, military drill was taught in 289 schools to an average attendance of 18,700 pupils, and in 17 of these schools instructions in gymnastics was also given to 1,427 pupils; singing was taught in 342 schools, in 116 of which instructions was given by qualified members of the ordinary staff to 46,753 pupils; and drawing was taught, in 293 schools, to 27,547 pupils. All these are free subjects.

Kinder-
garten
instruction.

742. The system of kindergarten instruction has been widely tried in the colony, it being included in the programme of instruction where practicable, with the happiest results in brightening the intellect of little children, in making their fingers dextrous, and quickening their interest in school life.* It having been found that a growing demand existed for this class of instruction, two relieving teachers and one special teacher have been charged with the duty of imparting it by visiting schools in various parts of the colony. These report that the classes are well attended, and some hundreds of teachers have derived benefit therefrom.

Extra
subjects.

743. The number of schools in which extra subjects were taught in 1892 was 107 as against 106 in 1891, and 109 in 1890; the amount paid by pupils for instruction in such subjects was £2,216 in 1892, as against £2,447 in 1891. As compared with the previous year, there was a marked increase in the number of pupils seeking instruction in French, German, Euclid, algebra, bookkeeping, science, and history; whilst 17 pupils were specially instructed, apparently for the first time, in elocution, 8 in botany, and 4 in mechanical engineering. On the other hand, there was a marked falling-off in the numbers instructed in Latin, mensuration, physiology, physics, and shorthand, whilst no special instruction appears to have been given in 1892 in fancy work or zoology. There is no doubt the number of pupils taught extra subjects would be larger but for the circumstance that several subjects formerly taught as extra subjects are now embraced in the ordinary course under the revised programme, whilst pupils who have gained exhibitions or scholarships now generally pursue their studies at secondary schools.* The following is a list of the extra

* See Education Report, 1892-3, Parliamentary Paper No. 41, Session 1893, page xx.

subjects, and the number of pupils instructed in each subject, in 1891 and 1892:—

EXTRA SUBJECTS TAUGHT IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1891 AND 1892.

	1891. Pupils.	1892. Pupils.
Advanced English	11	30
French	428	537
German	18	62
Latin	523	488
Euclid	520	575
Algebra	687	773
Mensuration	91	35
Bookkeeping	928	1,176
Physiology	84	60
Physics	125	64
Physical Geography	11	2
Shorthand	48	32
Painting	35	48
Fancy work	5	...
Science	29	95
Geometry	2	10
Elementary Zoology	95	...
History	2	45
Elocution ... ..	...	17
Botany ... ..	...	8
Mechanical Engineering ... ..	...	4

744. To enable them to continue their education at the best State school grammar schools, seventy-five scholarships were awarded in 1892 to the most clever and industrious pupils of State schools, selected in accordance with the results of competitive examinations, the conditions being that all must be under 15 years of age and in the sixth class. Each scholarship is of the value of £10, tenable for three years, on condition that the scholar attends at, and obtains favourable reports annually from the authorities of, one of the public grammar schools, one of the Schools of Mines, one of the Agricultural Colleges, or some other school approved by the Minister. If the scholar does not live within three miles of the approved place of education, the Minister may allow him such sum as will cover his cost of transit to and fro, or may increase the value of the scholarship to £40 tenable for one year, which may be continued for a second and third year if the candidate successfully passes the progress examinations. The subjects for competitive examination are solely those taught in State schools, except in the case of competitions for a renewal of commuted scholarships, when the examination is partly upon the State school subjects, but chiefly upon the new subjects they have been learning at the grammar schools. Up to the end of 1892 eleven hundred and seventy-five of these scholarships had been awarded. Prior to 1891 the annual number of

scholarships awarded was 200, but it was decided to reduce the number, the number of candidates competing having been found insufficient to warrant the larger number, to 100; and in 1892, by reason of retrenchment, it was further reduced to 75; still more recently it was decided to discontinue them for a few years. There were also two private prizes awarded by the Department in accordance with the terms of their trust, viz., the Waxman and the Percy Walker prizes.

Candidates
for scholar-
ships.

745. The number of candidates who presented themselves at the initial examinations for these scholarships in 1892 was 479, as compared with 631 in 1891, 516 in 1890, 466 in 1889, 694 in 1888, 527 in 1887, and 313 in 1886.

State school
exhibitions.

746. Twelve exhibitions, each of the yearly value of £40, are annually awarded for competition to the holders of State school scholarships who have passed the matriculation examination. These exhibitions, which are for the purpose of enabling the abler scholars to finish their education at the University, are each tenable for four years, but in the case of candidates for a degree of law or medicine they may be continued for another year. The subjects upon which the candidates are examined are those taught in grammar schools, namely, English, history, algebra, geometry, and two languages as prescribed for the matriculation examination. For the examination held in January, 1893, there were 65 competitors, and of the 12 successful students all but 1 had been attending grammar schools in and around Melbourne, whilst 1 of the number was a female student. In October, 1893, there were 56 exhibitioners, viz., 49 attending at the University, 7 at various approved grammar schools, and 3 had their exhibitions suspended for a year.

School
books and
requisites.

747. The regulations and practice of the Education Department relative to the supply of school books, apparatus, and other requisites are as follow:—Such books and apparatus as may be regarded as indispensable to the efficient working of the school are supplied by the department for the teacher's use free of charge. It is expected that the children will generally supply themselves with books, slates, and other articles required to enable them to take part in the work of their class, but free grants of school requisites are made for children who are unprovided with them for use in the school. The Minister reports that, "though there may be some cases in which well-to-do parents apply for free stock for their children, and others in which the teacher gives it without due discrimination, children generally purchase their own requisites." Moreover, by means of the vote for

free requisites, plaster casts for the drawing classes have recently been procured from England, and drawing models are being made and supplied to the larger schools; whilst during the year the *Australian Introductory Reader* and three numbers of the *Australian Copy-Books* were added to the free list, being published by the department. The cost of printing these was about £1,580, but portion will be recouped by their sale.* In 1892-3 the cost of free stock amounted to £3,642, or, on the average, about £1 14s. for each school.

748. The following is a statement of the expenditure from all sources on State education during the financial years 1891-2 and 1892-3. The amounts set down for extra subjects were paid by parents, all the remainder by the State:—

EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION, 1891-2 AND 1892-3.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1891-2.	1892-3.		
GENERAL EXPENDITURE.	£	£	£	£
Office staff†	23,073	21,217	...	1,856
Inspection	22,594	20,635	...	1,959
Teachers' salaries	412,336	398,580	...	13,756
„ payments on results	159,806	152,445	...	7,361
Singing	8,500	7,778	...	722
Drawing	6,090	5,292	...	798
Drill and gymnastics ...	4,552	3,089	...	1,463
Bonuses	6,306	6,015	...	291
Training Institute‡ ...	5,077	5,098	21	...
Stores, books, and requisites	7,624	5,140	...	2,484
Maintenance expenses of schools	37,462	37,574	112	...
Conveyance of children ...	481	2,137	1,656	...
Compulsory clause ...	2,983	3,346	363	...
Purchase of carbines and encouragement of rifle shooting	6	5	...	1
Boards of Advice	143	112	...	31
Compensation, retiring allowances, gratuities, etc.	38,278	43,152	4,874	...
Other expenditure§ ...	5,243	4,148	...	1,095
Extra subjects|| ... ..	2,447	2,216	...	231
Total, exclusive of buildings	743,001	717,979	...	25,022¶

* See Education Report, 1892-3, page xiv.

† Including non-clerical division, and temporary clerical assistance.

‡ Including allowance for board of students.

§ Including teachers' travelling expenses and expenses of examiners in singing, drawing, and science, which amounted in 1891-2 to £4,440 and £266 respectively, and in 1892-3 to £2,579 and £761.

|| This is the only item paid by parents. The amounts are for the calendar years 1891 and 1892.

¶ Net decrease.

EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION, 1891-2 AND 1892-3
—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1891-2.	1892-3.		
EXPENDITURE ON BUILDINGS.				
Maintenance	28,597	16,619	...	11,978
Rent	4,065	2,877	...	1,188
Cost of erection	32,508	8,776	...	23,732
Grand Total	808,171	746,251	...	61,920*

Savings on closing and amalgamation of schools, etc.

749. In order to effect savings in the cost of education, a scheme of payment to parents for the cost of conveyance of their children to schools was introduced at the end of 1891, which permitted of 137 schools, in districts where very small or unclassified schools were from two to four miles distant from another school, being closed by the end of October, 1893, at a saving, after deducting cost of conveyance (£2,137), of about £8,000 per annum. All arrangements for conveyance are left in the hands of the parents, the Department agreeing to pay at the rate of 6d. for the daily attendance of each child at school age residing more than three miles from a school, and in the cases of closed schools, with certain conditions as to age, at the rate of 3d. for children living between two and three miles from school. Moreover, by amalgamating schools in centres of population, without impairing their efficiency, a saving of £16,206 per annum was effected in the year 1892-3; and when others which are under consideration have been dealt with, the total saving will amount to at least £20,000.† Other savings have been effected by reducing the staff of assistant teachers, and increasing that of pupil teachers; by discontinuance of payments for teaching singing, drawing, drill and gymnastics, and also for bonuses for the instruction of pupil teachers; as well as by *pro rata* reductions, in common with other sections of the public service, in salaries.

State expenditure on primary education, 1880 to 1893.

750. It will be observed that the total expenditure on public instruction in 1892-3 was £746,251, of which only £2,216 was paid

* Net decrease.
† See Report of the Minister of Public Instruction for 1892-3, page xxv.

by parents. The amount paid by the State (£744,035) was made up of £715,763, cost of management, inspection, instruction, etc.; of £19,496 for maintenance, and rents of private buildings; and of £8,776—provided from the general revenue—for the erection of buildings. The following are the amounts expended under each of these heads during the last fourteen years:—

STATE EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION, 1880-93.

Financial Year.	General Expenditure (Exclusive of Buildings).	Expenditure on Buildings, Rents, etc.			
		From Revenue.			From Loans (Cost of Erection of Schools).
		Maintenance.	Rents.	Cost of Erection of Schools.*	
	£	£	£	£	£
1879-80 ...	512,861	10,000	5,899	...	66,085
1880-81 ...	521,006	14,930	4,864	...	84,831
1881-2 ...	533,225	19,604	4,487	2,127	50,693
1882-3 ...	525,405	20,000	3,725	.	56,651
1883-4 ...	530,135	19,887	2,970	...	36,923
1884-5 ...	535,347	19,900†	2,400	...	69,995
1885-6 ...	575,799‡	19,949	2,700	..	45,438
1886-7 ...	584,195	15,449	2,981	...	49,284
1887-8 ...	610,520	17,995	8,408	54,265	...
1888-9 ...	641,993	30,075	3,622	68,000	...
1889-90 ...	687,651	30,790	4,341	93,468	...
1890-91 ...	723,284	31,304	4,615	76,390	...
1891-2 ...	740,554	28,597	4,065	32,508	...
1892-3 ...	715,763	16,619	2,877	8,776	...

751. In view of the large sum the State expends upon elementary education, the amount parents are willing to pay to have extra subjects taught their children appears extremely small. If the whole sum so expended in 1892-3 be divided by the number of children in average attendance, the proportion per child would be about 4d. per annum; and if it be divided by the number of distinct children enrolled, the proportion per child would be only 2½d.

Amount paid for extra subjects.

752. The following table shows the cost of public instruction in all the Australasian colonies during the year ended 31st December,

Cost of primary instruction in Australasian colonies.

* Including expenditure on erection of Training College for teachers, viz., £8,000 in 1888-89, £6,455 in 1889-90, £12,883 in 1890-91, and £5,904 in 1891-2. Including also £26,307 in 1891-2, and £8,776 in 1892-3, out of the Land Sales by Auction Fund.

† Approximate.

‡ The *Public Service Act* 1883 came into operation at the commencement of 1885, which partly accounts for the increased cost in and since that year.

1892, the amount paid by scholars being given separately from that contributed by the State. The expenditure on the construction, maintenance, and rent of school buildings is excluded; but the departmental expenses are, in all cases, included :—

COST OF PUBLIC PRIMARY EDUCATION* IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1892.

Colony.	Amount contributed by the State.	Fees paid by Scholars, etc.	Total.
	£	£	£
Victoria† ...	728,159	2,216	730,375
New South Wales ...	533,191	77,525	610,716
Queensland ...	187,964	...	187,964
South Australia ...	123,029‡	593§	123,622
Western Australia ...	11,143	1,632	12,775
Total ...	1,583,486	81,966	1,665,452
Tasmania ...	37,313	10,980	48,293
New Zealand ...	376,240‡	2,687	378,927
Grand Total ...	1,997,039	95,633	2,092,672

753. Exclusive of expenditure on erecting and keeping in repair or renting State school buildings, the total cost in 1892 per scholar in average attendance at State schools ranged from £5 3s. in Victoria to £2 19s. 1d. in Western Australia. Of the total cost £1 0s. 7d. per head was derived from school fees in Tasmania, 11s. 9d. in New South Wales, and 7s. 7d. in Western Australia; on the other hand, in Victoria, South Australia (for the first time), Queensland, and New Zealand practically the whole amount was provided from public funds. In New Zealand about one-tenth, and in South Australia about one-fifteenth, of the State expenditure on education was derived from Education reserves. The following table shows the average cost per scholar, distinguishing the proportions defrayed by the State and by parents or otherwise, in each colony :—

* Total cost, exclusive of expenditure (either for erection, maintenance, or repairs) on buildings, and rent. In the case of New Zealand, however, rent is included, as the amount could not be ascertained.

† The figures relate to the calendar, not the financial, year.

‡ Including amounts derived from Education reserves. In South Australia it was £8,152, and in New Zealand £37,374.

§ Free education came into force at the beginning of 1892, and hence the sudden decrease in this amount as compared with 1891.

COST OF PRIMARY INSTRUCTION PER SCHOLAR IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1892.*

Colony.	Cost per Scholar in Average Attendance.								
	Paid by State.			Paid by Parents, etc.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Victoria ...	5	2	8	0	0	4†	5	3	0
2. New South Wales ...	4	0	5	0	11	9	4	12	2
3. Tasmania ...	3	10	1	1	0	7	4	10	8
4. Queensland ...	4	1	9				4	1	9
5. New Zealand ...	3	16	0†	0	0	6†	3	16	6
6. South Australia ...	3	9	7†	0	0	4	3	9	11
7. Western Australia§	2	11	6	0	7	7	2	19	1

754. In regard to the total cost (including contributions by parents) of State primary instruction per head of population, Victoria stands at the head of the list, the amount being 12s. 7d., and Western Australia stands at the bottom with 4s. 7d. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect:—

Order of colonies in respect to cost per head.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO COST OF STATE PRIMARY EDUCATION PER HEAD OF POPULATION.*

			Amount paid per Head of Population.				Amount paid per Head of Population.
			s. d.				s. d.
1. Victoria ...	...	12	7	5. South Australia	...	7	7
2. New Zealand	...	11	10	6. Tasmania ...	...	6	4
3. New South Wales	...	10	4	7. Western Australia	...	4	7
4. Queensland	...	9	0				

755. In Australia, taken as a whole, the cost per scholar in average attendance was £4 12s. 6d., and the cost per head of population 10s. 7d. In Australia, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, the cost per scholar was £4 9s. 1d., and the cost per head of population 10s. 8d.

Cost per scholar and per head in Australia and Australasia.

756. The following figures show that the amounts expended on the higher education in 1892-3 was less by £18,315 than that so expended in 1891-2, and by £29,328 than that expended in 1890-91, the decrease being chiefly under the head of technical schools and schools of mines, and University:—

Expenditure on secondary education.

* See footnote (*) on preceding page.
† In South Australia about 4s. 7d., and in New Zealand about 7s. 7d., of the amounts entered in this column was derived from Education reserves.
‡ For extra subjects only. In the figures for New Zealand amounts received by boards from local sources, and sums raised locally by School Committees, are also included.
§ Government schools only. The average amount paid by the State to assisted schools was £1 14s. 10d.

EXPENDITURE ON SECONDARY EDUCATION.

	1890-91.	1891-2.	1892-3.
	£	£	£
Exhibitions and Scholarships	9,973	9,007	7,943
Technical Schools and Schools of Mines	38,613	29,316	17,065
Melbourne University Endowment and Subsidy ...	16,500	17,250	14,750
„ „ Buildings	5,000	3,500	1,000
Total	70,086	59,073	40,758

State school buildings held in fee.

757. About the middle of 1893 the Department of Education possessed 2,015 school-houses, having accommodation for 193,096 children; also 1,436 teachers' residences.*

Teachers of each class.

758. The method of classifying the schools and teachers, and of assessing the salaries of the latter, was fully explained in a previous issue of this work.† The following is a statement of the number of male and female teachers of each class at the end of 1892, and their classification under the *Public Service Act* 1883:—

TEACHERS OF EACH CLASS, 1892.

Classification.	Head Teachers.		Assistants.		Pupil Teachers.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
First class	43	...	...	...	80	462
Second class	40	...	...	44	54	225
Third class	86	...	44	43	55	191
Fourth class	312	4	48	94	73	203
Fifth class	759‡	441§	76	287	...	...
Juniors ... ..	...	...	58	271	...	...
Total	1,240	445	226	739	262	1,081

NOTE.—In addition to the above, there were 504 sewing-mistresses; also 182 male and 298 female temporary unclassified head teachers. The grand total was 4,977, viz., 1,910 males and 3,067 females.

Training college for teachers.

759. The Training College, which forms a handsome block of buildings, erected in the south-east corner of the University Reserve, has accommodation for 26 female and 25 male students. The cost, inclusive of fittings and furniture, of the central portion was £13,349, of the western wing £11,722, and of the eastern wing £9,267. The college, which during the second half of 1892 was quite full of students, contains a good library and an educational museum, available for State school teachers, while all visiting teachers are also welcomed. Within the latter portion of 1892 the grounds have been

* For particulars of the materials of which State schools are built, see issue of this work for 1889-90, Vol. II., paragraph 708.

† See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. II., paragraphs 709 and 710.

‡ Including 30 relieving teachers.

§ Including 36 relieving teachers.

tastefully laid out, and planted with shrubs and flowers by the director of the Botanical Gardens. A tennis court for the use of students is being constructed, and a gymnasium has been erected. Lectures on literary, scientific, and technical subjects are periodically given here, and efforts are made by the staff to encourage the spread of general culture and professional skill outside as well as within the college walls.*

760. The following table gives the number of private schools, and of the teachers and scholars connected therewith, according to the returns of the twenty-one years, 1873 to 1893:—

Private
schools,
1873 to
1893.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1873 TO 1893.

Year.†	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars.‡
1873	888	1,841	24,781
1874	653	1,446	18,428
1875	610	1,509	22,448
1876	565	1,511	27,481
1877	645	1,646	28,847
1878	530	1,457	28,422
1879	585	1,656	35,873
1880	568	1,587	34,824
1881 (Census)	643	1,516	28,134
1882	645	1,553	34,062
1883	655	1,551	34,443
1884	670	1,638	35,773
1885	655	1,635	35,115
1886	665	1,645	34,787
1887	691	1,680	35,811
1888	749	1,812	37,823
1889	753	1,878	40,291
1890	782	1,967	40,181
1891	791	2,037	40,181
1892	759	1,995	37,203
1893§	744	1,955	36,126

761. The figures in the first line of the table relate to the early part of the year in which the *Education Act* came into operation. Since then there appears to have been a falling-off of 144 in the number of private schools, but an increase of 114 in the number of instructors, and of 11,345 in the number of scholars.

Private
schools,
1873 and
1893 com-
pared.

* Whilst these pages were going through the press this college was temporarily closed in the furtherance of retrenchment. It is understood that it has been leased and will be re-opened as a private establishment.

† The statistics of private schools are generally collected in February and March. See next footnote.

‡ The numbers for 1881 are those returned by the census sub-enumerators as actually attending school on the 4th April of that year. The numbers given for other years are, or ought to be, those upon the school rolls at the time of the collector's visit, which is generally in February or March.

§ The Education report for 1892-3 gives a return of as many as 768 private schools, but in these there were said to be 44,721 scholars, or about 8,600 more than in the returns furnished to the Government Statist. With reference to the scholars, however, it is stated that the figures in the Report represent the whole number which appeared on the school rolls during any portion of the year, whilst those furnished to the Government Statist represent the number on the rolls at the time of the collector's visit.

Denomina-
tions of
private
schools.

762. For the last seventeen years a column has been placed in the schedule used for collecting the returns of private schools for the purpose of ascertaining to what religious denomination, if any, each school was attached. This column was, on each occasion, filled, in a considerable number of instances, with the name of some denomination; but it is believed that this entry was frequently meant to indicate merely the religion of the principal teacher or proprietor of the school, and perhaps the principles on which the establishment was conducted, not that it was recognised as connected with his church or was subordinate to the clergy thereof. The exceptions to this are believed to be most of the schools returned as Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Jewish, and a few as of the Church of England, but scarcely any connected with other denominations. The following are the returns of the last four and three previous years :—

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS,
1877 TO 1893.

Year ended March.	Total.	Religious Denominations.									
		Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Independent.	Lutheran.	Protestant (undefined).	Roman Catholic.	Jewish.	Other Sects.*	Not any or not stated.
SCHOOLS.											
1877	645	41	4	2	1	3	9	111	2	...	472
1880	568	75	6	5	1	3	1	163	2	2	310
1885	655	48	11	3	2	4	...	172	2	2	411
1890	782	30	4	2	...	7	...	195	4	1	539
1891	791	28	2	2	...	7	...	203	4	1	544
1892	759	32	3	2	...	6	...	208	2	...	506
1893	744	33	2	2	...	7	...	196	3	...	501
TEACHERS.											
1877	1,646	159	46	12	1	4	27	338	10	...	1,049
1880	1,587	270	50	18	2	3	2	473	7	4	758
1885	1,635	154	51	22	2	4	...	514	11	5	872
1890	1,967	119	35	25	...	7	...	633	10	1	1,137
1891	2,037	107	27	23	...	8	...	677	9	1	1,185
1892	1,995	115	29	22	...	7	...	705	3	...	1,114
1893	1,955	104	24	21	...	8	...	689	6	...	1,103
SCHOLARS.											
1877	28,847	1,491	612	221	20	68	338	13,430	270	...	12,397
1880	34,824	2,200	793	327	23	108	69	22,514	190	56	8,544
1885	35,115	1,728	1,019	363	28	126	...	20,369	173	93	11,216
1890	40,181	1,554	738	447	...	210	...	22,075	229	11	14,917
1891	40,181	1,442	562	358	...	213	...	21,623	229	10	15,744
1892	37,203	1,323	576	419	...	188	...	21,799	51	...	12,847
1893	36,126	1,030	509	310	...	261	...	21,042	162	...	12,812

* For particulars of "Other Sects" see issue of this work for 1890-91, Vol. II., footnote to table following paragraph 735.

763. By the figures relating to 1893 it may be ascertained that, in that year, 243 private schools or 33 per cent., employing 852 instructors or 44 per cent., and educating 23,314 children or 65 per cent., of the total numbers, claimed to be connected with some religious denomination; also that 21,042 children, or about 58 per cent. of the total number attending private schools, or 90 per cent. of the number attending schools connected with some religious denomination, were being educated in schools claiming connexion with the Roman Catholic church.

Proportion of denomi-national schools.

764. The male teachers in private schools returned in 1893 were less numerous by 50 and the female teachers more so by 10, than those in 1892, the result being a net decrease of 40. The number and sexes of the teachers returned in the year under review and the previous one are compared in the following table:—

Teachers in private schools.

TEACHERS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1892 AND 1893.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1892	466	1,529	1,995
1893	416	1,539	1,955
Increase ... ..	...	10	...
Decrease	50	...	40

765. In private schools connected with religious bodies the number of scholars entrusted to each teacher is generally larger than in purely secular institutions. The following are the proportions as derived from the returns of 1893:—

Scholars to each teacher in denomi-national and other schools.

In schools attached to religious bodies there was 1 teacher to 27 scholars.
„ not attached „ „ „ 12 „

766. The authorities of the different religious bodies vary greatly in regard to the number of scholars they deem it expedient to entrust to each instructor. Thus, whilst in the Church of England schools the average is 10 scholars to each teacher, in the Lutheran schools it is as high as 32 to each. The following are the proportions of scholars to each teacher in the schools attached to the different denominations:—

Scholars to each teacher in schools of different denomina-tions.

In schools of the Church of England there was 1 teacher to 10 scholars.
„ Wesleyans 15 „
„ Presbyterians 21 „
„ Jews 27 „
„ Roman Catholics 31 „
„ Lutherans 32 „

Scholars to each teacher in public and denomi-national schools.

767. In State schools the mean number of scholars in average attendance committed to the charge of each teacher is 28.* This is higher than the number so committed in the schools of any of the religious denominations except the Roman Catholics.

Sexes of scholars in private schools.

768. In 1893, as compared with 1892, there was a decrease of 591 in the number of boys, and of 486 in the number of girls, in private schools. The following are the numbers according to the returns of the years referred to:—

SEXES OF SCHOLARS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1892 AND 1893.

Year.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1892	17,941	19,262	37,203
1893	17,350	18,776	36,126
Decrease	591	486	1,077

Proportion of male to female scholars.

769. In both 1892 and 1893 the number of boys educated in private schools was lower than that of girls, the proportions being 93 and 92 boys respectively to 100 girls. It has been already shown† that in State schools the scholars are in about the same proportion, viz., 92 girls to 100 boys.

Ages of scholars.

770. The age prescribed by law as that at which children are to attend school, unless there might be some reasonable excuse for their not doing so, is from 6 to 12 years last birthday, both inclusive.‡ The following are the numbers in both descriptions of schools at, above, and below those ages during the past year:—

AGES OF SCHOLARS, 1892.

Ages.	State Schools (distinct children).	Private Schools.	Total.
Under 6 years	24,534	4,875	29,409
6 to 13 years (school age)‡	153,286	22,123	175,409
13 years and upwards ...	37,200	9,128	46,328
Total	215,020	36,126	251,146

Proportion of scholars at school age.

771. In public schools, $71\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the scholars were at the school age, whilst $17\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. were above, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were below it. In private schools, only $61\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the scholars were

* If workmistresses be excluded, this number would be increased to 32.
† See paragraph 736 ante.
‡ The school age was changed in November, 1889. Prior to that date it had been 6 and under 15.

at the school age, whilst $25\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. were above, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were below it.

772. The number of children of all ages stated to be receiving education in Victoria during any portion of the year 1892 was as follows :—
Scholars, 1892.

CHILDREN OF ALL AGES RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1892.

Being educated—

In State schools (distinct children) ...	...	...	215,020
In private schools ...	...	...	36,126
At home (census figures, 1891) ...	...	...	12,419
Total ...	...	...	<u>263,565</u>

773. Of these children the following were said to be at the school age (6 and under 13) :—
Scholars at school age

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1892.

Being educated—

In State schools ...	...	...	153,286
In private schools ...	...	...	22,123
At home (census figures, 1891) ...	...	...	5,612
Total ...	...	...	<u>181,021</u>

774. According to the official estimate for 1892, the total number of children at the school age (6 and under 13) living in Victoria on the 5th April of that year was 177,721*; but the school returns would make it appear that about 3,300 more children at that age were receiving education than there were in the colony. As there is no doubt that the returns, being based on the census, approximate very closely to the truth, it is evident that there must be exaggeration in the school figures. The collectors of statistics of private schools are instructed to obtain returns of the scholars on the school books about the time of their visit in the month of February; but there is reason to believe that, in many instances, the numbers supplied represent all whose names appear in those books during any portion of the preceding year, in which case, as some of these attend for a short time only, and then go to other private schools on whose books they also appear, or to State schools, where they are likewise recorded, they would obviously be counted more than once, perhaps several times. It is, moreover, possible that the figures of distinct children furnished by the Education Department—which are confessedly only estimates—may overstate the truth. It may be remarked that, although there must naturally have been a slight increase in the
Difference between census and school returns of children at school age.

* According to the census of 1881, the number aged 6 and under 13 years was then 153,554.

number of children at the school age between the date of the census and that of the school returns, this could in no way account for the discrepancy. It is, however, pretty certain that very nearly all the children in the colony at the school age were receiving education, at any rate, during part of the year.

Colleges,
grammar
schools, etc.

775. Six of the schools included with the private schools are called colleges or grammar schools. Five of these at some former period received sums of money and grants of land from the Government for the erection of school buildings, but no State assistance has been given them of late years. They receive male pupils only, and are all attached to some religious denomination; and in connexion with several of them there are exhibitions, chiefly with the view of assisting the ablest scholars to complete their education at the University. The following is a return, derived from statements furnished by the authorities of these institutions, for the year under review:—

COLLEGES AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS,* 1892.

Name of Institution.	Religious Denomination.	Amount received towards Building in former years.	Number of Masters.	Scholars on Rolls at end of Year.
Grammar School, Melbourne	Church of England	£ 13,784	18	266
Scotch College „	Presbyterian Church	6,445	12	300
Wesley „ „	Wesleyan Methodist	2,769	9	140
St. Patrick's „ „	Roman Catholic ...	10,002	8	101
St. Francis Xavier College, Kew	„ ...	...	16	155
Grammar School, Geelong ...	Church of England	7,000	7	94
	Total ...	40,000	70	1,056

* At the Melbourne Grammar School there are three Council Scholarships of the annual value of £21 for boys under 14, open only to members of the school, and tenable at it for three years; and two exhibitions of the annual value of £20, tenable for two years, open to the competition of boys proceeding to the Melbourne University, whose names have been for the two previous years on the school register, and who have passed the matriculation examination with credit. The head master offers every year for open competition two scholarships of the annual value of £30 and £25 respectively, four exhibitions—two of the value of £15 and two of £10. The three senior scholarships and exhibitions are open to boys under 15 on 1st February every year; the three junior to boys under 13. There is also “a Witherby Scholarship,” which entitles the holder to exemption from school fees for three years. In connexion with the Scotch College, the following scholarships were announced to be competed for:—(1) Scholarships of the value of 10 or 20 guineas each, tenable for one year, to students who gain a satisfactory position in the class honour lists at the matriculation examination. In connexion with the Wesley College, there is a scholarship called the “Draper Scholarship”—established in memory of the late Rev. D. J. Draper, who perished in the s.s. *London*—of the value of £25, tenable for one year; two “Walter Powell Scholarships” founded by Mrs. Powell, in memory of her late husband, of the value of £40 each, payable in two annual instalments of £20; also the “Waugh,” the “Watkin,” the “Rigg,” and the “Dare” scholarships for the best boys in the several forms below the fifth, together with the “Eggleston” and “Corrigan” entrance scholarships, each of the value of 16 guineas, tenable for one year at the college. At the Geelong Grammar School there is an exhibition, given by Mrs. F. W. Armytage, of the value of £60, tenable for two years on condition that the holder shall be a resident student of Trinity College, Melbourne, and shall have been for two years previously a pupil of the Grammar School; the head master also receives one son of a clergyman of the Church of England as a resident boarder, exempt from all school fees and cost of residence.

776. The returns of the census of 1891 showed 173,368 children* Education at school age, 1891. at the school age (6 and under 13), of whom 87,654 were boys and 85,714 were girls. The following are the numbers of those who could read, who could also write, and who could not read :—

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN AT THE SCHOOL AGE, 1891.

	Boys.	Girls.
Could read ...	82,002	80,724
Could write ...	76,151	75,858
Could not read ...	5,652	4,990

777. The *Education Act* 1872 came into operation twenty-one months after the census of 1871 was taken, and thus the returns of that census and of the census of 1891 afford an opportunity of comparing the state of children's education before and since the passing of that Act. Such a comparison is made in the following table, the education of children being reduced to a common standard, the numbers per 10,000 being taken as such at both periods :— Education at school age, 1871 and 1891.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN AT THE SCHOOL AGE, 1871 AND 1891.*

Educational Attainment.	Proportions per 10,000 living at the School Age (6 to 13 years).					
	Boys.		Girls.		Both.	
	1871.	1891.	1871.	1891.	1871.	1891.
Could read ...	8,783	9,355	8,861	9,418	8,822	9,386
Could write ...	6,593	8,688	6,597	8,850	6,595	8,768
Could not read	1,217	645	1,139	582	1,178	614

778. In 1891, as compared with 1871, an increase is observed in the proportion of both sexes able to read, but a much larger one in those able to write, the increase of the former (the returns of the two periods being reduced to a common standard) being over 6 per cent., whilst that of the latter was about 33 per cent.; at the same time, the decrease of those unable to read was 48 per cent. Improvement in twenty years.

779. It will be noticed that at both periods rudimentary education was rather more common amongst girls than boys, the proportions of the former able to read and to write being greater, and the proportions unable to read being smaller, than those of the latter. Education of boys and girls.

780. The degree of education of children is found to differ according to the religious denomination. In the following table Education of children of different denominations, 1891.

* Inclusive of the few Chinese and Aborigines who were at the school age.

(which has been based upon the returns of the last census) the numbers of, and proportionate amount of primary instruction possessed by, children between the ages of 5 and 15 belonging to each of the principal sects are shown :—

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF DIFFERENT RELIGIOUS
DENOMINATIONS,* 1891.

Religious Denominations.	Numbers between 5 and 15 years old who—			Proportions per 10,000 Living between 5 and 15 years old who—		
	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.
Church of England ...	79,440	73,708	10,567	8,826	8,189	1,174
Presbyterians ...	31,867	29,507	3,676	8,965	8,302	1,035
Methodists† ...	36,905	34,532	3,909	9,042	8,461	958
Independents ...	4,401	4,170	514	8,954	8,484	1,046
Baptists ...	5,554	5,159	724	8,846	8,216	1,154
Lutherans ...	2,110	1,979	421	8,336	7,819	1,664
Other Protestants ...	5,579	5,112	787	8,764	8,030	1,236
Total Protestants...	165,856	154,167	20,598	8,895	8,268	1,105
Roman Catholics ...	44,759	41,282	5,829	8,848	8,160	1,152
Jews ...	1,203	1,132	111	9,155	8,615	845
Residue ...	5,789	5,347	970	8,565	7,911	1,435
Grand Total ...	217,607	201,928	27,508	8,878	8,236	1,122

781. According to the table, the children of the Jews, in proportion to their numbers, stood higher than those of the members of any of the other denominations, so far as the ability to read and to write was concerned ; then followed, in order of their ability to read, the children of the Methodists, Presbyterians, and Independents, but those of the Independents surpassed the others in their ability to write. A larger proportion of the children of Roman Catholics, with those of the Baptists, could read, than those of the Church of England, but in regard to writing, the children of the last were better instructed than those of the first named, whilst the Baptists stood before both. The children of the Lutherans were apparently less instructed, both in reading and writing, than any of the others ; the next less instructed being the children of other Protestants.

782. The school age prescribed by law differs in the various Australasian colonies.‡ All of the colonies, however, publish their

* Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines. † Including Bible Christians.
‡ When the census of 1891 was taken the prescribed school age was in Victoria from 6 to 13 years, in New South Wales and Western Australia from 6 to 14 years, in Queensland from 6 to 12 years, in South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand from 7 to 13 years.

education returns in quinquennial periods, so the period from 5 to 15 years is adopted for Victoria, as well as for the others, as an age at which the success of the respective educational systems can be conveniently judged. The following figures measure the education of the children of each colony at that age, the colonies being arranged in order:—

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.*

Colony.	Proportions per 10,000 Children (5 to 15 years) Living who—		
	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.
1. Victoria	8,878	8,236	1,122
2. New Zealand	8,456	7,469	1,544
3. New South Wales	8,174	7,372	1,826
4. Queensland	8,116	7,237	1,884
5. South Australia	7,781	7,210	2,219
6. Western Australia	7,700	6,785	2,300
7. Tasmania	7,534	6,704	2,466

783. It will be observed that Victoria stood easily at the head of the list, being much in advance of all the other colonies, both as regards reading and writing. In New South Wales and Queensland the proportion of illiterate children was about two-thirds higher than in Victoria, and also much higher than in New Zealand, whilst that in South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania was twice as high, or upwards, as in Victoria. Colonies compared.

784. The persons above 15 years of age may be designated adults: The following are the numbers of those of either sex returned as able to read, as able also to write, and as uninstructed:— Adult education, 1891.

EDUCATION OF ADULTS (15 YEARS AND UPWARDS), 1891.*

	Males.	Females.
Could read	381,399	338,813
Could write	375,938	329,722
Could not read	8,809	7,968

785. In compiling their census returns of education, most of the colonies of this group excluded the Aborigines, but several of them did not separate the Chinese, or distinguish their educational attainments so as to admit of their being accurately deducted from the remainder of the population; and as the Chinese were set down as illiterate if not able to read English, which few of them could do, the Adult education in Australasian colonies.

* Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.

view which such colonies gave of the state of adult education within their borders was not so favourable as it should have been. To rectify this, and to enable fair comparison to be made between the different colonies, it has been assumed in these cases that the bulk of the Chinese are included amongst the adults unable to read, and they have been deducted therefrom accordingly, so that the state of adult education in all the colonies is given, as nearly as possible, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines. Upon the numbers so obtained the following proportions have been based:—

EDUCATION OF ADULTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.*

Colony.	Proportion per 10,000 Adults (15 years and upwards) Living who—		
	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.
1. New Zealand	9,785	9,581	215
2. Victoria	9,772	9,575	228
3. South Australia	9,617	9,359	383
4. New South Wales... ..	9,512	9,216	488
5. Tasmania	9,219	8,861	781
6. Queensland	9,204	8,932	796
7. Western Australia	8,915	8,591	1,085

Colonies compared.
786. Victoria, it will be observed, is no longer at the top of the list, but is below New Zealand, although only slightly so; South Australia, in like manner, being above New South Wales and Queensland, and Tasmania above Queensland and Western Australia. New South Wales occupies the fourth place on the list, or one place lower than in the case of the education of children, and stands below all the other colonies except Tasmania, Queensland, and Western Australia.

Working Men's College.
787. At the Working Men's College, Melbourne, in 1892, agricultural chemistry, horticulture, veterinary work, and wood-carving were added to the list of subjects taught. The average enrolment for 1892 was 2,267 and the average attendance 1,778, whilst 1,144 students were examined for first, second, and third year certificates in 56 subjects, of whom 688, or 60 per cent., passed, and of these 440, or 38 per cent., passed with credit. The largest number of individual students enrolled for any one term was 2,475. The following figures indicate the comparative amount of work done at the College during the last three years†:—

* Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.
† For further information see last issue of this work, Vol II., paragraphs 761 and 762.

STUDENTS AT WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, 1890 TO 1892.

Averages per Term.					1890.	1891.	1892.
Students enrolled—					2,177	2,393	2,267
Males over 21					653	677	587
,, under 21—Apprentices					253	289	268
,, ,, Others					811	772	697
Females					460	655	715
Fees received £					2,747	3,263	3,381
Average fee per student					25s. 3d.	27s. 3d.	29s. 10d.
No. of classes					101	120	127
,, Instructors					44	51	55
Salaries paid instructors £					3,443	4,325	4,645

788. At the Gordon Technical College, Geelong, the subjects taught in 1892 were as described in the last issue of this work, with the exception of dressmaking and photography, which were discontinued; and the fees ranged from 4s. 6d. to 21s. per term of ten weeks. The total enrolment for the half-year ended 8th July, 1893, was 200, as compared with 256 in the corresponding half of 1891-2, the diminution being ascribed to the unsettled state of affairs under new regulations; whilst the instructors also fell off from 19 to 14. The total amount received in students' fees to date is £1,701; and in public subscriptions, £2,218; whilst the Government grants to date have amounted to £10,744. The expenditure on buildings has amounted to £8,751.*

Gordon
Technical
College.

789. All technical schools, including the two just described, schools of art and design, and schools of mines—are now under the direct control of the Education Department, which has recently devised and established a new scheme for promoting and directing secondary education generally, by which schools will be recognized in certain authorized centres only, and State grants restricted to certain specified subjects which bear a distinct relation to the industrial arts and the success with which they are taught. In the schools of art and design, the subjects taught comprise practical geometry, mechanical and architectural drawing, perspective, model, and freehand drawing. The schools of mines, which have been established at the principal mining centres, provide both theoretical and practical instruction, not only in all the subjects in any way connected with mining pursuits, but also in the arts and sciences generally;† whilst a wide range of subjects is taught at the working men's and other colleges. In 1892, there were altogether 24 technological schools in the colony, viz.,

Techno-
logical
schools.

* For further information see last issue of this work, Vol. II., paragraphs 761 and 762.

† For detailed descriptions of the principal of these institutions, see issue of this work for 1889-90, Vol. II., paragraphs 748 to 751.

3 working men's or technical colleges—including the two just referred to—10 schools of art, and 11 schools of mines. One of the last-named, the Ballarat School of Mines, has been affiliated to the Melbourne University since April, 1887, the privileges conferred by the affiliation, however, being restricted to matriculated students. The schools, as a whole, possess 185 lecturers, and had, during 1892, an enrolment of 7,436 pupils, of whom 3,597 attended eight or more times during the last quarter of the year; whilst the fees per quarter range, in the different schools, from 2s. 6d. to £3 3s. The Government expenditure on all the institutions in 1892-3 amounted to £17,065, viz., £13,062 for maintenance, and £4,003 for buildings, furniture, etc.; and of the total amount the Working Men's College (Melbourne) received £6,621; the Bendigo School of Mines, £2,235; the Ballarat School of Mines, £1,897; and the Ballarat Fine Art Gallery, £672. The principles by which the Education Department is guided in its administration of technical instruction was briefly summarized in the last issue of this work.*

Melbourne
Public
Library.

790. The buildings of the Melbourne Public Library have cost from first to last £185,204. These funds were provided by Government, as also were further moneys, amounting, with the sum just named, to a total of £581,548, of which £21,852 was received by the trustees during the year under review. The private contributions, consisting of books, pamphlets, maps, newspapers, etc., have amounted in all to 637,784, of which 345,367 were presented to the institution, and the remainder were deposited under the *Copyright Statute*. The estimated value of these contributions is £29,290. At the end of 1892 the library contained 129,423 volumes, and 205,174 pamphlets and parts. It is open to the public, without payment, on week days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 10 p.m., and was visited during the year by 445,224 persons. The librarian reports that, of 2,510 volumes added to the institution in 1892, 1,146 were donations; and that £1,194 was spent during the year in the purchase of books, and £956 for binding. It is, moreover, reported that the new catalogue, giving author, subject, and title, has been almost completed, with the exception of the pamphlets. The cards, which are in daily use, prove of great value in enabling readers to ascertain, without delay, the resources of the library on any given subject. The opening of the Lending Branch on the 8th of August, 1892, was the most important event in the history of the Library during 1892, and three distinct sections are now recognised, viz.:—The Public Library, the Lending

* Vol. II., paragraph 763.

Library, and the Country Lending Library. From the date of opening the Lending Branch to the 31st December, over 31,000 volumes, extending over the whole range of English literature, were lent, or at the rate of nearly 77,000 volumes per year. The Trustees strongly advocate the building of a new reading room on the site of the old Technological Museum, which is absolutely necessary for the efficient maintenance, and to provide for the continuous growth of the institution; and that such an addition would be all that is likely to be required for 50 years.

791. The National Gallery, at the end of 1892, contained 16,196 works of art, viz., 401 oil paintings, 2,596 objects of statuary, etc., and 13,199 drawings, engravings, and photographs. It is opened at 10 a.m., and closed at 5 p.m. daily, Sundays and certain holidays excepted, also on Saturday evening from 8 to 10 p.m. The school of painting in connection with this institution was attended in the year by 9 male and 29 female students, and the school of design by 58 male and 90 female students. The students are encouraged to paint original works, by which means it is hoped the foundation may be laid of a school of art of which the subjects are purely Australian. A representative exhibition of students' work was opened on the 21st November, and £100 distributed as prizes. National Gallery.

792. The Industrial and Technological Museum joins the National Gallery, and was opened on the 7th September, 1870. It now contains 622 publications, 51,742 specimens, of which only 467 were added during 1892, and 261 drawings. It is opened at 10 a.m. and closed at 5 p.m. daily, Sundays and certain holidays excepted. During the year, a collection of 268 objects, including minerals, perfumes, plants, and fruit models, was forwarded to the Imperial Institute, in London, to form a nucleus for the Victorian collection; whilst several collections of minerals and timbers have been presented to kindred institutions and scientific individuals. Industrial Museum.

793. The collections of the National Museum are kept in a building situated on the grounds of the Melbourne University. They consist of stuffed animals and birds, insects, specimens of minerals, and other objects of curiosity, of which 55,519 specimens have been entered in the catalogue, labelled, and classified. The cost of the edifice was about £8,500. It is open to the public free of charge on all week days throughout the year, except Christmas Day and Good Friday, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., and in 1892 was visited by 125,527 persons. During the same year, besides presentations of value and interest made to the institution, purchases were made to the extent of National Museum.

£737. The payments for salaries and wages amounted to £1,935. The Director again complains of the delay which is taking place in the completion of the buildings (for which the sum of £12,000 has been voted but not appropriated), which materially lessens the value of the institution from an educational point of view, as at present the overcrowding of the specimens results in the systematic classification, for which the Museum was at one time noted, being nearly obliterated, through the impossibility of keeping the different sections separated.

Aquarium
and
Museum in
Exhibition
Building.

794. The Trustees of the Exhibition Building report that a facsimile of an Egyptian tomb, in which two mummies are placed, was added to the Aquarium and Museum during the past year. The receipts amounted to £4,651, consisting of rent £2,850, Aquarium admissions £1,390, and sundries £411; and the expenditure to £7,494, viz., Aquarium, £1,193; buildings and grounds—maintenance £2,474, and improvements £1,141; general charges, £1,623; concert expenses, etc., £269; cyclorama, £376; Egyptian Court, £282, etc., etc.

Patent
Office
Library.

795. There is a free library attached to the Patent Office, Melbourne. This contains 6,100 volumes, consisting of the patent records of Great Britain, Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, New Zealand, Canada, the United States, France, Italy, Germany, etc., and other works relating to Patents and Trade Marks. About 400 models of patented inventions may also be seen on application to the officer in charge. The approximate value of the books is £4,000, and of the models £300. The library is open to the public on each week-day, except Saturday, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and on Saturday from 9 a.m. until noon.

Supreme
Court
Library.

796. The Supreme Court Library at Melbourne has nineteen branches in the assize towns. It is free to members of the legal profession between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays, when it closes at noon. It is supported by fees paid under rules of court for the admission of barristers and attorneys. The number of volumes at the end of 1892 was 21,427. The expenditure from the commencement has amounted to £32,302, of which £1,077 was spent in 1892.

Free
libraries,
etc.

797. There are free libraries, athenæums, or scientific, literary, or mechanics' institutes, in most of the suburban and country towns of the colony. Some of these institutions receive books on loan from the Melbourne Public Library. Four hundred and twenty furnished returns for 1892 to the Government Statist. Their statements show that the cost of erection of the buildings was £354,681; that their total receipts in 1892 amounted to £56,326, of which £19,378 was

contributed by the Government, and £36,948 by private individuals; that the number of volumes in all the institutions amounted to 559,510; and that during the year about 2,944,794 visits were paid to 386 of them which furnished returns. If visitors attended the others in the same proportion, the total number of visits during 1892 must have amounted to fully 3,200,000.

798. Greater Melbourne is amply supplied with public reserves and parks, the total area of which is 5,314 acres. Of these reserves 1,723 acres are in Melbourne City, 634 in Kew, $482\frac{1}{8}$ in South Melbourne, $446\frac{1}{4}$ in Williamstown, 190 in Richmond, $80\frac{1}{4}$ in Port Melbourne, $166\frac{1}{2}$ in Brighton, 250 in St. Kilda, 23 in Prahran, $45\frac{3}{4}$ in Footscray, 41 in Fitzroy, 39 in Collingwood, $65\frac{1}{2}$ in Essendon, $14\frac{1}{2}$ in Northcote, 15 in Hawthorn, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in North Melbourne, $306\frac{3}{4}$ in Flemington and Kensington, and 782 in extra-urban municipalities. Public reserves in Greater Melbourne.

799. The following list of these reserves, together with a statement of their respective areas, has been supplied by the Lands Department:— Public reserves.

PUBLIC RESERVES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS,* 1893.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.						Area.
							Acres.
Melbourne City	...	Royal Park	...	...	...	...	444
"	...	Yarra	"	...	...	...	155
"	...	Prince's	"	...	...	...	97
"	...	Fawkner	"	...	...	...	102
"	...	Flinders	"	...	...	...	24
"	...	Park (Model Farm)	...	...	...	...	81
"	...	Botanic Garden and Domain	...	...	...	...	235
"	...	Zoological	"	...	...	...	55
"	...	Carlton	"	...	...	...	63
"	...	Fitzroy	"	...	...	...	64
"	...	Spring	"	...	...	...	21
"	...	Flagstaff Garden	...	...	...	...	18
"	...	Argyle Square	...	...	...	...	$3\frac{1}{4}$
"	...	Curtain	"	...	...	...	$3\frac{1}{2}$
"	...	Darling	"	...	...	...	2
"	...	Lincoln	"	...	...	...	$3\frac{1}{4}$
"	...	Macarthur	"	...	...	...	1
"	...	Murchison	"	...	...	...	1
"	...	University	"	...	...	...	$3\frac{1}{2}$
"	...	University Grounds	...	...	...	...	106
"	...	Friendly Societies' Grounds	...	...	...	...	33
"	...	Industrial Schools and Board of Health Depôt	...	...	...	...	47
"	...	Melbourne Cricket Ground...	...	...	...	...	$9\frac{1}{2}$
"	...	East Melbourne	"	...	...	...	7†
"	...	Scotch College	"	...	...	...	7
"	...	Richmond	"	...	...	...	6

* A description of the most important of these reserves, as well as of the Botanic and other public gardens in several of the country towns, was published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, following paragraph 1,315.

† Vested in Victorian Railways Commissioners, but still used for cricket.

PUBLIC RESERVES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS,* 1893—continued.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
		Acres.
Melbourne City ...	Carlton Cricket Ground ...	5
" ...	Parliament Reserve ...	10
" ...	Ornamental Plantations ...	1½
" ...	General Cemetery ...	101
" ...	Old Cemetery ...	8½
" ...	Military Parade Ground ...	5
North Melbourne Town ...	Recreation ...	9½
Fitzroy City ...	Edinburgh Park ...	34
" ...	Recreation ...	7
Collingwood City ...	Mayor's Park ...	6
" ...	Recreation ...	7
" ...	Darling Gardens ...	16
" ...	Victoria Park ...	10
Richmond City ...	Richmond Park ...	150
" ...	Horticultural Gardens ...	33
" ...	Barkly Square ...	7
Northcote Town ...	Jika Park ...	14½
South Melbourne City ...	Albert Park (part of) ...	464
" "	St. Vincent Gardens ...	7⅞
" "	Ornamental Plantations ...	2¼
" "	Cricket and Recreation (Warehousemen's) ...	8
Port Melbourne Town ...	Cricket Ground ...	7¼
" "	Park and Garden... ...	56
" "	Ornamental Plantations ...	17
Prahran City ...	Recreation ...	23
St. Kilda City ...	St. Kilda Gardens ...	16
" ...	Albert Park (part of) ...	106
" ...	Recreation ...	54
" ...	" ...	4¾
" ...	" ...	11
" ...	" ...	15¾
" ...	" (Dandenong Road) ...	22½
" ...	Cemetery ...	20
Brighton Town ...	Elsternwick Park... ...	85
" ...	Recreation (Elsternwick) ...	14½
" ...	Beach Park ...	67
Essendon Town ...	Recreation ...	10½
" ...	" ...	5¼
" ...	Agricultural Society's Yards ...	30
" ...	Ornamental Plantations ...	8¼
" ...	Water Reserve ...	11½
Flemington and Kensington Borough ...	Racecourse ...	301
" ...	Recreation ...	5¾
Hawthorn City ...	" ...	15
Kew Borough ...	Studley Park ...	203
" ...	Lunatic Asylum ...	384
" ...	Cemetery ...	31
" ...	Recreation ...	16
Footscray City ...	Public Gardens ...	26
" ...	" " ...	2¼
" ...	Cricket Ground, etc. ...	5
" ...	Recreation (Yarraville) ...	5
" ...	" (Brown's Hill) ...	7½

* See footnote (*) on page 425.

PUBLIC RESERVES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS,* 1893—continued.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.						Area.
							Acres.
Williamstown Town ...	Park ...	..	...	...	...	...	36
” ...	” ...	...	...	...	...	...	20
” ...	Beach Park ...	...	...	...	...	...	20
” ...	Cemetery ...	...	...	...	...	...	15
” ...	Rifle Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	332
” ...	Cricket Ground ...	...	...	...	...	...	6 ³ / ₄
” ...	Public Garden ...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ¹ / ₂
” ...	Recreation (Newport) ...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Outside urban muni- cipalities	Yarra Bend Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	350
	Malvern Recreation	...	...	...	...	...	5
	” ”	...	...	...	...	...	8
	” Park and Garden	...	...	...	...	...	16
	Caulfield Park ...	...	...	...	...	...	62
	” Racecourse	...	...	...	...	...	144
	Camberwell Gardens	...	...	...	...	...	7
	Williamstown Racecourse ...	...	...	...	...	...	190
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,314

800. The Melbourne Botanic Garden is situated on the south side of the River Yarra, at a distance of about a mile and a half from the heart of the city. The area of the garden proper is 83 acres, and is as large as that of the Botanic Gardens of Sydney, Adelaide, and Brisbane combined. The Melbourne garden, together with the Domain and Government House grounds adjoining it, covers about 300 acres. This garden, although nominally in existence for some 48 years, was virtually created in 1857 by Dr. (now the Baron Sir Ferdinand von) Mueller, the present Government botanist of Victoria, who was for 16 years its director, but retired from that post in 1873. It was early extremely rich in rare plants, these being in very many instances then new to the colony. The garden under the present director, Mr. W. R. Guilfoyle, F.L.S., still maintains its beauty. An interesting description of it from his pen appears in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9.†

Botanic
Gardens.

801. The gardens of the Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria are situated in the centre of the Royal Park, on the northern side of the city, and distant nearly two miles from the Post Office, and can be reached by the Brunswick tramcars starting from Elizabeth Street South, close to the Hobson's Bay Railway Station, every few minutes. A transfer has to be made at the south entrance to the Royal Park to a short horse tram running from the Sydney Road to the Society's gardens, but only one fare of 2d. for adults and half-price for children is made. The gardens can also be reached

Zoological
and Accli-
matisation
Gardens.

* See footnote (*) on page 425.

† Vol. II., paragraph 891.

from Spencer Street by the Coburg, Fitzroy, or Heidelberg trains, all of which stop at the Royal Park Station, close to the railway gates on the north side of the gardens. The ground enclosed contains 50 acres, rather more than half of which is laid out as a zoological garden and the rest in deer paddocks. An interesting account of the operations of this Society, contributed for this work by the director of the gardens, Mr. A. A. C. Le Souef, was published in the edition of this work for 1889-90.*

Accommo-
dation of
charities.

802. The following is a list of the principal Charitable Institutions in Victoria,† and a statement of the accommodation which, according to the returns of the year ended 30th June, 1892, was available for indoor patients:—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.‡—AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION,
1891-2.

Description of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Dormitories.		Number of Beds for Inmates.	Number of Cubic Feet to each Bed.
		Number.	Capacity in Cubic Feet.		
General hospitals § ...	42	360	3,304,144	2,527	1,308
Women's Hospital ...	1	21	118,000	70	1,686
Children's Hospital ...	1	9	59,176	72	822
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	1	6	33,322	43	775
Hospitals for the Insane ...	5	1,038	2,271,737	3,634	625
Idiot Asylum || ...	1	13	48,050	126	381
Benevolent asylums ...	5	138	1,015,129	1,400	725
Immigrants' Home ¶ ...	1	24	390,256	737	530
Blind Asylum ...	1	5	91,318	123	742
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1	4	73,765	74	997
Orphan asylums ...	7	58	545,431	1,010	540
Infant Asylum ...	1	9	34,482	56	616
Female refuges ...	7	124	318,678	497	641
Total ...	74	1,809	8,303,488	10,369	801

NOTE.—Besides the hospitals above referred to, there were two Convalescent Homes, with accommodation for 60 inmates, and a Consumptive Sanatorium, at Echuca, with accommodation for 14 inmates. There were also Industrial and Reformatory Schools. Particulars of some of these institutions will be found in subsequent paragraphs.

Cubic space
in wards.

803. According to regulations issued by the Central Board of Health in Melbourne, not less than 1,200 cubic feet in the wards of a hospital, or other institution of a like nature, should be allowed for each individual. It will be observed by the figures in the last column of the foregoing table that this amount of space for inmates is not attained in the case of any of the institutions, except the general

* Vol. II., paragraph 764.
† For particulars relating to the Report of the last Royal Commission on Charities, see issue of this work for 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraph 766.
‡ Only two of the kinds treated of are Government institutions, viz., the Hospitals for the Insane, and the Idiot Asylum.
§ A list of the general hospitals is given in the table following paragraph 705 in Volume I.
|| The Idiot Asylum is under the same control as the Hospitals for the Insane.
¶ The name of this institution is misleading; it is really a benevolent asylum.

hospitals and the Women's Hospital. It may be remarked that one important authority considers so large an amount of space unnecessary. The late Dr. Paley, in his report on the hospitals for the Insane for 1878,* mentioned 500 feet for each patient in ordinary wards, and 1,000 feet in hospital wards, as a sufficient allowance; but, on the other hand, Dr. McCrea, the late Chief Medical Officer, in a paper contributed by him to a "Précis of Information concerning the Colony of Victoria," prepared some years since, under the editorship of the present writer, for the Intelligence Department of the Imperial War Office, gave it as his opinion that, whilst 600 feet of cubic space is sufficient for each person in a well ventilated sleeping-room, as much as from 1,500 to 2,000 cubic feet ought to be allowed in hospital wards.

804. The following table shows the total and average number of inmates in the same institutions together with Industrial and Reformatory Schools during the year ended 30th June, 1892, also the number of deaths and the proportion of deaths to inmates:—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—INMATES AND DEATHS, 1891-2.

Description of Institution.	Number of Inmates.		Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates.
	Total during the Year.	Daily Average.		
General hospitals	18,507	1,898·7	2,144	Per cent. 11·58
Women's Hospital†	1,307	51·5	22	1·68
Children's Hospital	838	73·0	67	8·00
Eye and Ear Hospital	404	33·3	1	·25
Hospitals for the Insane	4,615	3,786·0	276	5·98
Idiot Asylum	146	125·0	7	4·79
Benevolent asylums	2,023	1,392·4	260	12·85
Immigrants' Home	1,745	712·0	92	5·27
Blind Asylum	130	113·4	1	·77
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	69	60·2	...	...
Orphan asylums	1,513	1,168·7	6	·40
Industrial and Reformatory Schools‡	4,017	3,561·5	35	·87
Infant Asylum§	96	41·0	7	7·29
Female refuges	974	472·0	9	·92
Total	36,384	13,488·7	2,927	8·04

805. With reference to the overcrowding of some of the institutions, a comparison of the last two tables will show that the daily average of inmates in the year under review was greater than the number of beds in the Children's Hospital, the Hospitals for the Insane, and the Orphan Asylums.

806. Nearly all the institutions give returns of the birthplaces of their inmates. These are summarized in the following table, and the

* Parliamentary Paper No. 36, Session 1879.

† Exclusive of infants.

‡ Including those boarded-out and sent to service as well as the inmates of the institutions.

§ Exclusive of mothers, of whom 44 were admitted during the year, and 18 remained at its end.

totals are compared with the estimated numbers of the same birth-places in the mean population :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—BIRTHPLACES OF INMATES, 1891-2.*

Description of Institution.	Australasian Colonies.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	China.	Residue.	Total.
General hospitals ...	7,406	4,594	1,270	3,269	414	1,554	18,507
Women's Hospital ...	974	156	34	96	...	47	1,307
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	193	89	22	73	1	26	404
Hospitals for the Insane } Idiot Asylum ...	1,073	1,017	389	1,187	94	1,001	4,761
Benevolent asylums ...	183	840	257	555	58	130	2,023
Immigrants' Home ...	152	742	199	549	...	103	1,745
Blind Asylum ...	117	7	1	3	...	2	130
Deaf and Dumb Asylum...	62	4	1	...	...	2	69
Orphan asylums ...	1,384	26	7	35	...	61	1,513
Total ...	11,544	7,475	2,180	5,767	567	2,926	30,459
Proportions per 1,000 of } mean population†	14·19	44·77	41·97	65·90	65·60	...	26·20

Religions of inmates.

807. The same institutions which furnish returns of the birth-places furnish also returns of the religions of their inmates, and the result is given in the following table. The figures in the lower line express the proportions to the estimated living population of each denomination :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RELIGIONS OF INMATES, 1891-2.*

Description of Institution.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Bud- dhists, Confu- cians, etc.	Residue.	Total.
General hospitals ...	12,011	5,702	55	374	365	18,507
Women's Hospital ...	884	413	6		4	1,307
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	263	134	6	1	...	404
Hospitals for the Insane } Idiot Asylum ...	2,692	1,529	22	83	435	4,761
Benevolent asylums ...	1,350	563	4	41	65	2,023
Immigrants' Home ...	1,091	626	...	1	27	1,745
Blind Asylum ...	107	22	1	...	...	130
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	61	7	1	...	...	69
Orphan asylums ...	789	724	...	...	...	1,513
Total ...	19,248	9,720	95	500	896	30,459
Proportions per 1,000 of } mean population†	22·37	38·03	14·31	72·40	...	26·20

* Particulars relating to the Children's Hospital, Infant Asylum, Industrial and Reformatory Schools, and Female Refuges are not given in this table.
† For numbers of each birthplace, on which these proportions are based, see paragraphs 75 and 76, Vol. I.
‡ For numbers of each religion, on which these proportions are based, see paragraphs 84 and 85, Vol. I.

808. The ages of the inmates of most of the institutions are given as follow ; also the proportion of the numbers at each age period to the numbers at the same age in the population :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AGES OF INMATES, 1891-2.*

Description of Institution.	Ages.										Total.
	Under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Unknown.	
General hospitals ..	232	552	828	3,645	3,364	2,266	2,384	2,586	2,601	49	18,507
Women's Hospital ..	..	..	1	755	424	112	12	..	..	3	1,307
Eye and Ear Hospital ..	..	38	40	67	51	36	59	62	51	..	404
Hospitals for the Insane ..	..	22	24	441	941	830	960	637	368	392	4,615
Idiot Asylum ..	..	30	39	63	6	1	..	..	..	7	146
Benevolent asylums ..	66	..	..	66	23	50	102	311	1,396	9	2,023
Immigrants' Home ..	68	29	11	46	171	208	311	397	504	..	1,745
Blind Asylum ..	..	11	25	46	35	11	1	1	..	..	130
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ..	..	19	32	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
Orphan asylums ..	167	652	654	38	1	1	..	..	..	..	1,513
Infant Asylum ..	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96
Female refuges ..	..	..	7	351	230	148	138	88	6	6	974
Total ..	629	1,353	1,661	5,536	5,246	3,663	3,967	4,082	4,926	466	31,529
Proportions per 1,000 of mean population†	4·15	10·25	13·93	22·59	24·97	34·59	46·31	55·92	122·78	..	27·12

809. The total receipts of all the institutions in 1891-2 amounted to £386,565, of which £234,231, or three-fifths, was contributed by Government; and the expenditure amounted to £396,874. Of the Government contribution, £120,341 was expended on the Hospitals for the Insane, the Idiot Asylum, and the Industrial and Reformatory Schools, which are Government institutions; and the balance (£113,890) was distributed as grants in aid to the other institutions. The receipts were less than in the previous year by about £16,600. A statement of the receipts and expenditure for the year of the Charitable Institutions is given in the following table :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1891-2.

Description of Institution.	Receipts.			Expenditure.
	From Government.	From other Sources.	Total.	
General hospitals ...	£ 64,561	£ 64,732	£ 129,293	£ 140,169
Women's Hospital ...	2,500	6,011	8,511	9,319
Children's Hospital ...	...	4,172	4,172	5,365
Eye and Ear Hospital...	700	2,376	3,076	2,542

* Particulars relating to the Children's Hospital, and Industrial and Reformatory Schools, are not given in this table.
† For numbers at each age, on which these proportions are based, see paragraph 92 of Vol. I.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,
1891-2—continued.

Description of Institution.	Receipts.			Expendi- ture.
	From Govern- ment.	From other Sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
Hospitals for the Insane ... }	80,859	23,936*	104,795	{ 75,775
Idiot Asylum ... }				{ 29,020
Benevolent asylums ...	22,175	13,888	36,063	35,775
Immigrants' Home ...	7,800	1,529	9,329	8,498
Blind Asylum ...	2,100	4,832	6,932	7,633
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1,600	2,973	4,573	3,412
Orphan asylums ...	10,176	13,045	23,221	22,388
Industrial and Reformatory Schools ...	39,482	1,607†	41,089	41,089
Infant Asylum ...	250	901	1,151	1,177
Female refuges ...	2,028	12,332	14,360	14,712
Total ...	234,231	152,334	386,565	396,874

810. The following table gives a statement of the average number of inmates of the respective institutions during the year ended with June, 1892, the total cost of their maintenance, and the average cost per annum of each inmate:—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AVERAGE COST OF EACH INMATE, 1891-2.

Description of Institution.	Daily Average Number of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance.†	Average Cost of each Inmate per annum.		
		£	£	s.	d.
General hospitals ...	1,898·7	106,974	56	6	10
Women's Hospital ...	51·5	7,364	142	19	10
Children's Hospital ...	73·0	5,188	71	1	4
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	33·3	2,310	69	7	5
Hospitals for the Insane ... }	3,786·0 }	104,795	26	15	11
Idiot Asylum ... }	125·0 }				
Benevolent asylums ...	1,392·4	24,282	17	8	9
Immigrants' Home...	712·0	8,348	11	14	6
Blind Asylum ...	113·4	5,125	45	3	11
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	60·2	2,990	49	13	4
Orphan asylums ...	1,168·7	20,622	17	12	11
Industrial and Reformatory Schools ...	3,561·5	39,492§	11	1	9
Infant Asylum ...	41·0	1,003	24	9	3||
Female refuges ...	472·0	13,277	28	2	7
Total ...	13,488·7	341,770	25	6	9

* This represents the amount collected and appropriated in 1892 by the Master-in-Lunacy on account of the maintenance of lunatic patients; and it is entered in this table as being a set-off against the total cost to Government of these institutions.

† Of this amount, £1,217 was received and paid into the Treasury during the year from parents and others for the maintenance of Industrial and Reformatory School children, £145 was derived from the sale of articles produced, and £245 from other receipts, making a total of £1,607. No information is furnished of the amounts received from private sources by the assisted Industrial and Reformatory Schools.

‡ The amounts in this column represent the expenditure of the institutions less interest paid, cost of buildings and repairs, and cost of out-door relief.

§ Cost to the State only. The assisted schools, which received about £2,000 out of the Government grant, are also partly supported by private contributions.

|| If, however, allowance be made for an average of 20 mothers who accompanied their children, the cost per head would be reduced to £16 8s. 10d.

811. In 1891-2 the average cost per inmate was greatest in the Women's Hospital (£143), the next in the Children's Hospital (£71), the next in the Eye and Ear Hospital (£69), and the next in the General Hospitals (£56). The Deaf and Dumb Asylum followed with an average per inmate of £50; then the Blind Asylum, with £45. The institutions in which the relative cost was least were the Industrial and Reformatory Schools and the Immigrants' Home, with averages of £11 and £12 respectively; the Orphan Asylums, with an average of less than £18; and the Benevolent Asylums, with an average of a little over £17 per inmate. Many of the children of the Industrial and Reformatory Schools and Orphan Asylums are, however, not a tax on the institutions, being boarded out or licensed.

812. In Melbourne and suburbs, during the month of October of each year, the last Saturday and Sunday are set apart for making collections in aid of the charitable institutions. The movement is taken up warmly by the clergy of all denominations, who on Hospital Sunday preach sermons in aid thereof and devote thereto all the offerings collected in their churches. Superintendents of Sunday schools, head masters of State schools, and the proprietors of many places of business, also render important assistance in the collection of funds. In consequence of the prevailing depression a considerable falling-off has taken place in the contributions since 1889 and 1890. The following are the amounts collected in each year since the movement was inaugurated:—

HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, AMOUNTS COLLECTED,
1873 to 1892.

	£		£
1873	4,219	1884	8,253
1874	5,542	1885	9,516
1875	5,493	1886	9,222
1876	5,171	1887	10,289
1877	6,195	1888	14,416
1878	6,203	1889	11,459
1879	5,583	1890	11,248
1880	6,053	1891	9,407
1881	6,984	1892	7,240
1882	7,022		
1883	7,091	Total	£156,606

813. The following table shows the distribution of the amounts collected and the extent to which the respective charitable institutions have profited thereby:—

DISTRIBUTION OF HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY FUND,
1873 TO 1892.

Institution.	Amount Distributed.		
	1873 to 1891.	1892.	Total.
	£	£	£
Melbourne Hospital	48,500	2,118	50,618
Alfred Hospital	20,789	973	21,762
Benevolent Asylum	14,658	637	15,295
Women's Hospital	13,027	855	13,882
Hospital for Sick Children	15,233	861	16,094
Eye and Ear Hospital	7,363	403	7,766
Homœopathic Hospital	6,742	562	7,304
Immigrants' Aid Society	5,668	178	5,846
Richmond Dispensary	950	50	1,000
Collingwood Dispensary	1,385	100	1,485
Austin Hospital for Incurables... ..	5,580	530	6,110
Convalescent Home for Women	490	150	640
" " Men	375	100	475
Melbourne District Nursing Society ... ..	...	20	20
Total distributed	140,760	7,537	148,297
Total collected	149,366	7,240	156,606

Lunatics
out on pro-
bation, and
boarded
out.

814. The *Lunacy Act* authorises the removal of patients from the Asylums under approved guardianship, or for boarding them out with paid guardians. In 1892 there were in all 534 patients out on probation, and of these 152 were discharged during the year, 10 died, 37 were written off the books, 161 were returned to the Asylums, and 174, viz., 68 males and 106 females, were still on probation on the 31st December. The number boarded out during the year was 29, of whom 1 escaped, and 8 returned to the Asylums, whilst 20—6 males and 14 females—remained out at the close of the year. Of 8 boarded out for the first time, 5 had to be brought back to the Asylum, and 1 escaped.

Employ-
ment of
lunatics in
Asylums.

815. The average numbers of patients employed during the year in the workshops was 510, viz., 111 males and 399 females, the former being engaged chiefly as carpenters, shoemakers, tailors, painters, and in mat and mattress making, the latter being nearly all engaged in sewing, fancy work, or mattress making. At the same time 1,026 male and 711 female patients were occupied with miscellaneous occupations, 182 males being on the farm, 95 in the garden, 40 in the kitchen, 495 in the wards and airing court, and 83 on roads and ornamental grounds; 223 females were in the laundry, and 450 in the wards and airing grounds. Active employment is especially encouraged amongst the inmates; the greater part of the male and female clothing used in

the institutions is made by them under the supervision of skilled attendants.

816. In his report for 1892, the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, Dr. Dick, states that in that year the registered insane as compared with the entire population bore the proportion of 1 to 295, or rather more than in the previous year, when it was 1 to 299. He adds that in England, in 1891, there was 1 insane person in every 334 of the general population; and in a former report the number for 1890, for New South Wales, was given as 1 in every 377, and in South Australia as 1 in every 410.

Lunatics in Australasia and England compared.

817. Since the opening of the first Asylum in 1848, 22,434 persons have been admitted, viz., 13,157 males and 9,277 females. The proportion who recovered was 29½ per cent. of males and 35½ per cent. of females, whilst 3¾ and 5½ per cent. respectively were relieved, 20½ per cent. of both sexes were not improved, 30 and 19 per cent. died, and 16¼ and 19½ per cent. still remain under the care of the Institution. Of those discharged recovered in 1892, as many as 59 per cent. had been in the Asylum for less than 12 months, 26 per cent. from 1 to 2 years, and 10 per cent. from 2 to 5 years; whilst of those who died 38 per cent. had not been resident 12 months, 36 per cent. had been resident between 1 and 5 years, 7½ per cent. between 5 and 10 years, 8 per cent. between 10 and 15 years, 3½ per cent. between 15 and 20, 5½ per cent. between 20 and 25 years, but less than 2 per cent. were in longer than 25 years. Nearly a third of those who died were between the ages of 60 and 90 years of age.

Percentage of recoveries and deaths, and duration of residence in asylums.

818. The proportion of recoveries of patients in the Victorian Lunatic Asylums (Hospitals for the Insane) was somewhat lower in 1892 than in 1891, and was considerably below the average, the proportion having been 4,051* per 10,000 admitted as against a proportion of 4,121 in 1891, and an average, during the 10 years ended with 1891, of 4,542. The proportion of recoveries was lower than in two of the other Australasian colonies, and slightly lower than in England, as is shown by the following figures:—

Recoveries of lunatics, Australia and England.

RECOVERIES OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND ENGLAND.†

	Recoveries per 10,000 Admissions.		Recoveries per 10,000 Admissions.
1. New South Wales (1890)	4,206	4. Victoria (1892)	... 4,051
2. Queensland ...	4,163	5. New Zealand	... 3,766
3. England and Wales (1891)	4,104	6. South Australia (1890)	3,340

* Males 3,559, females 4,690, per 10,000 admissions of respective sexes.
† Figures taken from the Reports of the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums.

819. It has been noticed that in South Australia, England and Wales, Victoria, and New Zealand, the proportion of recoveries of female patients is greater than that of male patients ; but in Queensland and New South Wales the reverse has been the case, the proportion of recoveries of males in these colonies having been greater than that of females.

820. In proportion to the numbers resident, the mortality in the Victorian asylums during 1892 was 759 per 10,000, or 885 in the case of males, and 607 in that of females. The proportion for both sexes was higher than that during the years 1886 or 1890 in the asylums of the other countries named, except England and Wales and South Australia, as is thus shown :—

MORTALITY OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND ENGLAND.

Country.	Deaths per 10,000 Patients Resident.*
1. England and Wales (1890)	1,033
2. South Australia (1890)	790
3. Victoria (1892)	759
4. Queensland (1886)	657
5. New South Wales (1890)	652
6. New Zealand (1886)	636

821. The following are stated to have been the probable or pre-disposing causes of insanity in the male and female patients admitted into the Lunatic Asylums of Victoria in 1891 and 1892 and in the six years ended with the latter :—

CAUSES OF INSANITY OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS, 1887 TO 1892.

Probable Causes.†	Number of Admissions.					
	Males.			Females.		
	1891.	1892.	Total 1887-92	1891.	1892.	Total 1887-92.
MORAL.						
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	7	4	34	20	11	98
Adverse circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	13	20	96	7	4	21
Mental anxiety and worry (not included under the above two heads), and overwork	10	12	79	11	7	59
Religious excitement	6	8	49	10	13	59
Love affairs (including seduction)	1	...	8	5	6	33
Fright and nervous shock	1	3	10	7	6	38
Paresis ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1

* Figures taken from the Reports of the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums.
† For causes of insanity during each of the five years ended with 1891 see *Victorian Year-Book* 1892, Vol. II., page 428.

CAUSES OF INSANITY OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS,
1887 TO 1892—*continued*.

Probable Causes.*	Number of Admissions.					
	Males.			Females.		
	1891.	1892.	Total 1887-92	1891.	1892.	Total 1887-92
PHYSICAL.						
Intemperance in drink	53	35	340	15	19	108
" sexual	3	5	11	...	1	6
Venereal disease	2	1	8	1	3	7
Self-abuse	20	25	122	2	2	5
Sunstroke	18	15	88	6	4	22
Accident or injury (including surgical operations)	17	10	73	8	1	19
Phthisis	2	...	2	...	...	...
Pregnancy ... ..	...	...	...	1	2	5
Parturition and the puerperal state ... ..	...	...	...	22	20	110
Puberty	3	2	5	5	3	8
Lactation ... ..	...	...	...	2	3	14
Uterine and ovarian disorders ... ..	...	...	...	4	5	36
Typhoid fever ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...
Change of life ... ..	...	...	...	11	6	33
Fevers	3	2	26	6	2	19
Privation and starvation	6	...	17	...	5	11
Old age	39	18	122	13	10	73
Epilepsy	1	1	6	2	1	4
Convulsions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1
Influenza	8	...	8	5	...	5
Other bodily diseases or disorders	15	28	121	14	15	72
Previous attacks	65	33	271	42	12	174
Hereditary influences ascertained (direct and collateral)	10	13	61	23	8	68
Brain disease	7	...	7	...	...	...
Congenital defect ascertained	13	5	53	6	13	54
Habitual use of opium ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...
Other ascertained causes	7	4	26	5	7	49
Unknown	97	153	760	64	116	539
Not Insane ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...
Over-exertion ... ..	...	2	2	...	2	2
Total	427	399	2,408	318	307	1,753

822. It having been found, contrary to expectation, that the establishment of Inebriate Asylums resulted in a substantial monetary loss, and that notwithstanding that the rates charged were moderate, the asylums were but to a small extent availed of—the average number of inmates being only 13—it was decided to close the two asylums on the 30th September, 1892. In the first nine months of the year the total number of cases treated was 73. During the same period the cost of maintenance was £1,273, towards which only £686 was received from patients, etc.

* See footnote (†) on previous page.

Institute for
Blind.

823. The Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind occupies a site on the St. Kilda Road, Melbourne, which is valued by the Royal Commission on Charitable Institutions at £13,325. The Commission gave it as their opinion that the purposes of the institution would be better served if it were removed into the country. The following information respecting this asylum, which is of an unsectarian character, for the year ending 30th June, 1893, has been furnished by the superintendent and secretary :—

During the last year many of the arrangements of the institution were re-cast and new by-laws put into operation, with the view of developing its resources more fully. Unfortunately, however, the want of funds consequent on the general depression has restricted the amount of success which would have undoubtedly ensued. At the commencement of the year the number of pupils was 102, and 4 former pupils were then employed as journeymen, making a total of 106. During the year 6 have been admitted, 25 discharged, and 1 died. At the close of the year there were 82 pupils, 9 journeymen, and 1 journeywoman, making a total of 92 then enjoying the benefits of the institution. The total number received into it since its inception has been 365.

In the Musical Department no change has taken place in the staff. Excellent progress has been made by the pupils, many of whom display great aptitude, and promise in due time to be well fitted to earn a living by means of the profession of music. The increasing difficulty experienced in raising funds for the institution has rendered it necessary to give a greater number of concerts outside of Melbourne than usual. The brass band has been temporarily abandoned, the income raised by it not being commensurate with the expenditure and indirect loss upon it. An orchestra in connection with the choir has been formed by the amalgamation of some of the members of the brass and string bands, and the result so far has been most gratifying. The number of pupils under tuition is 48; 45 are being taught to play the piano, 5 stringed instruments, 4 wind instruments, 6 piano tuning, and 6 the organ; 18 also receive special vocal training. The senior choir consists of 21 members, and the junior of 23. During the past year 59 concerts and 2 band performances have been given, yielding a net profit of £653, also £77 for concerts held during the previous year. A concert tour was undertaken in Tasmania, resulting in a profit of £265.

In the Industrial Department 13 of the pupils are taught basket making, 16 brush making, 6 mat making, 6 netting, and almost all the female pupils knitting, wool-work, etc. Of the latter, however, only those not engaged at the workshop or in teaching are required to do this for the benefit of the institution. The number of hands engaged in the workshops is largely increased this year, owing to pupils formerly employed in profitless domestic work having been transferred to the more useful occupations. The total proceeds of the sales for the year were £1,878.

The financial year opened with an overdraft of £4,340, and closed with one of £4,535, showing an increase of £195. The income during the year was about £900 less than in the one previous, thus necessitating the most rigid measures of retrenchment, which much restricted the usefulness of the institution.

Deaf and
Dumb
Institution.

824. The Deaf and Dumb Institution also occupies a site on the St. Kilda Road, which is valued by the Commission on Charities at £22,000, and that Commission considers that it might be advantageously removed to the country, where the deaf mutes might and should be taught garden and farm work. The following information has been supplied by the Superintendent :—

At the date of last report there were 60 pupils on the roll. Since then 5 have been admitted and 7 discharged, thus leaving, on the 30th June, 1893, 58, viz., 32 boys and 26 girls. The total number received since the establishment of the Institution has been 322.

The health of the pupils has been very good, only one case of serious illness having occurred during the year.

The Education Department has very kindly granted a supply of plaster casts for the drawing classes.

According to the census returns of 1891, it appears that there are a great number of deaf and dumb children of school age in the colony who are not being sent on to the Institution. As there is ample accommodation for a much larger number of inmates, the Board of Management appeal to those who know of deaf and dumb children to communicate with the Superintendent, who will be glad to supply all necessary information as to the mode of admission, etc.

A carpentry class was commenced in April, and a competent instructor engaged; the necessary benches and tools have been purchased, and 12 of the elder lads have taken the work up in an earnest manner.

The receipts from private subscribers, municipal councils, and the churches show a falling-off of about £350, but notwithstanding this shrinkage in the income the year closed with a credit balance.

The total receipts for the year, including the £300 brought forward from the previous year, amounted to £3,731. The expenditure for the same period was £2,932, but to this must be added unpaid accounts for June, £213, thus showing a credit balance of £586. The sum of £578 was at credit of current account in the National Bank at the date of the suspension of that institution.

The endowment fund has now reached the sum of £9,593. The interest received for the year, amounting to £376, has been paid over to the maintenance fund.

The Board of Management, having in view the continued depression and the almost certainty of further reductions in subscriptions and in the Government grant, have appointed as collector one of the old pupils of the school, whose duty it will be to canvass the country for subscriptions.

By the death of Sir James MacBain, the president, and of Mr. J. T. Harcourt, vice-president, the institution has been deprived of two of its oldest members.

The Government Inspector of Charities paid his annual visit of inspection, and reported that "the children looked clean and well cared for in every respect, that the statement of receipts and expenditure was found correct, and the books well kept and satisfactory, and that the institution and buildings generally were in good order, also that he was well satisfied with the result of his visit."

825. The Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital was established with the object of treating a class of diseases which not only are the cause of extreme suffering, but also, where unchecked, produce much helplessness and poverty, arising from deafness and blindness, thus entailing a heavy burden on the community. It places within the reach of all persons, without distinction of creed or country, every attainable means for the relief or cure of diseases of the eye and ear. It received 361 in-patients during the year ended 30th June, 1892, making, with 42 in the institution at its commencement, a total of 403 treated. The patients discharged numbered 362, of whom 336 were stated to be cured or relieved, and 19 to be incurable. The number of out-patients during the year was 3,986.

Eye and Ear
Hospital.

826. The Melbourne Free Hospital for Sick Children had 69 in-door patients at the beginning of the financial year. During the year ended 30th June, 1892, 769 patients were admitted; and 692 were discharged, 67 died, and 79 remained at its close.

Children's
Hospital.

Victorian
Infant
Asylum.

827. The objects of the Victorian Infant Asylum are the prevention of infanticide, the saving of infant life from the many evils arising from baby-farming, and the rescuing of mothers of illegitimate children from further degradation. Every child admitted must be brought by the mother, or some authorized person, who must enter the child's name and the date of birth in a register kept for the purpose, and must undertake to contribute something towards its support. During the year ended 30th June, 1892, the number of infants admitted was 49, besides which 47 were under the care of the institution at the commencement of the year. The number who died during the year was 7, and 54 were discharged; thus the number remaining under the control of the institution at the end of the year was 35, of whom 3 were boarded out. Besides the infants, there were 68 mothers under the care of the institution during the year, of whom 50 were discharged, and 18 remained at the close of the year. The receipts during the year amounted to £1,151, of which £250 was from Government, and £901 from private sources; and the expenditure was £1,177.

Humane
Society.

828. The Royal Humane Society of Australasia was established in 1874 under the name of "The Victorian Humane Society." Its objects are as follow:—(1) To bestow rewards on all who promptly risk their own lives to save those of their fellow-creatures. (2) To provide assistance, as far as it is in the power of the Society, in all cases of apparent death occurring in any part of Australasia. (3) To restore the apparently drowned or dead, and to distinguish by rewards all who, through skill and perseverance, are, under Providence, successful. (4) To collect information regarding the most approved methods and the best apparatus to be used for such purposes. The following information respecting the operations of this society has been supplied by its secretary, Mr. William Hamilton:—

"In 1881, the Hon. Sir W. J. Clarke, Bart., generously presented to the society the sum of £250 for the purpose of founding a gold or silver medal, to be awarded annually to the best case that comes before the society. Since its establishment, it has dealt with 1,233 cases, and made 1,041 awards. During the year ended 30th June, 1893, 59 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 19 certificates, 15 bronze medals, 1 silver medal, and the Clarke gold medal were granted. The receipts during the year amounted to £1,000 16s. 6d., and the expenditure to £550 11s. 6d. The institution has placed and maintains 383 life-buoys at various places on the coast, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs throughout all the Australasian colonies and Fiji. Of the honorary awards distributed in 1893, 12 were for deeds of bravery performed in Victoria, 10 for similar acts in New South Wales, 6 in Queensland, 7 in New Zealand, and 1 in Fiji. The society has 200 honorary correspondents, residing as follows, viz.:—70 in Victoria, 42 in New South Wales, 35 in New Zealand, 34 in Queensland, 10 in Tasmania, 4 in South Australia, and 5 in Western Australia. Owing to the appointment of these gentlemen and to the awards made by the society appearing to give complete satisfaction throughout

the colonies, there is no urgency for forming local branches of the society in the other colonies. The exertions of the society to induce both the Imperial and Australasian Governments to amend the law for the protection of life and property at sea induced the Board of Trade to appoint a Special Committee to consider the subject."

829. An Australian Health Society was established in Melbourne in 1875. It consists of about 360 members, and is managed by a president, two vice-presidents, a treasurer, two secretaries (one being a lady), and 15 members of council. Its objects are—(1) To create and educate public opinion with regard to sanitary matters in general, by the aid of the platform, the press, and other suitable means; (2) to induce and assist people, by personal influence, example, and encouragement, to live in accordance with the recognized laws whereby health is maintained and disease is prevented; (3) to seek removal of all noxious influences deleterious to public health, and to influence and facilitate legislation in that direction. To effect these objects, the society issues (*gratis*) pamphlets, tracts, and wall sheets, bearing upon the subject of health and disease; maintains a lending library of specially selected works for the use of members; and arranges for the delivery of public lectures annually. During the winter of 1893, two courses of lectures to ladies were given, the first, in Hawthorn, by Dr. Merrillees, on "Hygienic Physiology," and the second in the city, by Dr. Atkinson Wood, on "Domestic Hygiene." The attendances averaged 31 and 24 respectively. At each of the subsequent examinations 7 candidates sent in papers, and in the first case 7 and in the second 6 received the certificate of the society. No pecuniary aid is received from the Government, the work of the society being carried on by subscriptions ranging from 5s. per annum upwards.

830. A Charity Organisation Society has been established in Melbourne, its objects being—(1) Promotion of co-operation in charitable work; (2) direction of the stream of charity to the deserving; (3) discouragement of indiscriminate giving; (4) exposure of sturdy beggars and professional impostors; (5) adequate inquiry before relief and compilation of records; (6) distribution of immediate relief *in kind* pending arrangements with existing charities; (7) inquiry upon the request of any charitable institution; (8) fostering the establishment of provident dispensaries; (9) encouragement of charitable effort in localities where no suitable societies are in existence. The business of the society is managed by a council empowered to make rules and regulations for the management of the business of the society and for their own government. This council consists of a representative of each of the charities, and of twenty members elected at an annual meeting of subscribers of the society.

The income of the year ended 30th June, 1893, was £1,022, the expenditure £1,012, and the balance carried forward was £10. The new cases investigated by the society during the year numbered 2,582, the result of the inquiry being that 1,286 were set down as satisfactory, 552 as unsatisfactory, and 744 as doubtful. The society claims to have prevented a large amount of imposture, to have relieved subscribers of the annoying feeling that their benevolence was being wasted on unworthy objects, and to have stimulated and directed the flow of charity. Especially good work has been done in cases where employment has been found for those who, without the society's aid, might have degenerated into permanent burdens on public or private charity, and in the large number of cases in which relatives of indigent persons have been induced to recognise natural claims in a community where no legal obligation is entailed by relationship other than that of husband to wife and of parent to infant. The society, in 1890 and 1891, rendered important service by organizing intercolonial conferences on charity, which have proved highly successful, both in point of number of delegates attending, in the merit of the papers contributed, and in the value of the suggestions made to the Colonial Legislatures. The society was also prominently before the public in 1891 and 1892 in connexion with the "unemployed" difficulty. A sub-committee of the society had under consideration a scheme for establishing labour colonies on the German plan, with the object of providing work for the unemployed in agricultural and other labour. The objects of the labour colony were thus defined by the society:— "Vagrants and homeless wanderers, winter out-of-works, resourceless men pressed out of overcrowded callings, ruined spendthrifts, and even disgraced members of decent society, are gathered in the country and employed in agricultural and other labour. The only restriction on admission (beyond that of insufficient space) is the agreement to submit to the regulations. The only real punishment known is dismissal from the settlement. There is no compulsion to enter or to remain. The existence of these 'colonies,' however, enables the really charitable member of society to refuse to encourage mendicancy and pauperization. At the present moment the only thing society in Victoria can do to the man who asks assistance on the undeniable plea of utter helplessness is to make a pauper or a criminal of him. The labour colony would discipline him to habits of industry and sobriety, would teach him a useful calling, would feed and clothe him well, and would send him out into the world again with a sufficient capital of experience and accrued earnings to give him a fair start in life again." Early in 1893 the scheme for a labour colony was taken

up by a committee appointed at a public meeting held in the Town Hall, Melbourne, on 21st April. Regulations were drawn up and gazetted, and trustees appointed. The labour colony is at Leongatha, on the Port Albert railway line, about 80 miles from Melbourne, where it occupies about 800 acres of heavily-timbered land.

831. Since 1872 a society has been in existence in Melbourne for the purpose of affording assistance to discharged prisoners, and offering them inducements to return to the paths of honesty and industry. Relief is afforded by gifts of money, clothes, blankets, and other necessaries, and those who desire it are supplied for a time with board and lodging in Melbourne, or are provided with means to go into the interior or to leave the colony. The society also takes charge of and distributes the sums earned by the prisoners whilst under detention. The number of individuals relieved in 1892-3 was 615. The receipts in the same year amounted to £1,192, viz., £100 grant from Government, £566 from the Penal Department, and £526 from private sources; and the expenditure to £1,239.

Victorian
Discharged
Prisoners'
Aid
Society.

832. There are 6 Industrial (including 1 Probationary School) and 6 Reformatory Schools in the colony, of which 3 in each case are wholly, and 3 partly, maintained by the State. Two of the assisted Industrial Schools, and 1 of the assisted Reformatories, are in connexion with the Roman Catholic denomination, and 2 of the latter are Protestant institutions, whilst 1 of the former is a Servants' Training School. The Government Industrial Schools are merely Receiving Dépôts, it being the long-established policy of the Department to send the children, as soon as possible after they are committed, to foster homes; and as many of the inmates of reformatories as possible are placed with friends or licensed out. The wards of the Department at the end of 1892 numbered 3,614. Of these, 130 were in Industrial Schools, viz., 54 in the Government Receiving Dépôts, 15 in the Probationary School, and 61 in assisted schools; and 152 in Reformatories, viz., 59 in Government schools, and 93 in assisted schools;* of the remainder, 1,741 were boarded-out or adopted, 632 were placed with relatives on probation, and 959 were at service. The children committed to the Reformatory Schools in 1892 numbered 93; whilst those committed to Industrial Schools numbered 415, viz., 240 boys and 175 girls. The latter were placed in the schools for the following reasons:—

Industrial
and Re-
formatory
Schools.

* The following were the numbers in each of the assisted schools, all of which were for girls only:—*Industrial*.—Abbotsford Convent (R.C.), 56; Geelong Convent (R.C.), 3; Training School, Yarra Park, 2. *Reformatory*.—Brookside (Prot.), 47; Oakleigh Convent (R.C.), 43; Albion, at Brunswick (Prot.), 3.

	Boys.	Girls.
Neglected	216	174
Having committed a punishable offence	20	1
Uncontrollable	4	...
Total	<u>240</u>	<u>175</u>

Children
boarded-
out, etc.

833. Children, however young, are boarded-out from the Receiving Depôts after a detention of only a few days, the welfare of the boarded-out children being cared for by honorary committees, who send in reports to the Department. The rate paid by the Government to persons accepting charge of the boarded-out children is five shillings per week for each child; besides children from either Industrial or Reformatory Schools may be placed with friends on probation without wages or at service. The number of children boarded-out at the end of 1892 was 1,741, or 76 more than at the end of the previous year; the number placed with friends on probation was 632 in 1892, as against 624 in 1891; and the number at service or apprenticed, 959 children at the end of 1892, as against 953 at the end of 1891.

Cost of
mainten-
ance of
industrial
and re-
formatory
children.

834. The Government expenditure for the maintenance of neglected and offending children amounted in 1892 to £41,089, as against which £1,217 was received for maintenance from parents, and £389* was derived from the sale of farm produce, etc., or £1,606 in all, which leaves £39,483 as the net amount expended by Government. The total number of children under supervision on 31st December was 3,614, of whom 1,871 neglected children and 152 offending children were being maintained, either in the Government or assisted schools or at foster homes, at an average annual net cost per head of £19 4s. 5d. In the Government schools the average cost of maintenance was £37 12s. 9d., in private schools £24 10s. 9d., and of those boarded-out, £16 15s. 10d.

Refuges for
fallen
women.

835. Of the 974 females who were inmates of Refuges during the year ended 30th June, 1892, 151 were at the Temporary Home at Collingwood; 445 were at the Magdalen Asylum, Abbotsford; 95 at the Melbourne Refuge; 31 at the Ballarat Home; 32 at the Geelong Refuge; 114 at the South Yarra Home; and 106 at the Elizabeth Fry Retreat. Moreover, 70 children were allowed to accompany their mothers to the Melbourne Refuge, 14 to the Temporary Home for Friendless and Fallen Women, Collingwood, 15 to the Ballarat Home, and 11 to the Geelong Refuge; but of the total number 13 died during the year. Ten women from the Magdalen Asylum, 2 from the South Yarra Home, 1 from the Ballarat Home, and 12 from the Elizabeth Fry Retreat were discharged for misconduct; and 6 in the Magdalen Asylum, 1 in the Elizabeth Fry Retreat, 1 in the Melbourne

* No allowance is made for the value of labour performed by inmates, viz., £493.

Refuge, and 1 in the Temporary Home, Collingwood, died. Besides these numbers, 178 from all the institutions were placed in service; 159 left voluntarily; 60 were sent to other institutions; 1 from the South Yarra Home, and 5 from the Melbourne Refuge, were married; and 53 were otherwise discharged. At the end of the year, the number remaining in the institutions was 484, of whom 332 were in the Magdalen Asylum. The objects of these institutions are—(1) To provide a refuge for women who have fallen into vice, and who are desirous to return to the paths of virtue; (2) To reclaim such women from evil courses, and fit them to become useful members of society; (3) To assist in procuring situations for such women, or in otherwise providing for them on leaving the institution. The late Commission on Charities, in their final report, drew attention to the waste of energy and funds, by the existence of sister institutions of this class, as various refuges might readily be worked together with economy and efficiency. The Commission also considered that the site of the Melbourne Refuge, valued at £10,400, was too prominent and valuable for such a purpose, and that the inmates ought to be removed to the country, where there would be no necessity to place them within prisonlike walls, and where an institution might be conducted on home principles, which would tend more to the reformation of the inmates than the present system.

836. In addition to the hospitals referred to in previous paragraphs, there were two Convalescent Homes, with accommodation for 60 inmates. The number of inmates at the beginning of the year 1892 was 25; 769 were admitted, and 774 were discharged, during the year; and 20 remained at its close. The receipts in 1892 amounted to £1,521, of which £300 was from Government; and the expenditure to £1,518, of which £1,180 was for maintenance, and £217 for buildings and repairs.

837. The Governesses' Institute and Melbourne Home contains 12 sleeping-rooms, having 27,354 cubic feet of space, and makes up 35 beds. The inmates in 1892 numbered 84, of whom 42 were needle women and servants, and 42 were governesses. The receipts during the year, all from private sources, amounted to £628, and the expenditure to £631.

838. Three free dispensaries furnished returns for 1892. One of these was a homœopathic institution. The individuals treated during the year ended 30th June, 1892, numbered 5,674, viz., 1,860 males and 3,814 females. The visits to or by these persons numbered 20,561. The total receipts amounted to £795, of which £275 was from Government and £520 from private sources. The total expenditure was £849.

Benevolent
Societies.

839. Forty-eight benevolent or philanthropic societies furnished returns for the year ended 30th June, 1892. These associations are for the relief of distressed or indigent persons, and are generally managed by ladies. The names of two of the societies indicate their connexion with the Jewish body, but no distinctive denomination is perceptible in the titles of the others. The persons relieved during the year numbered about 23,767; the receipts amounted to £18,830, of which £5,730 was from Government and £13,100 from private sources; and the expenditure to £18,430.

Night
Shelters.

840. At Dr. Singleton's Night Shelters, Collingwood, 27,259 cases were accommodated during the year 1892-3, viz., 14,619 of men, 11,907 of women, and 733 of children. The expenses were £91, which were defrayed out of the "General Charity Fund," but there were also numerous contributions in the shape of food.

Society for
the Protec-
tion of
Animals.

841. The Victorian Society for the Protection of Animals has been established for about 20 years, its object being to prevent cruelty to animals by enforcing the existing laws, by procuring such further legislation as may be found expedient, and by exciting and sustaining an intelligent public opinion regarding man's duty to the lower animals. In 1892 the cases dealt with by the society numbered 816, of which 584 were for cruelty to horses; in connection with these, there were 129 prosecutions, which resulted in 118 persons being fined, and 11 dismissals. The receipts during the year amounted to £697, and the expenditure to £511.

Pauperism
in England
and Wales.

842. There is no poor law in Victoria, nor has one been required, as happily pauperism has not existed here in the same sense as in the countries of the old world. The official returns of paupers in England and Wales are stated to be those showing the number of persons (exclusive of vagrants) in receipt of relief in unions and parishes under Boards of Guardians. The total amount of poor rates, together with receipts in aid, in 1891-2 was £18,088,000; and the amount expended was £18,454,500, of which £8,847,700 was in "relief of the poor," and the balance for "other purposes." The total expenditure is equivalent to 12s. 7d. per head of population, or of £23 14s. to each pauper in receipt of relief. Of the total number of paupers at end of 1892, about a fourth were in-door, and the remainder out-door paupers; whilst nearly one-seventh of the whole were able-bodied adults. By the following figures, taken from a return ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, it would appear that, although the proportion of paupers to the population is still large in England and Wales, it has materially diminished of late years:—

PAUPERISM IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1857 TO 1892.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Paupers in Receipt of Relief at end of each year.*	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
1857	19,256,516	936,815	48·6
1862	20,371,013	1,105,234	54·3
1867	21,677,525	980,421	45·2
1872	23,096,495	838,636	36·3
1877	24,699,539	742,703	30·0
1882	26,413,861	799,167	30·3
1887	28,247,151	825,509	29·2
1891	28,999,107	754,485	26·0
1892	29,403,346	776,458	26·4

NOTE.—At the end of 1892, the number of poor of all classes (including vagrants) in Scotland was 93,496, or 23 to every 1,000 of the population; and in Ireland (inclusive of inmates of blind, and deaf and dumb asylums, and extern hospitals), 102,865, or 22 to every 1,000 of the population.

843. Friendly Societies are associations chiefly of working men, whose object is to provide, by means of small periodical payments, for medical and monetary relief during sickness, and for defraying the funeral expenses of themselves or their wives. The following is an abstract of the particulars furnished respecting the Victorian societies for 1878, 1888, and the last two years :—

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

	1878.	1888.	1891.	1892.
Number of Societies	34	32	32	32
„ Branches	756	930	1,048	1,056
Average number of members ...	45,552	75,586	89,269	88,688
Number of members sick ...	8,207	11,227	17,693	13,967
Weeks for which aliment was allowed	55,289	89,602	128,431	114,668
Deaths of members	467	790	1,001	915
„ of registered wives	291	383	454	416
Income of sick and funeral fund ...	£78,863	£149,838	£177,383	£173,512
„ incidental fund*	£83,016	£132,090	£160,208	£158,115
Total income	£161,879	£281,928	£337,591	£331,627
Expenditure of sick and funeral fund	£59,325	£96,027	£126,583	£119,840
„ incidental fund	£80,725	£131,715	£160,753	£162,200
Total expenditure	£140,050	£227,742	£287,336	£282,040
Amount to credit of sick and funeral fund	£372,598	£727,918	£890,294	£943,966
„ „ incidental fund	£16,310	£40,329	£40,030	£35,945
Amount invested—Sick and funeral fund	...	£675,220	£843,649	£889,428
„ „ Incidental fund ... ..	...	£29,662	£31,281	£26,121
Total invested	£348,703	£704,882	£874,930	£915,549

* This fund is applied to the payment of medical attendance and medicine, and expenses of general management.

Growth of
Friendly
Societies.

844. From the figures in this table it may be ascertained that, whilst during the fourteen years ended with 1892 the number of members increased by 95 per cent., and the total annual expenditure by 101 per cent., the total annual income of the sick and funeral fund increased by as much as 120 per cent.; also that no less a sum than £571,368 was added to the sick and funeral fund in the same period, or an increase of 153 per cent. on the amount (£372,598) standing to its credit at the end of 1878.

Sickness and
death rates.

845. In proportion to the number of effective members of Friendly Societies, the amount of sickness experienced in 1892 was somewhat above the average. The days per effective member for which aliment was allowed numbered 9·4 in that year, as compared with 10·5 in 1891, and an average of 9·1 during the nine years ended with 1891. The death rate in 1892 was below the average, the deaths per 1,000 members having numbered 10·32 in 1892, as compared with 11·21 in 1891, and 10·86 on an average during the ten years ended with 1891.

Valuations
of Friendly
Societies.

846. Friendly Societies are regulated under the *Friendly Societies Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1,094), as amended by the Act of 1891 (55 Vict. No. 1,232), which, amongst other provisions, prescribes that each society shall furnish returns annually to the Government Statist, and once in every five years shall cause its assets and liabilities to be valued to the satisfaction of the same officer. As in the event of the valuations being made outside the department of the Government Statist, which was originally contemplated under the Statute, it would probably have been necessary to reject some of them, which would have occasioned delay and caused trouble and expense to the societies, a qualified actuary was, some years since, appointed to that department, and the valuations are effected by him. The fees for valuation have purposely been fixed low, and average no more than threepence per member, the result being that, although it is competent for the societies to employ outside valuers if they desire it, as a matter of fact, they very rarely do so, and all the valuations are now made by the departmental actuary, an arrangement which has worked in a most satisfactory manner.*

* For full particulars relating to the valuation and operation of Friendly Societies in Victoria, see Annual Reports of the Government Statist of the Proceedings in connexion with Friendly Societies, published by the Government Printer, Melbourne.

847. The following important facts, elicited from the returns of the Census of 1891, should be taken special note of by those who guide the operations of Friendly Societies, who, in view of them, will at once recognise the desirability of encouraging young men to join their ranks, and the absolute necessity, if they are to remain solvent, of accumulating funds before the members advance in life. The census day being accepted as a normal one in point of the illness prevailing, the figures show that in this colony men between 20 and 30 years are liable to be laid up by reason of sickness or accident for something less than 3, and men between 30 and 40 for about $3\frac{3}{4}$, working days in the year; whereas men between 40 and 50 would probably be laid up for $5\frac{1}{4}$ working days in the year, men between 50 and 60 for $9\frac{1}{4}$ such days, men between 60 and 70 for $17\frac{1}{4}$ such days, and men of 70 and upwards for $42\frac{3}{4}$ such days.

Liability to
disable-
ment
annually.

848. The average number of working days for which members of Friendly Societies received sick pay in 1891 was 10·45. Assuming the census day to have been a normal one in point of the prevalence of illness, the average number of such days during which men of 20 years and upwards might expect to be laid up in twelve months would be 7·05. The period of sickness for which payment was claimed by members of Friendly Societies was thus considerably higher than that experienced by the male portion of the general population living at the period of life named, although the average age of members of Friendly Societies was almost identical with that of the men living at that period; whence it follows that members of Friendly Societies were disabled for a longer time than might have been expected from the results of the census. The result, however, is the reverse of that experienced in 1881, when the census gave 9·3 working days as the period of disablement which might be expected during the year for men of 20 and upwards, or a day and a half more than the time for which sick pay was claimed by members of Friendly Societies in that year.

Sickness
higher in
Friendly
Societies
than in
other
adults.

849. It is probable that sick pay is in many cases allowed by Friendly Societies to paralyzed persons, as well as to those suffering from ordinary illness, but even if such persons (returned separately at the census) be added to the sick and injured, the number of working days' disablement experienced according to the census by men aged 20 and upwards (7·58) would be found to be much less than the average number of days' sick pay disbursed by Friendly Societies in 1891.

Paralysis
included
with
sickness.

Friendly
Societies in
Austral-
asia.

850. In all the Australasian colonies the number of members of Friendly Societies is about 250,000, and they possess funds to the value of about 2 millions and a half sterling, or about £10 7s. per head. The following is a statement of the number of societies, branches, and members, also the total amount of funds to the credit of such societies, in the several colonies, at the latest date for which particulars have been supplied :—

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Number of separate Societies.	Number of Branches.	Number of Members.	Amount of Funds.	Capital per Member.
					£	£ s. d.
Victoria ...	1892	32	1,056	86,972	1,009,127*	11 12 0
New South Wales ...	1892	16	787	71,218	499,637	7 0 4
Queensland ...	1891	15	224	16,358	124,937	7 12 9
South Australia ...	1891	10	444	38,763	417,441	10 15 5
Western Australia† ...	1891	6	21	968	12,555	12 19 5
Tasmania ...	1892	18	109	10,358	73,889	7 2 8
New Zealand ...	1891	12	365	27,372	465,970	17 0 5
Total	3,006	252,009	2,603,556	10 6 7

* Including £29,216 in miscellaneous benevolent funds.

† Approximate.

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APPENDIX A.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD COINAGE RETAINED IN AUSTRAL- ASIAN COLONIES, 1873-1892.

NOTE.—The following table, designed to show the nominal value of the gold coins struck at the Melbourne and Sydney mints, which were exported from or were retained in the colonies, should be substituted for that following paragraph 782 in the first volume of this work.

Year or Period.	Nominal Value of Australian Gold Coinage.*			Net Exports of Gold Coin from Australasia.	Gold Coin Retained in Australasia.
	Struck at Mel- bourne Mint.	Struck at Sydney Mint.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1873 to 1882	20,579,542	15,597,491	36,177,033	30,432,927	5,744,106
1883 ...	2,050,450	1,142,119	3,192,569	3,014,476	178,093
1884 ...	2,966,635	1,519,581	4,486,216	182,818	4,303,398
1885 ...	2,972,644	1,425,547	4,398,191	4,239,085	159,106
1886 ...	2,921,135	1,667,566	4,588,701	2,020,255	2,568,446
1887 ...	2,888,431	2,068,476	4,956,907	1,367,461	3,589,446
1888 ...	2,830,612	2,087,661	4,918,273	4,507,331	410,942
1889 ...	2,732,590	3,158,588	5,891,178	4,455,624	1,435,554
1890 ...	2,440,957	2,763,399	5,204,356	3,730,276	1,474,080
1891 ...	2,747,183	2,656,502	5,403,685	5,108,367	295,318
1892 ...	3,487,707	2,836,542	6,324,249	3,696,410	2,627,839
Total ...	48,617,886	36,923,472	85,541,358	62,755,030	22,786,328

* Light coin re-melted each year has been deducted from the gross coinage.

APPENDIX B.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART ACCUMULATION
(VOL. I.).AUSTRALIAN FINANCIAL CRISIS, FIRE STATISTICS,
AND LIFE ASSURANCE RETURNS.

I.—FINANCIAL CRISIS.

Financial
crisis in
Australia.

The financial crisis in Australia, which commenced in Melbourne about the middle of 1891, through the suspension of a number of land mortgage banks, land and finance companies, building societies, and allied institutions, culminated in 1893 in a monetary crisis, by far the most serious that had ever been experienced in the Australasian colonies. It appears that the financial unrest caused by the suspension of the minor institutions induced a general want of confidence, especially in the United Kingdom, in even the soundest of the Australian financial institutions, and led to a large and continuous withdrawal of deposits even from the banks of issue. Although as early as the 5th March, 1892, one of the associated banks closed its doors, and another, after an interval of nearly eleven months, on the 30th January, 1893, these institutions were of comparatively recent growth, and it was not until the 5th April, 1893, that the crisis commenced in earnest with the suspension of one of the largest of the Victorian banks, which was followed in little over a month by that of twelve others in Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland.

Causes
leading up
to financial
crisis.

There is no doubt that the feverish financial activity that preceded, and ultimately led to, the Australian financial crisis primarily arose from the abnormal influx of British capital—far in excess of the legitimate requirements of the colonies—for remunerative enterprises. This influx was probably the result of the large amount of attention that for some years prior to 1888 had been directed to these colonies, which were brought into prominence by such events as the passing of the first *Federal Council Act* by the Imperial Parliament in 1885, the Colonial and Indian Exhibition held in London in 1886, and the Imperial Conference in 1887; it was also much stimulated by the lowering in 1888 of the interest on

the British Public Debt, and *pro rata* on other first-class British securities. The first indications of this were noticeable in the marked rise in the prices of all Colonial Government securities which occurred just after Mr. Goschen's notification of his scheme for reducing the interest on the National Debt of the United Kingdom, in March, 1888.* Such securities, however, being of limited extent, the superabundant capital was forced into private channels, which led to the growth of co-operative enterprise on an unprecedented scale—through the medium of joint stock companies—which commenced prior to, but probably in anticipation of, the conversion of the British Public Debt, and culminated in the United Kingdom as well as in Australia in the same year. Owing to this increasing competition for Colonial Government securities, and consequent fall in the rate of interest thereon, the Colonial Governments were tempted to, and no doubt did, borrow in excess of their immediate requirements, although this was not recognized during the period of general inflation; but, assuming portion of the Government loans to have been unjustified, far worse was the condition of the large private investments, chiefly in joint stock companies, many of which supplemented their resources by deposits—equivalent in some cases to as much as three times the paid-up capital—which had been drawn, by reason of the high rates of interest offered, from all sections of the community, both in England and Australia. Between the 1st January, 1887, and the 30th June, 1893, but for the most part in 1888, 1,154 companies with a paid-up capital of no less than £28,436,500 (subscribed capital £54,300,000) were registered in Victoria alone, and of these 397 with a paid-up capital of £9,469,000 (subscribed capital £19,526,000) are known to have become defunct, to say nothing of numerous others, of which no information has been furnished to the Registrar-General.† Companies were formed, and money was forthcoming, with so much rapidity that a glut of capital soon occurred in the avenues leading to the ordinary commercial and industrial undertakings; and instead of the surplus money being returned to England, it was retained in the colonies and devoted to purely speculative concerns, chiefly connected with real estate, the price of which was forced up by undue competition to much above its real value. At the same time large tracts of horticultural and agricultural land around Melbourne were surveyed, cut up into small allotments and offered at auction; whilst in order to

* See issue of this work for 1888-9, Vol. I., paragraphs 370 and 374 *et seq.*, also 734.

† According to a return laid on the table of the Legislative Council in 1893, but not published. A clerical error having been discovered in that return, a reduction of 9 has been made in the number of companies.

compensate for the excessive prices paid for city allotments, several large blocks of buildings, varying from 8 to 12 stories in height, were erected in the heart of the city—replacing the ordinary two or three storied edifices that had stood upon the same sites—in the hope that the rentals would be proportionately increased and the capital outlay thus prove remunerative. By speculations such as these, both capital and labour were diverted from their proper economic spheres, whilst the natural industries of the country languished, and the exports fell off accordingly, they being in one year (1889) equal to little more than half the imports, notwithstanding the rapid growth of liabilities outside Australia, the interest on which had to be met by means of such exports. The large and sudden outflow of capital from the United Kingdom was the origin not only of the land speculation in Victoria, which came to an end in October, 1888, but of the wild speculation in Argentina, which collapsed about July and August, 1890, British capitalists, it is said, losing amounts variously estimated at from 50 to 100 millions sterling.* Then followed the crisis in London, with the failure of the Barings (in November, 1890), which reacted on Australian credit, and led not only to the total cessation of borrowings—both public and private—but also to the rapid withdrawal of deposits from Australian financial institutions, which was the immediate cause of the crisis. The total stoppage of public works and private building operations followed as a natural consequence, necessitating the dismissal of a large number of persons in the employment of Government and of contractors, and causing a dearth of work for those engaged in the building trades; whilst clerks, agents, and others who had been attracted to the city during the period of inflation were also thrown out of employment in large numbers.

Fall in
prices.

The circumstances just described were aggravated by a general fall in the prices of the staple colonial products,† such as wool and wheat, believed to have been partly owing to the appreciation of gold, and partly to the increased competition with producers in other parts of the world; although doubtless it was also partly due to the lowering of freights, the lessening of the time occupied in transit, accelerated postal services, freer use of telegraphic communication, and improved implements and methods of production. Added to these causes there was the gradually increasing burden of debts

* See issue of this work for 1890-91, Vol. I., paragraph 248.

† See Vol. I., paragraph 809. According to Sauerbeck's Index Numbers of Prices, the index of wheat (American) in 1892 was only 59, and that of wool only 61, as compared with an average level of 100 in the decade 1867-77.

of long standing, on account of which, owing to the appreciation of gold, larger quantities of colonial products had, and still have, to be remitted annually to cover interest, the rates of which had been fixed at a time when gold as measured by commodities was of a lower intrinsic value. Now, however, the rural industries of Victoria are being pushed on, an export trade in butter and cheese has been established, one in frozen meat, poultry, and eggs has been commenced, and an impetus has been given to gold mining,—the surplus labour of the cities being thus gradually directed to and absorbed in such pursuits. Owing to these developments, the exports have increased to such an extent, whilst at the same time the imports have been largely restricted, that in 1893 there was a slight balance of trade in favour of the colony.*

The following are the numbers and capital of Joint Stock or Trading Companies registered in the United Kingdom in each of the last 6, and in Victoria in each of the last 6½ years, the unusual activity which took place in co-operative enterprise in and about the year 1888 being clearly shown thereby:—

JOINT STOCK OR TRADING COMPANIES REGISTERED IN UNITED KINGDOM AND IN VICTORIA, 1887 TO 1893.

Year.	In the United Kingdom.		In Victoria.†	
	Number of Joint Stock Companies.	Capital (000's omitted.)	Number of Trading Companies.	Paid-up Capital (000's omitted.)
		£		£
1887‡	1,893	160,616,	145	4,895,
1888	2,346	339,859,	433	14,645,
1889	2,578	229,407,	164	3,699,
1890	2,542	222,253,	108	2,034,
1891	2,446	126,363,	140	1,438,
1892	2,371	94,035,	127	1,605,
1893 (6 mos.)	...	...	37	121,
TOTAL ...	14,176	1,172,533,	1,154§	28,437,

NOTE.—In Victoria the subscribed capital of the 1,154 companies referred to was £54,334,000, and the nominal capital £162,230,000. Of the whole, the number of companies known to be defunct is 397, with a paid-up capital of £9,469,000, a subscribed capital of £19,526,000, and a nominal capital of £69,895,000. The number of companies which had complied with the Act by having lodged all necessary documents, however, was only 465, whilst those which lodged returns after the time prescribed by the Act was 133.

* Imports, £13,283,814; exports, £13,308,551.

† These figures refer only to companies registered under Part I. of the *Companies Act* 1890, and are, therefore, exclusive of mining, life, and trustees and executors companies, as well as building societies, etc. The numbers of mining companies registered in the respective periods were as follow:—222, 232, 171, 172, 198, 144, 70.

‡ In 1885 there were only 1,344 companies with a capital of 111 millions; and in 1886, 1,738 companies with a capital of 138 millions.

§ According to the Parliamentary return there were 1,163 companies, but the original details give only 1,154.

A statement of the number and nature of the trading companies floated in Victoria during the same 6½ years, also during the exceptionally inflated year 1888, is given in the following table :—

TRADING COMPANIES REGISTERED IN VICTORIA IN 1888, AND IN THE SIX AND A HALF YEARS 1887 TO 1893.

Nature of Company.	1888.	1887 to 30th June, 1893.	Nature of Company.	1888.	1887 to 30th June, 1893.
DOMESTIC—			INDUSTRIAL— <i>continued</i> —		
Hotels, etc. ...	8	16	Flour mills ...	5	9
Coffee palaces ...	8	15	Carriage making ...	2	6
FINANCE—			Hat manufacturing ...	...	2
Banks ...	12	23*	Brewing and malting ...	7	23
Land, property, and investment	212	315	Wine making ...	2	3
Finance, trustee, agency, etc.†	18	57	Spirit distilling ...	1	2
Exchanges ...	3	6	Fruit preserving ...	1	4
Insurance ...	2	12	Others ...	18	†94
TRADE—			PRIMARY PRODUCTION—		
Supply and trading (including co-operative companies)	15	61	Pastoral ...	6	10
Produce exchange ...	...	7	Dairying, etc. (including butter and cheese making)	11	135
TRANSPORT—			Trawling ...	...	1
Railways ...	...	2	Mining§—Gold ...	11	23
Tramways ...	7	19	Coal ...	3	12
Carrying ...	2	18	Silver ...	8	16
Storage ...	1	1	Other minerals	3	20
INDUSTRIAL—			MISCELLANEOUS—		
Machinery and implements	5	17	Public halls, etc. ...	8	22
Bricks ...	12	27	Newspaper ...	7	27
Other building materials	4	17	Advertising ...	3	7
Gas ...	3	19	Printing and publishing	...	8
			Others ...	25	98
			Total ...	433	1,154

* Including 3 deposit and mortgage banks ; 11 land, property, and investment banks ; and 9 banks (without other distinguishing title), 5 being reconstructed or reorganized banks.

† Exclusive of trustees and executors companies.

‡ Embracing the following industries :—Aerated waters 1, asbestos 1, bee company 1, biscuit and baking 3, burglars' alarm 1, clock making 1, cement 4, cork 1, disinfecting 1, electric and electric light 9, evaporating 1, expanded metal 1, explosives 1, filter 1, fire extinguisher 1, fire telegraphic 1, fireproof shutter 1, fireworks 1, gum arabic 1, horseshoes 1, ice and refrigerating, etc., 7, irrigation and water supply 7, lock and bolt 1, medicine manufacturing 1, metal concentrating 1, natural products 1, nail 1, nico-explosive 1, oil refining 1, paint (weatherproof) 1, paper 1, patent safety nut 1, photo. 1, photo.-litho. 1, railway carriage 1, railway coupling 1, rabbit exterminator 1, scrub exterminator 1, safety blasting 2, sanitary 2, sanitary closet 1, signal alarm 1, smoke consuming 1, soap 1, steel motor 1, sugar refining 1, tannic 1, target 1, terra cotta 2, type-setting 3, valve link motion 1, ventilating 1, water power 2, wattle company 1, white lead 1, whiting 1, wool pressing 2, woollen 1, yeast distilling 1, undefined 3.

§ Exclusive of the great majority of mining companies, which are registered under Part II. of the *Companies Act*. See footnote (*) to previous table.

|| Consisting of the following :—Accountants' institute 2, architects' association 2, fine arts 2, bathing 3, bi-chloride of gold institute 1, caterer 2, concert company 1, cyclorama 2, dental association 1, electric medical baths 1, marine salvage 1, pier company 1, racing 3, amusements 4, reform association 1, rights purchase association 1, skating rink 3, sports depôt 1, steam launch 1, ticket syndicate 1, veterinary, etc., 1, weighbridge 1, undefined 62.

From the above figures, it may be ascertained that of the 433 companies registered in 1888, as many as 247, or $57\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., were financial, chiefly connected with real estate; 60, or 14 per cent., were industrial; 25, or not quite 6 per cent., were occupied with trade or transport; but only 17, or 4 per cent., were connected with primary production other than mining. It will also be noticed that of the 721 companies registered in the other $5\frac{1}{2}$ years, 166, or 23 per cent., were financial; 163, or $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., were industrial; 83, or $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., were occupied with trade or transport; but no more than 129, or 18 per cent., were devoted to primary production. The large proportion of companies interested in purely speculative business, and the small proportion to the development of natural resources is thus very striking.

Companies devoted chiefly to speculative business.

Some idea of the amount involved by the suspension of the minor financial institutions in Victoria and New South Wales may be obtained from the following statement, compiled by the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*,* showing the position of 21 companies in Melbourne, and 20 companies in Sydney, receiving deposits from the public, which suspended payment during the 8 or 9 months ended with the 31st March, 1892. It will be observed that the total liabilities of the suspended institutions in the two colonies amounted to 25 millions sterling, viz., $18\frac{1}{2}$ millions in Melbourne, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ millions in Sydney, of which nearly 7 millions were owing to shareholders, and over 18 millions to the public; also that $14\frac{1}{2}$ millions of the latter were in the form of deposits and debentures, of which it was stated that about £3,952,000—viz., £3,452,000 in the Melbourne, and nearly £500,000 in the Sydney, institutions—were due to British depositors and debenture holders. Included with the Melbourne companies was one bank of issue.

Suspension of minor financial institutions.

SUSPENSION OF DEPOSIT RECEIVING FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY, 1891-2.†

According to latest Balance Sheets, etc.	21 Melbourne Companies.	20 Sydney Companies.	Total.
LIABILITIES.	£	£	£
To Shareholders—			
Capital paid-up	4,232,362	1,189,072	5,421,434
Reserve fund and undivided profits	1,140,121	378,429	1,518,550
Total	5,372,483	1,567,501	6,939,984

* See issues for April and May, 1892.

† Nine months ended 31st March, 1892, in the case of Melbourne companies, and eight months ended same date in the case of Sydney companies. The figures relate to the latest published balance sheets prior to the period of suspension; the assets and liabilities could not be made to exactly balance in all cases.

SUSPENSION OF DEPOSIT RECEIVING FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY, 1891-2*—*continued.*

According to latest Balance Sheets, etc.	21 Melbourne Companies.	20 Sydney Companies.	Total.
	£	£	£
LIABILITIES—<i>continued.</i>			
To Public—			
Deposits	10,943,589	3,612,473	14,556,062
Owing to banks	200,157	153,259	353,416
Other indebtedness	2,078,797	1,139,404	3,218,201
Total	13,222,543	4,905,136	18,127,679
Total liabilities	18,595,026	6,472,637	25,067,663
ASSETS.			
Loans, advances, balances due on sales, etc.	14,007,922	3,052,855	17,060,777
Properties	3,993,302	3,217,656	7,210,958
Other assets	676,684	232,603	909,287
Total assets	18,677,908	6,503,114	25,181,022

Nature of institutions which suspended.

The Melbourne companies referred to in the table embrace seven building societies, one large mortgage company, nine land “banks” or investment companies under various names, two banks which transacted a miscellaneous kind of business largely connected with real estate, the only bank in Victoria having its head office in an extra-metropolitan town, and one of the junior Melbourne banking institutions. Two of the institutions enumerated had note issues. The Sydney institutions consisted of land, building, and financial companies of various kinds.

Capital of reconstructed banks.

Of the 12† banks of issue doing business in Australia which suspended payment in April and May, 1893, and have since been reconstructed, 5 were Victorian and 2 were British institutions, 2 were institutions of New South Wales, and 3 of Queensland. The following is a statement of their paid or called up capital since reconstruction:—

CAPITAL OF 12 RECONSTRUCTED BANKS DOING BUSINESS IN
AUSTRALIA.

Present paid-up capital	...	...	£8,335,513
Less amount written off	...	...	1,144,554
Balance	...	...	£7,190,959
Capital called up	...	...	6,249,806‡
Prospective paid-up capital	...	...	£13,440,765

* See footnote (†) on page 461.

† Omitting one bank which suspended but re-opened only quite recently. Two banks of issue which suspended prior to the period named went into liquidation.

‡ See also footnote (*) on page 464.

Of the $6\frac{1}{4}$ millions called up, the whole is payable within 7 years, the largest amount—nearly 2 millions—being due in 1894, and the next largest amounts—about $1\frac{1}{4}$ million in each year—in 1893 and 1895. About three-fourths is payable by Colonial, and the remainder by London, shareholders. The following are the amounts payable each year by the shareholders in London and Australasia :—

AMOUNTS CALLED UP BY 12 AUSTRALASIAN BANKS.

Year when Payable.	Amount of Calls.	Amounts payable by Shareholders on—	
		Colonial Registers.	London Register.
	£	£	£
1893	1,206,153	659,426	546,727
1894	1,821,602	1,216,218	605,384
1895	1,318,301	1,085,383	232,918
1896	805,000	715,937	89,063
1897	551,250	490,275	60,975
1898	397,500	356,562	40,938
1899	150,000	136,200	13,800
Total ...	6,249,806*	4,660,001	1,589,805

NOTE.—The division of the calls payable is approximate only, being based on the shares stated in *Burdett's Official Intelligence* to be on the London Registers, the balance being assumed to be on the Colonial Registers.

The reserve liability (uncalled capital) of these banks, after the payment of all calls made up to the present time, will amount to £6,224,005, making a total subscribed capital of £19,664,820.

Of the 72 millions of deposits in the twelve suspended banks at the date of suspension, nearly 7 millions, or 10 per cent. of the whole, were Government deposits; 10 millions, or 14 per cent., were on current account, which formed part of the floating business capital of the country; and nearly the whole of the remainder was on fixed deposit. Twenty-two millions, or 30 per cent., of the whole were due to depositors in the United Kingdom. The following are the particulars according to returns furnished direct to this office† :—

* Moreover, one of the banks, which survived the crisis, made a new issue of shares which was offered to, and taken up by, its own shareholders. By this issue, which is to be fully paid-up by 1896, the paid-up capital will be increased by £750,000. This will swell the amount to be paid by bank shareholders to £6,999,806.

† For Australasian and British deposits in all the Australasian banks, see paragraph 843 in Vol. I.

COLONIAL AND BRITISH DEPOSITS IN SUSPENDED BANKS.

Due to depositors in—					
Australasian Colonies—				£	Per cent.
Government accounts	...	...	...	6,923,211	10
Current accounts	...	...	...	9,872,080	14
Fixed deposits	...	...	...	33,104,358	46
United Kingdom--					
Current accounts	...	...	...	397,260	30
Fixed deposits	...	...	...	21,518,815	
Total				£71,815,724	100

It may be remarked that, whilst the lock-up of the current accounts caused much inconvenience for a time, the banks since reconstruction have made every effort to relieve the pressure, by releasing the smaller accounts altogether, and by advancing as much as possible of the others at low rates.

Under the schemes of reconstruction, the banks' deposits have been provided for in various ways. Some have been converted into preference shares,* and some into debenture stock or permanent inscribed stock repayable only at the option of the bank ; those held in the form of current accounts have been released as far as possible, but portion has been converted into deposits for fixed periods, repayable at various dates from 1896 to 1907—but chiefly 1898 to 1900—which periods have also been arranged for the repayment of the great bulk of the other fixed deposits. It is anticipated, however, that before the time of repayment arrives, the colonists will have regained full confidence in their country and its financial institutions, and will not again precipitate a crisis by the rash withdrawal of deposits, which must only lead to panic and disaster, such as has lately been experienced.

Omitting one bank which re-opened only quite recently, the banks of issue doing business in Australasia may be divided equally into those which suspended and were reconstructed and those which survived the crisis. The liabilities involved in the former amounted to 103·3 millions, and in the latter to 92·4 millions, of which 89·9 and 81·2 millions respectively were due to the public. The note issue of the suspended banks amounted to over 2½ millions, but such notes as were

* According to the *Year-Book of Australia* 1894, the amount of the preference shares issued, or to be issued, is £3,372,252. No doubt the bulk of this represents capitalized deposits, but portion was subscribed independently by shareholders and by the public.

in circulation in Victoria, being by law a first charge on the assets, were at once exchanged for gold by the surviving banks, whilst speedy relief was afforded to note holders in New South Wales and Queensland by legislation. Of the assets, $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the suspended, as compared with $19\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the surviving, banks were held in coin and bullion and Government and other liquid securities; whilst four-fifths in the former, and over three-fourths in the latter, were represented by advances; and $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. respectively by bank premises:—

BALANCE SHEET, ABOUT END OF 1892,* OF AUSTRALASIAN BANKS
WHICH DID AND DID NOT SUSPEND PAYMENT.

Items.	12 Suspended and Reconstructed Banks.	12 Banks which survived the crisis.
LIABILITIES.	£	£
Due to shareholders... ..	13,463,058†	11,237,125
Due to public—		
Note circulation... ..	2,556,748	2,450,678
Deposits and other liabilities... ..	87,295,406	78,709,188
Total	103,315,212	92,396,991
ASSETS.		
Coin and bullion, etc.	13,311,877	14,285,351
Government and public securities... ..	3,714,355	3,886,801
Advances, etc.	82,686,443	71,665,093
Premises, furniture, etc.	3,602,537	2,559,746
Total	103,315,212	92,396,991

NOTE.— In addition to the above, a bank which suspended payment on the 30th January, 1893, but has not since re-opened, had liabilities due to shareholders of £518,211, and to the public of £2,690,264; and had assets in coin and bullion amounting to £340,863, Government and public securities to £164,375, advances to £2,567,047, and premises, etc., to £136,190—total assets £3,208,475; whilst a bank, which suspended on the 28th April, 1893, but has quite recently re-opened, had a paid-up capital of £367,000, and liabilities to the public amounting to £886,000.

After the consecutive suspension of several banks in Victoria, the Government, with the view of affording time to consider the position and so allay the panic, proclaimed five bank holidays, commencing on Monday, the 1st May, and ending on Friday, the 5th May, 1893. Some of the banks, however, disregarded the proclamation, and continued to carry on business with their customers. No anxiety

Government
action
taken in
regard to
the crisis
in Victoria.

* The balance sheets were of various dates, the earliest being for 31st March, 1892, and the latest for 31st May, 1893.

† Of which £8,335,513 was paid-up capital, the balance consisting of reserved and undivided profits, and dividends, etc.

prevailed in Victoria on account of the note issues, for they had some time previously in that colony been made a first charge on the bank assets. At an early stage in the crisis certain amendments were made in the Companies' law, with a view to safeguard the interests of the majority of creditors of suspended building societies and companies against the action of a few individuals obtaining judgments in satisfaction of their claims to the detriment of the creditors as a whole. First the *Voluntary Liquidation Act* 1891 was passed on the 7th December, 1891, placing restrictions on the winding up of companies (defined so as to include building societies), which were being wound up voluntarily, and giving power to the Court, on application by a certain number of citizens holding a certain proportion of the liabilities, to appoint a meeting, at which the majority of members present in number and value might decide whether the company should be wound up, and, if so, whether voluntarily or by the Court. This Act was repealed on the 1st December, 1892, by the *Companies Act Amendment Act* 1892, with a view of giving the Court extended powers in the manner of ordering the meeting of creditors, and in altering or varying at its discretion the arrangement or compromise made at any such meeting, and by imposing conditions, if thought fair, in the carrying out thereof. The Government resisted all pressure to issue paper money as a temporary expedient to provide for the lock-up of current accounts, leaving the matter entirely in the hands of the banks.

Measures in
New South
Wales.

On the 3rd May, 1893, the New South Wales Legislature passed the *Bank Issue Act* 1893, under which bank notes were made a first charge on the assets, and the Governor-in-Council was empowered to declare such notes legal tender, with State guarantee, and to provide for their retirement within a period of 12 months. Before so proclaiming the notes of any bank, the Government was first to be satisfied that there was a surplus equal to the paid-up capital and reserves. Moreover, the *Current Account Depositors Act* 1893 was passed on the 26th May, 1893, under which the issue of Treasury notes (not exceeding £2,000,000) to depositors whose deposits had been locked up in the suspended and reconstructed banks was legalized, on security of their deposit receipts, the advance not to exceed 50 per cent. of their nominal value. These Treasury notes were to be legal tender for five years, after which they would be repayable in gold at the Treasury,—unless previously withdrawn. The total amount of Treasury notes issued to depositors under this Act was £358,490, but by the 16th October, 1893, all but £24,418 of

the advances had been repaid, chiefly by the banks. As these advances are repaid, notes to an equivalent value are immediately withdrawn and cancelled.*

By the measures passed by the Queensland Parliament in order to liquidate the note circulation in that colony, it was prescribed that the suspended banks should pay the note holders on demand as usual, either in coin or Treasury notes, which would be advanced to the banks in lieu of retired notes which were outstanding at the date of suspension. Authority was also given for the issue of such notes to a value of £1,000,000, with 10 years' currency, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable on demand at the Treasury, Brisbane, in specie, out of a coin reserve amounting to one-third of the nominal value of the notes issued, except in case of emergency, when the Government could declare the notes legal tender for a specified term; at the same time the bank note circulation was virtually abolished by the note duty being raised from 3 to 10 per cent., the increased duty, however, not to apply to notes already issued until after the lapse of two years. Although the issue of Treasury notes to the extent of £1,000,000 was authorized, it was not expected that much more than half that amount would be required at any one time, judging from past averages; it appears, however, that this estimate is likely to be exceeded, as £500,000 in Treasury notes had been issued to the banks at the end of June, 1893, and it was decided to make a further issue of £250,000. Moreover, for the relief of public bodies, whose moneys were locked up in the reconstructed banks, an Act was passed authorizing advances to be made them by the Government up to the full amount locked up. In regard to the Queensland National Bank, the Government consented to forego its preferential claim to £1,000,000 of its deposits, and to that extent to be treated as other depositors.†

In order to pave the way for uniform legislation relating to banking in Australasia, a conference of Australian Premiers was held in Melbourne, on the 27th May, 1893, at which the colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia were represented, and the following resolutions were agreed to:—

That recent events prove that laws require to be enacted with respect to banking in all the colonies, and that the legislation should be uniform.

That State national banks as popularly understood are not required; but that banks of issue should be subject to conditions and restrictions somewhat similar to those imposed on national banks in the United States of America.

* See Return ordered by the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales to be printed, dated 9th October, 1893.

† See *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record* for June and July, 1893, pages 583 and 683

These conditions should require deposit of the bonds of the colony, or of coin in the Treasury, as against note issue, which the Government should guarantee, and also returns to and inspection by the Government of the general business of the banks.

Deposits not bearing interest should be a first charge upon the assets of the bank, and the Government should have authority to interpose in the event of a panic.

It was arranged that Sir John Downer (Premier of S.A.) should draft a bill for submission to all the colonies dealing with this subject.

The *Bank Issue Act* of New South Wales was also discussed, but in view of notes being already a first charge on the assets in Victoria and South Australia the Premiers of those colonies considered its adoption was not required.

With respect to the New South Wales *Current Account Depositors Act*, the Premiers of Victoria and South Australia hope that the speedy reconstruction of the banks, and the efforts of private enterprise, will relieve their colonies from the necessity of similar legislation.

In the opinion of the Premier of South Australia, legislation, if initiated, should relate only to small accounts.

It was agreed that savings banks should be under the control and direction of the Governments which should be responsible in respect of deposits.

Intercolonial free-trade was discussed, and the further consideration deferred.

The Premiers recognise the advantage of united action on the part of all the colonies in the event of emergencies affecting either the whole or any portion of Australia.

II.—FIRES IN VICTORIA.

Official statistics of fires are now published by the Fire Brigades Boards, and are available for the years 1891 and 1892. The following were the numbers in each of those years for the Metropolitan district, and in the latter year for the Extra-Metropolitan or Country district of Victoria:—

FIRES IN TOWN AND COUNTRY, 1891 AND 1892.

Extent of Damage.					Metropolitan District.		Country District.
					1891.	1892.	1892.
Slight	...	...	...	...	110	191	49
Considerable	...	...	...	...	84	82	38
Very considerable	...	..	...	...	20	5	56
Total destruction	...	...	...	...	84	79	79
Total	...	...	...	...	298	357	222

NOTE.—In the Metropolitan District there were also 80 chimney fires and 107 fires with trifling damage during 1891, and in 1892 there were 65 chimney fires and 94 fires causing trifling damage. In country districts, 33 chimney fires and 57 with trifling damage occurred during 1892.

About two-thirds of the fires arose from unknown or doubtful causes, but in cases of the cause being specified more fires occurred through the careless use of candles than from any other cause, whilst a spark from the fireplace ranked next. The following are the reputed causes in 1891 and 1892 for the Metropolitan, and in 1892 for the Country, district:—

Fires, 1891 and 1892.

Causes of fires.

CAUSES OF FIRES IN VICTORIA, 1891 AND 1892.

Causes.	In Metropolitan District.		In Country District.
	1891.	1892.	1892.
Acid explosion ... ..	...	...	1
Burning rubbish ... ..	...	2	6
Candle	17	14	9
„ window curtains ... ..	...	4	5
Defective chimney	5	2	1
„ gas fittings ... ..	...	2	1
Electrical wires, fusion of	2	...	...
Fire, log rolling off ... ..	...	...	4
Fireworks, careless use of ... ..	...	...	1
Gas, window curtains ... ..	...	4	...
„ explosion of	8	1	...
„ lighting (? explosion) ... ..	...	1	...
„ seeking for escape of, with light ... ..	...	3	...
„ stove	1	...	1
„ water heater ... ..	...	2	...
Hot ashes	2	1	2
Kerosene lamps, window curtains ... ..	...	1	2
„ explosion of	5	9	3
„ overturning ... ..	...	...	7
Light thrown down	2	1	8
Lime slaking	9	1	1
Matches, children playing with	1	10	4
„ treading on	3	1	...
Overheating of drying stove	1	...	2
„ furnace or flue	4	5	...
„ oven	2	1	1
Spark from fire	11	9	10
„ furnace	1	2	1
„ locomotive	3	...	2
Spirit lamp, explosion of	3	1	...
Spontaneous ignition	2	4	...
Sulphur fumigating ... ..	...	...	1
Tar pots boiling over*	4	5	4
Teasing kapok	1	...	...
Incendiarism	3	9	14
Unknown and doubtful	207	258	186
Vagrants	1	4	2
Total number of fires	298	357	279†

In the Metropolitan district most fires occurred between September and March, and of the various municipalities, Melbourne, South Melbourne, and Richmond and Fitzroy, appeared to have suffered most. In the Country district, fires were most frequent on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and between the hours of 8 p.m. and 3 a.m.

Times when, and places where, fires were most frequent.

There were, in 1892, 45 fire insurance companies in Victoria, all of which effected insurances in the Metropolitan district, and all

Fire insurances effected in Victoria.

* Including "pots" (undefined) boiling over. † Including 57 fires with trifling damage.

but one in the Country district. The premiums received by these institutions during the year amounted to £352,309, of which £250,039 was for insurances in the Metropolitan, and £102,270 in the Country district. The approximate value of property destroyed in the Country district was £52,889, but the particulars for the Metropolitan district are not given.

Occupations
at premises
destroyed
by fire.

Nearly half the fires were of dwellings, of which nearly a fourth were unoccupied ; whilst as regards tradesmen's premises, those which suffered most were grocers' shops, next hotels, and then the premises of drapers, hairdressers, and tobacconists. The following are the particulars under the various heads :—

OCCUPATIONS OF OCCUPIERS OR NATURE OF PREMISES IN WHICH
FIRES OCCURRED, 1891 AND 1892.

Occupations or Establishments.	Metropolitan District.		Country District.
	1891.	1892.	1892.
Agents ... ..	...	...	2
Architect ... ..	...	...	1
Asphalting works ... ..	...	1	...
Auctioneers	2	1	1
Bakers	3	3	4
Bank ... ..	...	1	...
Bicycle manufacturers	2	...	1
Blacksmiths ... ..	...	1	2
Boardinghouse ... ..	...	...	1
Boatshed ... ..	...	1	...
Boiling-down works	1	...	...
Booksellers	1	...	2
Bootmakers, boot store	3	4	5
Bottling store ... ..	...	1	...
Box manufactory ... ..	...	1	...
Brass-finisher ... ..	...	1	...
Brassfounder ... ..	...	1	...
Brick kiln	1	...	...
Brickmakers ... ..	...	2	...
Builders	1	...	1
Butchers	3	2	3
Cabinet makers ... ..	...	2	2
Café	1	...	...
Carpenters and joiners	6	3	4
Carriers and carters	1	1	5
Carriage factories ... ..	...	2	...
Cathedral ... ..	...	1	...
Chairmakers	1	1	...
Chemists ... ..	...	1	2
Chinese huts ... ..	...	...	5
Chinese shop ... ..	...	...	1
Church ... ..	...	...	1
Clothier	1	...	...
Clubs	1	1	...
Confectioners ... ..	...	1	1

OCCUPATIONS OF OCCUPIERS OR NATURE OF PREMISES IN WHICH
FIRES OCCURRED, 1891 AND 1892—*continued.*

Occupations or Establishments.	Metropolitan District.		Country District.
	1891.	1892.	1892.
Contractors	4	1	2
Cooper ... ..	...	...	1
Cork merchant	1	...	...
Crockeryware shop ... ..	...	1	...
Curled hair factory ... ..	...	1	...
Dairymen ... ..	...	2	2
Decorator and importer ... ..	...	1	...
Dentist	1	...	...
Desiccating works ... ..	...	1	...
Die sinker	1	...	...
Drapers	7	4	8
Dressmakers	1	1	1
Drysalter	2	1	...
Dyer ... ..	...	...	1
Electric-light company	1	...	...
Electro-plater	1	...	...
Erection, buildings in course of	5	...	...
Fancy goods	3	2	3
Farmers	4	...	2
Fire-kindler factory ... ..	...	1	...
Fishmongers ... ..	...	1	1
Free goods stores	1	...	...
Fruiterers and greengrocers	5	1	4
Furniture warehouses	2	3	...
„ and general dealers	2	7	...
Gardener ... ..	...	...	1
Gas works	1	...	...
General stores and shops	2	5	5
Goods yard	1	...	...
Government printing office	1	...	...
Grocers	14	16	5
Haberdasher	1	...	...
Hairdressers and tobacconists	10	6	3
Harness makers	1	1	...
Hat factories and hatters	2	3	...
Hospital	1	...	...
Hotels	7	13	10
Ice works ... ..	...	...	1
Importers ... ..	...	2	...
India-rubber and gutta-percha works	1	...	...
Iron pipe maker ... ..	...	1	...
Ironfounders	1	1	1
Ironmonger ... ..	...	1	...
Laundry ... ..	...	1	...
Lighters	1	...	2
Maltsters	3	...	...
Mining plant ... ..	...	...	3
Modellers	2	1	...
Mount cutter ... ..	...	1	...
Music shops	1	1	1
Nail works ... ..	...	2	...
Newspaper office	1	...	...

OCCUPATIONS OF OCCUPIERS OR NATURE OF PREMISES IN WHICH
FIRES OCCURRED, 1891 AND 1892—*continued.*

Occupations or Establishments.	Metropolitan District.		Country District.
	1891.	1892.	1892.
Offices	4	2	2
Oyster shop ... ..	...	...	1
Paddocks ... ..	...	5	...
Painters	4	3	...
Pastrycooks	2	...	...
Pavilion ... ..	...	1	...
Photographers	2	1	1
Picture frame maker ... ..	...	1	...
Plumbers ... ..	...	2	3
Printer ... ..	...	...	1
Produce merchants	2	2	...
„ stores ... ..	...	...	5
Public halls ... ..	...	1	1
Pyrites works ... ..	...	...	1
Railway stations and sheds	8	3	...
Recreation reserves ... ..	...	...	2
Restaurant ... ..	...	...	1
Saddler ... ..	...	...	1
Schools	2	1	...
Sheds	6	1	2
Sheep dealer	1	...	...
Shipwright ... ..	...	1	...
Spice merchants	2	1	...
Stables	2	6	12
Stationers	1	2	2
Steamboat	1	...	...
Sugar refiners	1	1	...
Tailors and outfitters	6	3	2
Tannery, unoccupied ... ..	...	1	...
Tea and coffee dealers	1	...	...
Tent maker ... ..	...	...	1
Timber merchants and timber yards	2	4	1
Tinsmiths ... ..	...	1	1
Undertaker ... ..	...	1	...
Upholsterers	1	...	1
Venetian blind maker ... ..	...	1	...
Watchmakers	1	...	2
Wholesale grocer and warehouseman ... ..	...	1	...
„ jeweller ... ..	...	1	...
Wood yard ... ..	...	...	1
„ and coal merchants ... ..	...	2	...
„ turners	1	1	...
Workshops	1	2	...
Dwellings, occupied	92	140	110
„ unoccupied	35	43	24
Unoccupied factory ... ..	...	1	...
„ shops and stores ... ..	...	4	...
„ workshop ... ..	...	1	...
Total	298	357	279*

* Including 57 fires with trifling damage.

III.—LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES.

There are 16 companies or societies in Victoria transacting life assurance business. The following information, relating to the number and amount of assurances in force in 1891, together with the proportion of policies to population, and the average amounts assured, is published for the first time. It will be observed that the lives of nearly eleven out of every 100 persons (men, women and children) in the colony are assured, the average amount of each policy being £203 :—

LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES IN FORCE IN VICTORIA, 1891.

Nature of Policy.	Number of Policies.		Amount.	
	Total.	Per 100 of Population.	Total.	Average per Policy.
Assurance	108,513	9·37	£ 23,726,232	£ 219
Endowment	14,334	1·24	1,174,642	82
Annuity	92	·01	11,972	130
Total	122,939	10·62	24,912,846	203

NOTE.—This information has been compiled partly from official returns and partly from returns furnished by the courtesy of certain assurance companies, and is now published for the first time. Judging from partial returns furnished for 1893, it would appear that since 1891 the number of policies of Assurance has increased by only $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., but the amount assured by as much as 27 per cent. ; there was, however, a slight decrease in the case of endowments and annuities.

APPENDIX C.

AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS, 1892.

TABLE I.—POPULATION, 1892.

Name of Colony.	Area in Square Miles. ¹	Estimated Population ² on 31st December.			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Victoria	87,884	607,801	559,572	1,167,373	92·07	13·28
New South Wales ..	309,175	646,380	550,670	1,197,050	85·19	3·87
Queensland	668,224	237,965	183,332	421,297	77·04	·63
S. Australia Proper	379,805	171,476	160,245	331,721	93·45	·87
„ North. Territory	523,620	4,625	356	4,981	7·70	·01
Western Australia ..	975,920	36,095	22,579	58,674	62·55	·06
Total	2,944,628	1,704,342	1,476,754	3,181,096	86·65	1·08
Tasmania	26,375	82,009	71,135	153,144	86·74	5·81
New Zealand	104,471	345,146	305,287	650,433	88·45	6·23
Grand Total ..	3,075,474	2,131,497	1,853,176	3,984,673	86·94	1·30

NOTE.—Aborigines are not included, except in the case of Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania.

¹ The areas here given, except in the case of New Zealand, are the results of planimetrical calculations made in the office of the Surveyor-General, Melbourne, and the results agree closely with the figures furnished officially by the various colonies. Formerly the official estimate for Western Australia differed by as much as 84,000 square miles from the above estimate, but in April, 1892, the area was recalculated officially, and the result was so close to the Melbourne Surveyor-General's estimate that the latter was adopted.

² On the 31st December, 1893, the estimated populations were as follow :—Victoria, 1,174,022 ; New South Wales, 1,223,370 ; Queensland, 432,299 ; South Australia (proper), 341,978 ; Northern Territory, 4,896 ; Western Australia, 65,064 ; Tasmania, 154,424 ; New Zealand, 672,265.

TABLE II.—BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES, 1892.

Name of Colony.	Births of—			Deaths of—			Marriages.	Per 1,000 of Mean Population—Number of—			Excess of Births over Deaths.	
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.		Births.	Deaths.	Mar-riages.	Numeri-cal.	Per cent.
Victoria	19,405	18,426	37,831	9,098	6,753	15,851	7,723	32·54	13·63	6·65	21,980	138·67
New South Wales	20,532	19,509	40,041	8,544	5,866	14,410	8,022	33·90	12·20	6·79	25,631	177·87
Queensland	7,738	7,165	14,903	3,355	1,911	5,266	2,774	35·84	12·66	6·67	9,637	183·00
S. Australia Proper	5,227	5,817	10,544	2,039	1,672	3,711	2,119	32·32	11·38	6·50	6,833	184·13
„ Northern Ter.	14	12	26	29	1	30	4	5·19	5·99	·80	¹ —4	¹ —13·33
Western Australia	959	889	1,848	621	310	931	412	33·01	16·63	7·36	917	98·49
Total	53,875	51,318	105,193	23,686	16,513	40,199	21,054	33·43	12·77	6·69	64,994	161·68
Tasmania	2,588	2,377	4,965	1,173	896	2,069	995	32·47	13·53	6·51	2,896	139·97
New Zealand	9,101	8,775	17,876	3,791	2,668	6,459	4,002	27·83	10·06	6·23	11,417	176·76
Grand Total ..	65,564	62,470	128,034	28,650	20,077	48,727	26,051	32·48	12·36	6·61	79,307	162·76

¹ Excess of deaths over births.

TABLE III.—IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION BY SEA, 1892.
(As Recorded.)

Name of Colony.	Number of Immigrants.			Number of Emigrants. ¹			Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants. ²		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria ..	42,849	20,102	62,951	46,718	22,496	69,214	-3,869	-2,394	-6,263
New South Wales ..	42,921	19,276	62,197	36,634	16,053	52,687	6,287	3,223	9,510
Queensland ..	10,211	4,435	14,646	9,395	4,171	13,566	816	264	1,080
S. Australia Proper ..	12,745	4,688	17,433	10,768	3,706	14,474	1,977	982	2,959
„ Northern Ter.	378	95	473	449	82	531	-71	13	-58
Western Australia ..	5,828	1,612	7,440	2,299	669	2,968	3,529	943	4,472
Total ..	114,932	50,208	165,140	106,263	47,177	153,440	8,669	3,031	11,700
Tasmania ..	16,849	6,895	23,744	16,049	8,358	24,407	800	-1,463	-663
New Zealand ..	12,131	5,991	18,122	8,469	4,695	13,164	3,662	1,296	4,958
Grand Total	143,912	63,094	207,006	130,781	60,230	191,011	13,131 ³	2,864 ³	15,995 ³

NOTE.—The numbers of assisted and free immigrants were as follow :—Victoria, *nil*; New South Wales, 179; Queensland, 729; South Australia and Northern Territory, *nil*; Western Australia, 317; Tasmania, *nil*; New Zealand, *nil*; total, 1,225.

¹ The figures in these columns generally understate the truth. Many persons leave all the colonies by sea without their departure being noted.

² In consequence of the emigration returns being defective, as stated in the last footnote, the figures in these columns are too high, except where the minus sign (—) appears, indicating that the emigrants exceeded the immigrants by the number against which it is placed, when the figures are too low.

³ Net figures. According to Imperial returns, the number of persons who left the United Kingdom for the Australasian colonies in 1892 was 16,183, and the number who returned to the United Kingdom from these colonies was 10,793. The excess in favour of departures was thus 5,390, or little more than one-third of the excess of immigrants over emigrants shown in the table.

TABLE IV.—PUBLIC REVENUE, 1892.

Name of Colony.	Public Revenue derived from—					Total Revenue.
	Taxation. ¹	Crown Lands.	Railways.	Post and Telegraphs.	Other Sources.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ..	3,149,310 ²	519,584	3,098,251	502,806 ²	459,621	7,729,572
New South Wales ..	3,449,787	2,214,062	3,390,827 ³	650,635	795,793	10,501,104 ⁴
Queensland ..	1,403,885	692,159	1,049,870	212,048	180,844	3,538,806
South Australia* ..	782,362	231,933	1,073,020	208,082	243,598	2,538,995
Western Australia ..	304,760	78,628	94,258	35,572	30,671	543,889
Total ..	9,090,104	3,736,366	8,706,226	1,609,143	1,710,527	24,852,366
Tasmania ..	438,136	63,680	178,410	63,174	44,364	787,764
New Zealand ..	2,392,796 ²	349,850 ⁵	1,154,592	318,758 ²	173,255	4,389,251
Grand Total ..	11,921,036	4,149,896	10,039,228	1,991,075	1,928,146	30,029,381

NOTE.—The figures of revenue and expenditure for Victoria are for the twelve months ended 30th June, but those for the other colonies are for the calendar year. Refunds of revenue, drawbacks, and such similar entries are rigidly excluded from the accounts of revenue and expenditure of Victoria and New Zealand, but are included in those of New South Wales and Queensland, also in those of some of the other colonies. See also Note 4.

* Including the Northern Territory.

¹ The amounts in this column are made up of Customs and Excise duties, including licences imposed for revenue purposes; duties on bank notes; duty stamps; legacy, succession, and probate duties; property and income taxes; and any other impost, payable to the General Government, levied distinctly as a tax; but excluding fees and charges for special services rendered. Over three-fourths of the taxation in Australasia as a whole is levied by means of Customs duties.

² The proportion of the revenue of Victoria and New Zealand derived from "Taxation" and "Post and Telegraphs" has been roughly estimated, there being no means of obtaining the exact figures.

³ Inclusive of tramways, £302,629; but exclusive of revenue collected for Victoria, Queensland, and South Australian steamship companies, etc., £25,669.

⁴ Including revenue afterwards returned to the extent of at least £347,432—viz., £85,560, for drawbacks and refunds of duty; £25,669, railway revenue collected for the neighbouring Governments, steamship companies, etc.; £158,254 land revenue; and £77,949, being other revenue returned, etc.; also £10,414, premium on sale of Inscribed Stock transferred to revenue. See also footnote 4 to next table *in re* refunds to pastoral lessees.

⁵ Inclusive of revenue from gold-fields, £19,953.

TABLE IV.—PUBLIC REVENUE, 1892—*continued*.

Name of Colony.	Proportion of Revenue derived from—					Amounts per Head.	
	Taxation.	Crown Lands.	Railways.	Post and Telegraphs.	Other Sources.	Total Revenue.	Taxation.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria ..	40·75	6·72	40·08	6·50	5·95	6 13 6	2 14 5
New South Wales ..	32·85	21·08	32·29	6·20	7·58	8 17 10	2 18 5
Queensland ..	39·67	19·56	29·67	5·99	5·11	8 10 2	3 7 6
South Australia* ..	30·81	9·14	42·26	8·20	9·59	7 13 4	2 7 3
Western Australia	56·03	14·46	17·33	6·54	5·64	9 14 4	5 8 11
Total ..	36·58	15·03	35·03	6·48	6·38	7 18 2	2 17 10
Tasmania ..	55·62	8·08	22·65	8·02	5·63	5 3 1	2 17 4
New Zealand ..	54·51	7·97	26·31	7·26	3·95	6 16 8	3 14 6
Grand Total	39·70	13·82	33·43	6·63	6·42	7 12 7	3 0 6

* Including the Northern Territory.

TABLE V.—PUBLIC EXPENDITURE, 1892.

Name of Colony.	Public Expenditure on—					Total Expenditure. ¹
	Railways (Working Expenses).	Post and Telegraphs.	Interest and Expenses of Public Debt.	Immigration.	Other Services.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ..	2,118,377	756,190	1,726,700	..	3,881,650	8,482,917
New South Wales ..	2,150,220 ²	759,017	1,979,327 ³	2,333	5,487,052	10,377,949 ³
Queensland ..	632,182	320,832	1,190,829 ⁴	6,551	1,430,590	3,580,984
South Australia* ..	688,079	201,446	813,962	..	1,004,288	2,707,775
Western Australia ..	92,600	49,975	98,211	..	309,830	550,616
Total ..	5,681,458	2,087,460	5,809,029	8,884	12,113,410	25,700,241
Tasmania ..	161,553	84,471	308,108	..	365,670	919,802
New Zealand ..	690,627	283,693	1,601,706 ⁵	..	1,468,664	4,044,690
Grand Total ..	6,533,638	2,455,624	7,718,843	8,884	13,947,744	30,664,733

Name of Colony.	Proportion of Total Expenditure expended on—					Total Expenditure per Head.
	Railways.	Post and Telegraphs.	Interest and Expenses of Public Debt.	Immigration.	Other Services.	
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	£ s. d.
Victoria ..	24·97	8·92	20·35	..	45·76	7 6 7
New South Wales ..	20·72	7·31	19·08	·02	52·87	8 15 9
Queensland ..	17·65	8·96	33·26	·18	39·95	8 12 3
South Australia* ..	25·41	7·44	30·06	..	37·09	8 3 6
Western Australia..	16·82	9·07	17·84	..	56·27	9 16 9
Total ..	22·11	8·12	22·60	·04	47·13	8 3 7
Tasmania ..	17·56	9·18	33·50	..	39·76	6 0 4
New Zealand ..	17·08	7·01	39·60	..	36·31	6 5 11
Grand Total..	21·31	8·01	25·17	·03	45·48	7 15 9

NOTE.—For periods to which the figures relate in each colony, also for remarks in reference to the practice of swelling the returns of some of the colonies by including refunds of revenue, etc., on both sides of the account, see note to last table. * Including the Northern Territory.

¹ Exclusive of amounts paid towards Redemption of Treasury Bills, viz., £150,000 in New South Wales and £50,000 in South Australia.

² Inclusive of Tramways, about £234,000; also £75,000, being second instalment towards redemption of loan of £1,000,000 for "Reconstruction and improvement of rolling-stock and permanent way."

³ Exclusive of £288,750 for interest paid in London not brought to account but rightly chargeable to the year. Refunds to pastoral lessees of £108,208 received in 1892 or previous years is included in the total. See also footnote (4) to last table.

⁴ Interest only.

⁵ Exclusive of charges for the Sinking Fund (viz., £280,300), formerly charged to revenue, but now met by debentures raised for the purpose.

TABLE VI.—EXPENDITURE FROM LOANS, 1892.

Name of Colony.	Expenditure from Loans on—						Total Expenditure from Loans.
	Railways.	Water Supply.	Roads and Bridges.	Harbours, Rivers, Light-houses, etc.	Immigration.	Other Services.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ..	613,157	438,497	..	65	..	..	1,051,719
New South Wales ..	1,834,927 ¹	553,044 ³	90,027	185,340	..	2,150,442	4,813,780 ²
Queensland ..	433,117	11,923	..	39,893	28,986	148,362 ⁴	662,281
South Australia* ..	294,742	137,585 ³	29,553	34,019	..	80,814	576,713
Western Australia ..	231,413	..	17,056	55,847	..	38,316	342,632
Total ..	3,407,356	1,141,049	136,636	315,164	28,986	2,417,934	7,447,125
Tasmania ..	130,760	..	164,876 ⁵	.. ⁵	..	57,430	353,066
New Zealand ..	179,273	2,742	102,090	8,896 ⁶	194	195,586 ⁷	488,781
Grand Total ..	3,717,389	1,143,791	403,602	324,060	29,180	2,670,950	8,288,972

Name of Colony.	Proportion Expended from Loans on—						Expenditure from Loans per Head.
	Railways.	Water Supply.	Roads and Bridges.	Harbours, Rivers, Light-houses, etc.	Immigration.	Other Services.	
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	£ s. d.
Victoria ..	58·30	41·69	..	·01	..	..	0 18 2
New South Wales ..	38·12	11·49	1·87	3·85	..	44·67	4 1 6
Queensland ..	65·40	1·80	..	6·02	4·38	22·40	1 11 10
South Australia* ..	51·11	23·86	5·12	5·90	..	14·01	1 14 10
Western Australia ..	67·54	..	4·98	16·30	..	11·18	6 2 5
Total ..	45·76	15·32	1·83	4·23	·39	32·47	2 7 5
Tasmania ..	37·04	..	46·70	..	..	16·26	2 6 2
New Zealand ..	36·68	·56	20·88	1·82	·04	40·02	0 15 3
Grand Total ..	44·85	13·80	4·87	3·91	·35	32·22	2 2 2

NOTE.—The figures for Victoria and South Australia relate to the year ended 30th June, and those for the other colonies to that ended 31st December. * Including the Northern Territory.

¹ Inclusive of Tramways, £36,246.

² Exclusive of £1,799,100, loans paid off.

³ Including expenditure on Sewerage—£281,462 in New South Wales.

⁴ Including £3,580 for Telegraphs; £23,617 for Defences; £67,002 for Local Public Works; £54,147 for Public Buildings, etc.

⁵ In Tasmania, the expenditure on Harbours, etc., is included with that on Roads and Bridges.

⁶ Including expenditure on Defences.

⁷ Including £80,345, rent to Local Bodies, repayable by annual instalments.

TABLE VII.—PUBLIC DEBT, 1892.

(On the 31st December.)

Name of Colony.	Public Debt contracted for—							
	Railways and Tramways	Electric Telegraphs.	Water Supply and Sewerage.	Roads and Bridges.	Harbours, Rivers, Light-houses, Docks, etc.	School Buildings	Defence Works.	Other Public Works.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ..	36,672,449	..	7,395,150	108,042	626,019	1,105,557	100,000	766,908
New South Wales ¹	37,261,215	797,958	6,094,308	788,008	3,272,506	612,280	1,091,955	1,421,620
Queensland ..	17,872,458	828,346	21,726,099	870,091	1,977,625	.. ³	212,127	973,148
South Australia*	11,719,038	848,081	3,278,200	1,289,084	1,160,627	477,800	250,645	223,925
Wst'rn Australia ¹	1,359,651	254,881	29,310	79,345	218,212	..	..	200,906
Total ..	104,884,811	2,729,266	18,523,067	3,134,570	7,254,989	2,195,637	1,654,727	3,586,507
Tasmania ..	3,769,643	116,648	..	..⁴	2,067,980	134,128	128,389	693,207
New Zealand ⁵ ..	14,478,723	663,666	581,769	3,708,817	900,370	..	429,719 ⁶	2,214,434
Grand Total	123,133,177	3,509,580	19,104,836	6,843,387	10,223,339	2,329,765	2,212,835	6,494,148

NOTE.—For footnotes to this table see page 478.

TABLE VII.—PUBLIC DEBT, 1892—continued.
(On the 31st December.)

Name of Colony.	Public Debt contracted for—			Total Public Debt.			Proportion of Total Debt contracted for Railways and Telegraphs.
	Immigra- tion.	Other Services. ⁷	Unappor- tioned. ⁸	Amount. ⁹	Average per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.	
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.		per cent.
Victoria .. ..	..	..	..	46,774,125	40 1 4	6·05	78·40
New South Wales ¹	567,552	49,647	..	51,957,049	43 8 1	4·95	73·25
Queensland ..	2,763,768	397,337	1,836,135	29,457,134	69 18 5	8·32	63·48
South Australia*	..	1,051,000	932,300	21,230,700	63 1 1	8·36	59·19
Western Australia ¹	..	32,839	86,720	2,261,864	38 11 0	4·16	71·38
Total ..	3,331,320	1,530,823	2,855,155	151,680,872	47 13 8	6·10	70·95
Tasmania	235,714	10,361	..	7,156,070	46 14 7	9·08	54·31
New Zealand ⁵ ..	2,146,209	1,585,618	12,548,515	39,257,840	60 7 2	8·94	38·57
Grand Total	5,713,243	3,126,802	15,403,670	198,094,782	49 14 3	6·60	63·93

NOTE.—The amounts set down are exclusive of temporary Treasury Bills in aid of revenue—£2,052,884 in New South Wales, £849,225 in South Australia, and £242,930 in Tasmania. The figures for New Zealand relate to the 31st March, 1893.

* Including the Northern Territory.

¹ The figures for New South Wales were based on the gross expenditure from the Loan Account to end of year (£52,174,720), the loans paid off being deducted, and the charges of floating loans (£2,450,793) being added proportionately. In like manner the cost of floating loans in Western Australia has been proportionately added to the expenditure under each head.

² Including £1,447,564, loans to local bodies, chiefly for Waterworks, but also for Roads and Bridges.

³ Included with other public works.

⁴ The amount for Roads and Bridges is included with that for Harbours, etc.

⁵ The figures set down as showing the objects for which the Public Debt of New Zealand was contracted represent the net expenditure out of the “Public Works Fund” since 1870—the date of the first Immigration and Public Works Loan—which is the only existing record of the loan expenditure; it is, however, stated that, besides loan moneys, receipts in aid from Stamp Duties, etc., contributed somewhat towards the total sum so expended. The balance required to make up the total debt at the end of March, 1893, has been entered as “Unapportioned.”

⁶ In New Zealand, a portion of the expenditure on “Defences” is included under the head of “Harbours,” etc., and a portion is under the head of “Unapportioned.”

⁷ In New South Wales, the amount under this head was expended on public works on behalf of Queensland when it formed part of New South Wales; in South Australia, on general public works for the Northern Territory, £591,000, and payments to lessees for improvements of pastoral leases, £450,000; in New Zealand, on land purchases (presumably from the Maoris), £1,295,625, and rates on native lands, £60,658, etc. From the amount returned for Tasmania, debentures redeemed, etc., have been deducted, since the purposes are not specified for which the original loans thereby paid off were raised; and as the deduction is greater than the original figures, there results a minus (–) quantity.

⁸ Consisting of deficiencies in floating loans (the whole in New South Wales), and unexpended balances. In Victoria and Queensland—but only periodically in the latter case—deficiencies in floating loans are distributed over the heads for which the loans were raised.

⁹ As a set-off against the public debt, New Zealand possessed an accrued sinking fund amounting, on the 31st March, 1893, to £1,113,770; the net liability of that colony was, therefore, £38,144,070, or £58 12s. 11d. per head of population, nearly equal to nine times the revenue. The Sinking Funds possessed by the other colonies are comparatively small, consisting of the following amounts:—Victoria, £156,100; Western Australia, £114,294; Tasmania, £115,515.

TABLE VIII.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1892.

Colony.	Total Value of—		Value per Head of—		Exports of Home Produce.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Value per Head.	Percentage of Total Exports.
	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Victoria	17,174,545	14,214,546	14 15 5	12 4 6	9 16 3	80·28
New South Wales	20,776,526	21,972,247	17 11 10	18 12 1	14 19 10	80·59
Queensland ..	4,382,657	9,170,408	10 10 10	22 1 1	21 13 5	98·26
S. Australia Proper	7,395,178	7,819,539	22 13 5	23 19 5	9 18 2	41·34
„ Northern Ter.	122,269	179,174	24 7 11	35 15 0	33 10 11	93·84
Western Australia	1,391,109	882,148	24 17 0	15 15 2	15 11 1	98·71
Total ..	51,242,284	54,238,062	16 5 8	17 4 9	13 9 6	78·17
Tasmania ..	1,497,161	1,346,965	9 15 11	8 16 3	8 14 0	98·75
New Zealand ..	6,943,056	9,534,851	10 16 3	14 17 0	14 11 8	98·23
Grand Total	59,682,501	65,119,878	15 2 10	16 10 5	13 9 5	81·54

Colony.	Proportion of Total Imports from—			Proportion of Total Exports to—		
	The United Kingdom.	The Australasian Colonies.	Other Countries.	The United Kingdom.	The Australasian Colonies.	Other Countries.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Victoria	39·93	41·32	18·75	53·47	28·07	18·46
New South Wales ..	42·76	44·29	12·95	34·84	40·58	24·58
Queensland	46·76	45·83	7·41	44·67	54·26	1·07
South Australia Proper ..	32·08	54·80	13·12	40·51	46·17	13·32
„ Northern Territory ..	2·33	65·19	32·48	3·83	80·79	15·38
Western Australia ..	42·59	48·87	8·54	44·86	35·63	19·51
Total	40·50	45·12	14·38	42·26	40·48	17·26
Tasmania	36·18	62·48	1·34	23·45	76·55	·00
New Zealand	68·67	16·02	15·31	78·49	14·34	7·17
Grand Total ..	43·67	42·17	14·16	47·18	37·40	15·42

NOTE.—There is reason to believe that both imports and exports are over-valued in most of the colonies. See Report to *Australasian Statistics*, 1884.

TABLE IX.—SHIPPING, 1892.

Colony	Inwards.		Outwards.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Victoria	2,255	2,224,652	2,266	2,231,602	4,521	4,456,254
New South Wales ..	2,960	2,804,549	3,067	2,842,635	6,027	5,647,184
Queensland	566	490,869	532	481,559	1,098	972,428
South Australia Proper ..	1,006	1,202,268	995	1,180,995	2,001	2,383,263
„ Northern Territory ..	85	81,123	84	80,690	169	161,813
Western Australia ..	356	572,090	320	552,475	676	1,124,565
Total	7,228	7,375,551	7,264	7,369,956	14,492	14,745,507
Tasmania	816	566,538	829	570,602	1,645	1,137,140
New Zealand	686	675,223	689	656,100	1,375	1,331,323
Grand Total ..	8,730	8,617,312	8,782	8,596,658	17,512	17,213,970

TABLE X.—GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, 1891-2.

Colony.	Miles Open.*			In Course of Construc- tion.	Capital Cost ¹ of Lines Open for Traffic.	
	At End of Year.		Average.		Amount.	Average per Mile Open.
	Total.	Per 1,000 Inha- bitants.				
				miles.	£	£
Victoria	2,903	2·49	2,829	54	37,048,300	12,762
New South Wales.. .. .	2,185	1·83	2,182	333	33,312,608	15,246
Queensland	2,320	5·58	2,298	53	16,046,851	6,917
South Australia Proper .. {	487	} 5·00	1,663	58	11,714,434	7,057
„ Northern Territory ..	1,173					
„ Northern Territory ..	146	29·31	146	..	1,154,034	7,904
Western Australia	198	3·37	198	114 ⁶	914,823	4,620
Total	9,412	2·96	9,316	612	100,191,050	10,645
Tasmania	420	2·74	417	..	3,499,920	3,333
New Zealand	1,886	2·90	1,877	188	14,733,120	7,812
Grand Total	11,718	2·94	11,610	800	118,424,090	10,106

Colony.	Revenue Account.						
	Gross Receipts.		Working Expenses. ²			Net Receipts.	
	Amount.	Per Train Mile.	Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Per Train Mile.	Amount.	Percentage of Capital Cost
	£	d.	£		d.	£	
Victoria	3,095,122	62·91	2,138,139	69·08	43·46	956,983	2·64
New South Wales	3,107,296	89·25	1,914,252	61·60	54·98	1,193,044	3·67
Queensland	1,052,536 ⁴	63·69	639,502	60·76	38·70	413,034	2·65
South Australia Proper ..	1,213,290 ⁵	69·69	652,941	53·82	37·50	560,349	4·85
„ Northern Territory ..	15,221	117·45	11,665	76·64	90·02	3,556	·31
Western Australia	94,201	55·58	90,654	96·23	53·48	3,547	·39
Total	8,577,666	71·61	5,447,153	63·50	45·48	3,130,513	3·19
Tasmania	176,926	46·73	161,586	91·33	42·68	15,340	·46
New Zealand	1,181,521 ⁷	94·45	732,141	61·97	58·53	449,380 ⁷	3·06
Grand Total	9,936,113	73·02	6,340,880	63·82	46·60	3,595,233	3·10

Colony.	Traffic.					
	Train Mileage.		Passenger Journeys.		Goods and Live Stock.	
	Total.	Per Head.	Number. ^s	Average per Mile Open.	Tons Carried.	Average Tonnage per Mile Open.
Victoria	11,807,677	10·16	55,218,860	19,519	3,654,967	1,292
New South Wales	8,356,096	7·07	19,918,916	9,129	4,151,483	1,903
Queensland	3,966,120	9·54	3,671,809	1,598	768,527 ⁹	334
South Australia Proper ..	4,178,286	12·81	5,744,487	3,454	1,104,122	664
„ Northern Territory ..	31,099	6·20	4,541	31	2,633	18
Western Australia	406,750	7·27	456,631	2,306	135,890	686
Total	28,746,028	9·13	85,015,244	9,126	9,817,622	1,054
Tasmania	908,501	5·94	704,531	1,690	178,224	427
New Zealand	3,002,174	4·67	5,769,203	3,074	2,258,235	1,203
Grand Total	32,656,703	8·28	91,488,978	7,880	12,254,081	1,055

NOTE.—For footnotes to this table see next page.

TABLE X.—GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, 1891-2—*continued*.

NOTE.—The figures for all the colonies, except Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand relate to the year ended 30th June, 1892; those for the two former being for the calendar year 1892, and those for the last for the year ended 31st March, 1893.

* The gauges in use are as follow :—5ft. 3in. in Victoria; 4ft. 8½in. in New South Wales; 5ft. 3in., but chiefly 3ft. 6in., in South Australia; and 3ft. 6in. in the other colonies.

¹ The amounts included in these columns generally represent the actual expenditure on construction, irrespective of the cost of floating loans, and without regard to the deficiencies below or premiums received above the nominal amount of loans for railway purposes as contracted by the different colonies. The figures for South Australia, however, include all discounts and expenses incurred in floating loans. In regard to the relative cost of constructing the lines in the different colonies, it should be borne in mind that a much larger proportion of double lines exist in Victoria than in any other colony.

² Including compensation, paid as follows :—Victoria, £10,167; New South Wales, £7,803; etc.

³ The calculations in this column are based on the average capital cost for the year.

⁴ Including £27,438 credited for non-paying traffic.

⁵ Of this amount, over £500,000 was derived from the Broken Hill line.

⁶ Exclusive of 84 miles under survey.

⁷ Exclusive of Postal services, valued at about £26,000.

⁸ The number of passenger journeys have been carefully computed for all the colonies (except Western Australia) on the following uniform basis :—There has been allowed 720 journeys for each yearly, 360 for each half-yearly, 180 for each quarterly, 60 for each monthly, 2 for each return, and 1 for each single ticket issued to adults and youths; and one-half of those numbers respectively for tickets issued to boys and girls. No allowance has been made for free passes issued, nor have 571,300 free journeys made by school children in New Zealand been included; whilst the figures for South Australia are also exclusive of journeys on yearly and half-yearly *contract* tickets available for all lines. The numbers given differ in many cases from those returned by the various colonies, which are not compiled in a uniform manner. From the Victorian Railway figures 14,328,061, added for journeys on single tickets over more than one system, have been deducted. In comparing the traffic in Victoria and New South Wales the large metropolitan tramway and steamboat traffic in those colonies must also be taken into account.

⁹ Exclusive of live stock.

PRIVATE RAILWAYS.—In addition to Government lines, there were also private lines, as follow, in the colonies named :—New South Wales, 84½ miles; South Australia, 18; Western Australia, 453; Tasmania, 55; New Zealand, 150 miles.

TRAMWAYS.—These are not included in the foregoing table. On the 30th June, 1893, there were 47¼ miles of street tramways (chiefly cable), in the metropolis of Victoria, constructed by a municipal trust at a cost (to 30th April, 1892) of £1,673,584, but leased to a company, which works the lines, the receipts from which in 1892-3 amounted to £407,929, and the passengers carried numbered 36,404,556; in New South Wales, 49 miles of street tramways (chiefly steam), constructed by the Government at a cost of £1,118,471, the gross receipts for the year being £295,367, the working expenses £233,808, and the estimated number of passengers carried (allowing 2½d. for each) 25,237,500; in Queensland, 24½ miles, including 15½ of street lines, the gross receipts of which in 1891-2, were £31,189, and the number of passengers carried 2,564,304; and in Western Australia, 8 miles of Government lines. There are other lines in the colonies named, but of less importance.

ADDENDUM.—GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, 1892-3.

Colony.	Length Open.	Capital Cost.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses	Net Receipts.	Percentage of Net Revenue to Mean Capital Cost
	Miles.	£	£	£	£	
Victoria	2,975	37,451,487	2,925,948	1,850,291	1,075,657	2·89
New South Wales	2,351	34,657,571	2,927,056	1,738,516	1,188,540	3·50
Queensland	2,373	16,230,490	1,022,677	638,889	383,788	2·38
S. Australia (Proper)	1,664	11,936,256	1,007,059	640,122	366,937	3·10
„ (Northern Territory)	146	1,155,588	15,668	11,704	3,964	0·34

TABLE XI.—POSTAL RETURNS, 1892.

Name of Colony.	Number of Post Offices.	Number passing through the Post Office (counted once).				Post and Telegraph.	
		Letters and Post Cards.		Newspapers. ¹		Revenue. ²	Expenditure. ³
		Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.		
						£	£
Victoria	1,766	*62,526,448	*55·90	*22,729,005	*20·32	521,262	650,520 ⁴
New South Wales ..	1,423	77,402,760	65·53	45,520,500	38·54	652,269	771,016 ⁵
Queensland	951	15,779,569	37·95	11,405,904	27·43	218,675	314,812
South Australia ..	638	17,409,769	53·37	8,733,718	26·77	222,189	193,963
Western Australia ..	188	4,998,975	89·30	4,205,329	75·12	35,572	49,975
Total	4,966	178,117,521	57·50	92,594,456	29·89	1,649,967	1,985,286
Tasmania	345	6,063,548	39·66	4,692,676	30·69	80,505	93,276
New Zealand	1,263	28,572,856	44·49	12,027,582	18·73	318,758	278,394
Grand Total	6,574	212,753,925	54·65	109,314,714	28·08	2,049,230	2,356,956

NOTE.—The numbers given for letters and newspapers represent those posted in the colony (counted once), added to those received from abroad. Owing to the difficulties of distinguishing telegraphic from postal revenue and expenditure, they are shown in a combined form.

* Figures for 1890, those for a later year not having been compiled.

¹ Newspapers posted in New South Wales (within seven days of publication) travel free to Tasmania, Western Australia, New Zealand, and Fiji, and in both New South Wales and Western Australia they travel free to places within the colony itself. In the other colonies a small postage fee is charged on newspapers to all places.

² Including commission on money orders. The revenue for New South Wales includes £26,405 for postage on letters, and £15,221 for telegrams O.H.M.S.; but the values of Government and other correspondence, not charged for in the case of most of the other colonies, were as follow:—Victoria, about £70,000 for letters, and £5,950 for telegrams; Queensland, £34,531 for telegrams; New Zealand, £62,996 for letters, etc., and £24,863 for telegrams. In other cases the information was not available.

³ Exclusive of interest on Savings' Banks Deposits.

⁴ The expenditure includes cost of printing books, forms, and stamps by the Government Printer; but is exclusive of expenditure on buildings and on construction and maintenance of telegraph lines, which moreover is, it is believed, not taken into account in the case of all the other colonies.

⁵ The amount is inclusive of £30,898, expenditure on account of the Post Office by other Government Departments; but is exclusive of interest on cost of construction of telegraphs, £32,077, and on cost of postal buildings owned by Government, £28,844.

TABLE XII.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES, 1892.

Name of Colony.	Telegraphs.				Telephones and Private Wires.			
	Miles open at end of the Year. ¹		Telegrams Transmitted.	Net Amount Received.	Number of Public Exchanges.	Miles of Wire.	Number of Subscribers—Exchange and Other.	Amount Received.
	Line.	Wire.						
Victoria ..	7,112	14,038	2,723,096	£ 116,066	11	9,460 ²	2,414	£ 39,591
New South Wales ..	14,090	26,443	2,578,197	166,347	11	.. ³	2,354	18,667
Queensland ..	9,996	17,646	994,440	78,422	18	*	705	4,530
South Australia ..	5,493	10,779	853,273 ⁴	90,361 ⁵	6	2,132	1,070	.. ⁵
Western Australia ..	3,288	4,013	252,110	13,787	2	642	197	1,210
Total ..	39,979	72,919	7,401,116	464,983	48	12,234*	6,740	*63,998
Tasmania ..	2,222	3,749	329,334	25,769	3	556	711	3,599
New Zealand ..	5,479	13,459	1,904,143 ⁶	85,601 ⁶	22	3,160	3,811	19,155
Grand Total	47,680	90,127	9,634,593	576,353	73	15,950*	11,262	*86,752

NOTE.—The extent open embraces, besides cables worked by companies, not only lines under the control of the Postal Department, but also those managed by the Railway authorities, which are often largely availed of by the public.

* Where asterisks occur, the information has not been furnished, or is incomplete.

¹ Including miles of Railway Telegraphs, as follow:—Victoria—line 3,040, wire 4,897; New South Wales, line 2,351 (the wires belong to Postal Department); Queensland, length not stated; South Australia—line 107, wire 2,012; Western Australia, length not stated; Tasmania—line 386, wire 585; Telephone line and wire are excluded, except in the case of New South Wales. Cables are included, as follow:—Tasmania, 366 miles, worked by a public company; New Zealand, 226 miles.

² Including 856 miles, used solely for railway purposes.

³ Included with telegraph wire.

⁴ Including 88,130 international telegrams.

⁵ In the case of South Australia the telegraph revenue includes telephone revenue.

⁶ Inclusive of Cable.

TABLE XIII.—CROWN LANDS ALIENATED AND IN PROCESS OF ALIENATION, 1892.

Name of Colony.	Sold by Auction, Private Contract, etc.			Selected under System of Deferred Payments. ¹	Granted without Purchase.	Total Extent Wholly or Conditionally Alienated.
	Area.	Amount of Purchase Money.	Average Price per Acre.			
	acres.	£	£ s. d.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Victoria ..	22,608	64,457	2 17 0	88,723	129	111,460
New South Wales ..	83,610	322,480	3 17 1	927,709	9,235	1,020,554
Queensland ..	731,866	381,750	0 10 5	844,876	395	1,577,137
South Australia ..	7,032	4,433	0 12 7	..	..	7,032
Western Australia ..	14,520	3,283	0 4 6	122,937	311,542	448,999
Total ..	859,636	776,403	0 18 1	1,984,245	321,301	3,165,182
Tasmania ..	306	18,623	60 17 10	31,204	1,968	33,478
New Zealand ..	33,659	34,156	1 0 4	27,785	243,008 ²	304,452
Grand Total ..	893,601	829,192	0 18 7	2,043,234	566,277	3,503,112

NOTE.—For footnotes to this table see next page

TABLE XIII.—CROWN LANDS ALIENATED AND IN PROCESS OF ALIENATION, 1892—continued.

Name of Colony.	Up to the end of 1892.—Extent—			At the end of 1892.—Extent—	
	Alienated in Fee Simple. ³		In Process of Alienation under System of Deferred Payments. ⁴	Alienated or in Process of Alienation.	Neither Alienated nor in Process of Alienation.
	Sold.	Granted without purchase.			
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Victoria ..	16,556,085	15,627	5,993,492	22,565,204	33,680,556
New South Wales	23,612,686	3,132,329	19,550,939	46,295,954	151,576,046
Queensland ..	10,965,259	68,128	2,470,750 ⁵	13,504,137	414,159,223
South Australia ..	7,061,411	728,453	4,261,430 ⁵	12,651,294	565,540,706
Western Australia	5,505,209	*	123,161*	5,628,370*	618,960,430*
Total ..	63,700,650	*	32,399,772	100,644,959	1,783,916,961
Tasmania ..	*	*	*	4,762,977	12,117,023
New Zealand ..	13,469,370	6,894,839 ⁶	471,384	20,835,593	46,025,871 ⁷
Grand Total ..	*	*	*	126,243,529	1,842,059,855

* Where asterisks occur, the information has not been furnished, cannot be completed, or is only roughly approximate.

¹ The purchase money for selected land varies in the different colonies from 10s. to 30s. per acre, payable by annual instalments (generally without interest) extending over a period of 10 or 20 years. For particulars of the terms and conditions under which such land is acquired, see Part "Production," ante.

² Of this area 150,288 acres were granted to Natives, or Europeans who had purchased from them, under Native Land Acts.

³ Including only that of which the purchase has been completed.

⁴ Exclusive of the extent estimated to have been forfeited for non-fulfilment of conditions, etc., except in the case of Western Australia.

⁵ Including land held under leases with right of purchase on certain conditions, viz., 1,415,862 acres in Queensland, and over 4,234,030 acres in South Australia.

⁶ These figures relate partly to lands in respect to which Crown grants have been issued either to the original Maori possessors, or to Europeans or Maoris who have purchased from them, under certain Native Land Acts.

⁷ Of this extent, about 14,000,000 acres belong to the Maoris, or to Europeans who have purchased from them; and 1,188,071 acres were held under "Perpetual Lease."

TABLE XIV.—STATE PRIMARY EDUCATION, 1892.

Name of Colony.	At the end of 1892.				Gross Enrolment of Scholars during 1892.		
	Number of State Schools.	Number of Teachers.			Males.	Females.	Total.
		Males.	Females.	Total.			
Victoria ..	2,140	1,910	3,067	4,977	129,209	120,577	249,786
New South Wales ..	2,502	2,332	2,304	4,636	124,469	114,895	239,364
Queensland ..	657	709	789	1,498	41,382	37,507	78,889
South Australia ..	579	436	786	1,222	31,041 ¹	28,710 ¹	59,751
Western Australia ..	117 ²	51	155	206	3,025	2,948	5,973
Total ..	5,995	5,438	7,101	12,539	329,126	304,637	633,763
Tasmania ..	251	208	300	508	11,150	9,509	20,659
New Zealand ..	1,302	1,356	1,984	3,340	83,958 ¹	77,511 ¹	161,469
Grand Total ..	7,548	7,002	9,385	16,387	424,234	391,657	815,891

NOTE.—For footnotes to this table see next page.

TABLE XIV.—STATE PRIMARY EDUCATION, 1892—*continued*.

Name of Colony.	Scholars in Average Daily Attendance during the Year.			Net Enrolment. (Estimated).	Expenditure on State Education. ³			Cost of Instruction per head of—	
	Total Number	Number to each Teacher	Percentage of Scholars on the Rolls.		Amount contributed by—		Total.	Mean Population.	Scholars in Average Attendance.
					State. ⁴	Parents, etc., in Fees.			
					£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria ..	141,864	29	56·79	215,020	728,159	2,216 ⁵	730,375	0 12 7	5 3 0
New South Wales	132,580	29	55·39	210,641	533,191	77,525	610,716	0 10 4	4 12 2
Queensland ..	45,975	31	58·28	69,510 ¹	187,964	..	187,964	0 9 0	4 1 9
South Australia	35,371	29	59·20	53,457	123,029	593	123,622	0 7 7	3 9 11
Western Australia	4,324	21	72·39	5,450 ¹	11,143	1,632 ⁶	12,775	0 4 7	2 19 1 ⁷
Total ..	360,114	29	56·82	554,078	1,583,486	81,966	1,665,452	0 10 7	4 12 6
Tasmania ..	10,654	21	51·57	14,549	37,313	10,980	48,293	0 6 4	4 10 8
New Zealand ..	99,070	30	61·36	136,000	376,240	2,687 ⁸	378,927	0 11 10	3 16 6
Grand Total	469,838	29	57·59	704,627	1,997,039	95,633	2,092,672	0 10 8	4 9 1

NOTE.—The State system of education is compulsory and undenominational or secular in all the colonies, and Western Australia is now the only colony which grants assistance to denominational schools. Public instruction is free in Victoria, Queensland, South Australia (from 1st January, 1892), and New Zealand; but fees are charged in the other colonies, although they are partially or entirely remitted in cases where the parents are unable to pay them. The prescribed school age differs in the various colonies—in Victoria it is from 6 to 13 years; in New South Wales and Western Australia, from 6 to 14; in Queensland, from 6 to 12; in South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, from 7 to 13. For further particulars relating to the educational systems of the various colonies, see Part "Social Condition," *ante*.

¹ Estimated.

² Including 21 assisted schools.

³ The figures under this head represent the cost of State (Primary) Education, including expenditure on head office, staff, and inspection, but exclusive only of expenditure on buildings (either for repairs or erection) and rent. In the case of New Zealand, however, rent is included, as the amount could not be separated.

⁴ Portions of the amounts in this column are derived from Education Reserves, etc., viz., £8,152 in South Australia, and £37,374 in New Zealand.

⁵ For extra subjects.

⁶ Exclusive of amounts received by assisted schools, which were not returned.

⁷ In Government schools only. The average amount also paid by the State to assisted schools was £1 14s. 10d.

⁸ In the figures for New Zealand, amounts received by Boards from local sources, and sums raised locally by School Committees, are also included.

TABLE XV.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1892-3.—LAND IN CULTIVATION.

* * The Agricultural Statistics in most of the colonies are collected in the months of February and March in each year. The present returns are for those months of 1893. In calculating the rates of tillage per head, the population on the 31st December, 1892, has been taken.

Name of Colony.	Number of Acres under Tillage.	
	Total.	Per Head of Population.
Victoria ..	2,970,115	2·54
New South Wales	1,372,007	1·14
Queensland ..	260,828	·62
South Australia	2,625,741	7·92
Western Australia	161,466	2·75
Total ..	7,390,157	2·32
Tasmania ..	535,433	3·50
New Zealand ..	1,543,359	2·37
Grand Total	9,468,949	2·38

TABLE XV.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1892-3.—LAND IN CULTIVATION—continued.

Name of Colony.	Number of Acres under—									
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Other ¹ Cereals.	Pota- toes.	Hay.	Vines.	Green Forage. ²	Other Tillage. ³
Victoria ..	1,342,504	177,645	37,533	6,667	32,971	40,594	512,648	28,052	249,719	541,782
New South Wales ..	452,921	20,890	4,618	167,549	2,258	18,502	214,468	8,264	405,704	76,833
Queensland ..	31,742	591	385	92,172	1,473	8,493	25,665	1,908	14,690	83,709
South Australia ..	1,520,580	15,745	13,285	..	4,705	6,014	434,116	15,418	27,999	587,879
West. Australia ..	35,061	1,694	3,666	33	454	529	35,124	1,218	214	83,473
Total ..	3,382,808	216,565	59,487	266,421	41,861	74,132	1,222,021	54,860	698,326	1,373,676
Tasmania ..	58,897	22,976	3,929	..	10,898	16,535	46,070	..	228,786	147,342
New Zealand ..	381,245	326,531	24,906	4,491	15,918	18,338	61,811	..	513,636 ⁴	196,483
Grand Total..	3,822,950	566,072	88,322	270,912	68,677	109,005	1,329,902	54,860	1,440,748	1,717,501

NOTE.—Land in fallow is included in the total area under tillage in all the colonies, except New South Wales ; but land under permanent artificial grasses is not included in Queensland, Western Australia, and New Zealand. See also Notes 2, 3, and 4.

¹ Including beans and pease, except in the case of Queensland ; also rice and rye in Queensland.
² In addition to crops sown for the purpose of being cut green for cattle, this column contains the following areas laid down in permanent artificial grass in the colonies named :—Victoria, 233,114 acres ; New South Wales, 361,280 acres ; South Australia, 20,210 acres ; Western Australia, only small area ; Tasmania, 217,905 acres. In Queensland, where it is not so included, the area returned is 28,919 acres. For extent of such land in New Zealand, see Note 4.
³ This column embraces land in fallow as well as land under crop. The following are the areas in fallow included in the returns of such colonies :—Victoria, 493,744 acres ; New South Wales, not returned ; Queensland, 13,097 acres ; South Australia, 567,878 acres ; Western Australia, 81,862 acres ; Tasmania, 52,551 acres ; New Zealand, 154,254 acres. Total, 1,363,386 acres. The following is a statement of the acreage under various crops included in the same column, also of the produce so far as it has been given :—

Miscellaneous Crops.					
Victoria—	Acres.	Produce.	Queensland (continued)—	Acres.	Produce.
Turnips, carrots, par- snips, and beet ..	764	8,729 tons	Pineapples	1,035	663,803 doz.
Mangel-wurzel ..	1,138	18,727 „	Tobacco	318	3,808 cwt.
Onions	1,973	11,793 „	Cotton	717	212,370 lbs.
Tobacco	477	658 cwt.	Sweet Potatoes ..	2,964	16,168 tons
Chicory	43	223 tons	Gardens and orchards	3,359	—
Hops	806	7,573 cwt.	South Australia—		
Grass seeds	2,264	30,430 bush.	Almond trees, No.	111,607	— 3,388 cwt.
Gardens and orchards (including market gardens)	39,926	—	Orange „ „	73,365	— 43,817 cases
N.S. Wales—Tobacco	848	8,344 cwt.	Olive „ „	48,252	— 2,291 gals. oil.
Sugar cane	26,751	—	Raisins	—	711 cwt.
Of which productive	11,560	264,832 tons of cane.	Gardens and orchards	15,771	—
Oranges	11,158	—	Honey, No. hives	22,142	— 412,886 lbs.
Of which productive	8,661	10,383,990 doz.	Tasmania—Turnips ..	3,154	23,285 tons
Other fruit orchards	26,280	—	Mangel-wurzel ..	1,156	14,271 „
Of which productive	18,117	—	Gardens and orchards	10,881	—
Market and kitchen gardens	5,311	—	Fenced and cleared land, not strictly under tillage, de- voted to pastoral purposes	112,581	—
Turnips	222	1,080 tons	New Zealand—		
Pumpkins and melons	2,827	10,034 „	Mangolds, beet, carrots, parsnips, etc. ..	6,881	—
Chicory	360	973 „	Hops	706	7,059 cwt.
Queensland—Sugar cane	55,520	—	Tobacco	4	2,212 lbs. dried leaf.
Of which crushed	40,572	61,368 tons of sugar.	Gardens and orchards	29,848	—
Arrowroot	222	576,738 lbs.	Other crops	4,790	—
Oranges	1,724	1,689,466 doz.			
Bananas	3,059	14,277,663 „			

⁴ In the figures for New Zealand, the land under permanent artificial grass, amounting to 8,200,234 acres—of which about one-half had been, and the other half had not been, previously ploughed—is not entered as green forage, nor is it included in the total area under tillage, as in the majority of the other colonies. Were the whole so placed, it would bring the land under tillage up to 9,743,593 acres, or to 14.98 acres per head of the population. The green forage entered above consists of 132,140 acres of green oats, 379,447 acres of turnips, and 2,049 acres of green maize.

TABLE XVI.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1892-3.—PRODUCE OF CROPS.

Name of Colony.	Bushels raised of—					Tons raised of—	
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Other Cereals. ¹	Pota-toes.	Hay.
Victoria	14,814,645	4,574,816	774,207	373,183	989,503	142,623	740,049
New South Wales	6,817,457	466,603	91,701	5,037,256	39,977	52,105	302,134
Queensland	462,583	12,965	6,969	2,333,553	41,381	20,498	53,933
South Australia	9,240,108	166,489	175,468	..	69,922	20,057	389,277
Western Australia	429,497	29,645	56,823	775	9,080 ²	1,586	43,904
Total	31,764,290	5,250,518	1,105,168	7,744,767	1,149,863	236,869	1,529,297
Tasmania	1,018,553	631,746	80,205	..	196,653	60,245	53,544
New Zealand	8,378,217	9,873,989	654,231	171,661	382,517	104,173	93,293
Grand Total	41,161,060	15,756,253	1,839,604	7,916,428	1,729,033	401,287	1,676,134

Name of Colony.	Gallons of Wine made.	Bushels per Acre of—					Tons per Acre of	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Other Cereals.	Pota-toes.	Hay.
Victoria	1,694,745	11·04	25·75	20·63	55·97	30·01	3·51	1·44
New South Wales	931,542	15·05	22·34	19·86	30·06	17·70	2·82	1·41
Queensland	193,337	14·57	21·94	18·10	25·32	28·09	2·41	2·10
South Australia	594,033	6·08	10·57	13·21	..	14·86	3·33	·90
Western Australia	160,776	12·25	17·50	15·50	23·48	20·00 ²	3·00	1·25
Total	3,574,438	9·39	24·24	18·58	29·07	27·47	3·20	1·25
Tasmania .. ..	..	17·29	27·50	20·41	..	18·04	3·64	1·16
New Zealand .. ..	..	21·98	30·24	26·27	38·22	24·03	5·68	1·51
Grand Total	3,574,438	10·77	27·83	20·83	29·22	25·18	3·68	1·26

¹ Including beans and pease, except in the case of Queensland ; also rice 33,380, and rye 8,001, in the case of Queensland.

² Estimated.

TABLE XVII.—LIVE STOCK, 1892-3.

*** The Live Stock Statistics are collected in October in Western Australia, and in most of the other colonies simultaneously with the Agricultural Statistics, in the months of February and March.

Name of Colony.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Victoria	439,596	1,824,704	12,965,306	290,339
New South Wales	481,416	2,147,074	58,080,114	249,522
Queensland	422,769	6,591,416	21,708,310	116,930
South Australia Proper	186,726	411,793	7,152,047	61,180
" " Northern Territory	14,319	277,856	99,302	1,849
Western Australia	44,973	162,886	1,685,500	24,417
Total	1,589,799	11,415,729	101,690,579	744,237
Tasmania	31,976	170,085	1,623,338	59,267
New Zealand ¹	211,040	851,351	18,570,752	308,812
Grand Total	1,832,815	12,437,165	121,884,669	1,112,316

¹ The figures for New Zealand are those returned at the Census of April, 1891 ; those for cattle relate to March, and those for sheep to April, 1893.

TABLE XVII.—LIVE STOCK, 1892-3—continued.

Name of Colony.	Horses.		Cattle.		Sheep.		Pigs.	
	Per Square Mile.	Per 100 Persons Living.	Per Square Mile.	Per 100 Persons Living.	Per Square Mile.	Per 100 Persons Living.	Per Square Mile.	Per 100 Persons Living.
Victoria	5·00	38	20·76	156	148	1,111	3·30	25
New South Wales	1·56	40	6·94	179	188	4,852	·81	21
Queensland	·63	100	9·86	1,564	32	5,153	·17	28
South Australia Proper	·49	56	1·08	124	19	2,156	·16	19
„ „ Northern Territory	·03	288	·53	5,578	·19	1,994	·00	37
Western Australia	·05	77	·17	277	1·73	2,873	·02	42
Total	·54	50	3·88	359	35	3,197	·25	23
Tasmania	1·21	21	6·45	111	62	1,060	2·25	39
New Zealand ¹	2·02	33	8·15	131	178	2,855	2·96	47
Grand Total	·60	46	4·04	312	40	3,059	·36	28

NOTE.—For footnote to this table see page 487.

TABLE XVIII.—WOOL PRODUCTION, 1892.

Name of Colony.	Wool Imported.		Wool Exported.		Wool used in Manufacture in the Colony.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value, at 9d. per lb.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
Victoria	86,144,501	3,134,917	165,590,377	6,619,141	1,059,458	39,730
New South Wales	15,628,621	502,769	323,052,014	10,540,147	303,000	11,500
Queensland	195,320	6,532	105,228,383	4,262,471	130,000 ²	4,875
South Australia Proper	16,808,837	527,934	63,868,922	1,954,403	100,000 ²	3,750
South Australia, Northern Territory .. ..	..	..	346,247	13,022	..	..
Western Australia .. ..	..	..	8,712,080	326,703	..	..
Total	118,777,279	4,172,152	666,798,023	23,715,887	1,592,458	59,855
Tasmania .. ..	..	..	8,437,931	329,585	125,000	4,688
New Zealand	14,342	394	118,187,212	4,313,502	3,388,954	127,085
Grand Total	118,791,621	4,172,546	793,423,166	28,358,974	5,106,412	191,628

Name of Colony.	Wool Production, 1892.				Proportion of Exports of Wool to Total General Exports.	Average Export Price per lb.
	Quantity. ¹		Value.			
	Total.	Average to each Sheep in the Colony.	Total.	Average per Head of Population.		
	lbs.	lbs.	£	£ s. d.	per cent.	d.
Victoria	80,505,334	6·21	3,523,954	3 0 7	46·57	9½
New South Wales	307,723,393	5·30	10,057,378	8 10 4	47·97	8
Queensland	105,163,063	4·84	4,260,814	10 4 11	46·48	9¾
South Australia Proper	47,160,085	6·59	1,430,219	4 7 8	24·99	7¼
South Australia, Northern Territory	346,247	3·49	13,022	2 12 0	7·27	9
Western Australia	8,712,080	5·17	326,703	5 16 9	37·03	9
Total	549,610,202	5·40	19,612,090	6 4 8	43·73	8½
Tasmania	8,562,931	5·28	337,918	2 4 2	24·47	9½
New Zealand	121,561,824	6·55	4,539,038	7 1 4	45·24	8¾
Grand Total	679,734,957	5·58	24,489,046	6 4 3	43·55	8½

NOTE.—It is believed that the value of wool imported and exported is furnished to the Customs authorities with a considerable amount of looseness.

¹ These figures are made up of the sum of the total quantities exported from and used for manufactures in, less the quantities imported by, the respective colonies. The wool referred to is, of course, not homogeneous in quality, some being greasy and some washed or scoured. The Government Statistician of New South Wales has estimated that the equivalent weight in greasy wool of the whole clip for that colony was 331,980,550 lbs.

² Estimated.

TABLE XIX.—GOLD PRODUCTION.

Name of Colony.	Prior to 1892.		During 1892.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value. ¹	Quantity.	Value. ¹	Quantity.	Value. ¹
	oz.	£	oz.	£	oz.	£
Victoria	57,415,759	229,663,036	654,456	2,617,824	58,070,215	232,280,860
New South Wales ..	10,400,434	38,633,488	156,870	569,178	10,557,304	39,202,666
Queensland	8,014,914	28,052,199	615,558	2,154,453	8,630,472	30,206,652
South Australia* ..	338,712	1,299,825	38,974	139,370	377,686	1,439,195
Western Australia ..	188,609	716,714	59,548 ²	226,284	248,157	942,998
Total	76,358,428	298,365,262	1,525,406	5,707,109	77,883,834	304,072,371
Tasmania	637,442	2,421,567	45,110	174,070	682,552	2,595,637
New Zealand	12,070,217	47,433,117	238,079	954,744	12,308,296	48,387,861
Grand Total	89,066,087	348,219,946	1,808,595	6,835,923	90,874,682	355,055,869

NOTE.—The figures for Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland express the quantity and value of all the gold known to have been raised in those colonies since the period of its first discovery in Australia in 1851; those for South Australia are estimated chiefly from the returns of the Melbourne and Sydney Mints, and partly from the export returns; those for New Zealand express the total gold entered for duty for export from the earliest period; and those for Tasmania express the quantity known to have been raised since 1866, there being no record of the gold raised prior to that period. There being no reliable returns of the gold raised in Western Australia, the yield prior to 1889 has been estimated roughly at 100,000 oz., to which have been added the quantities which have since appeared in the export returns of the colony, which, however, are admittedly very defective.

* Including Northern Territory.

¹ The purity, and consequently the value, of gold varies considerably in different localities. In Victoria the average value is set down as £4 per oz., in Western Australia as £3 16s., and in Queensland as £3 10s. per oz. Standard gold (*i.e.*, 22 carats fine) is worth £3 17s. 10½d., and pure gold £4 4s. 11½d. per oz.

² Quantity declared for export only.

TABLE XX.—PUBLIC SAVINGS BANKS, 31ST DECEMBER, 1892.
(Including both Trustee and Post Office Savings Banks.)

Name of Colony.	Number of Depositors.		Amount remaining on Deposit.		Rates of Interest allowed to Depositors.
	Total.	Per 100 of the Population.	Total.	Average to each Depositor.	
			£	£ s. d.	per cent.
Victoria	315,404	27·02	5,993,216	19 0 0	4 ¹
New South Wales ..	167,726	14·01	5,706,081	34 0 5	4 and 5
Queensland	47,093	11·18	1,708,393	36 5 6	4
South Australia ..	79,433	23·95	2,216,394	27 18 0	5
Western Australia ..	4,463	7·61	61,990	13 17 10	3¾
Total	614,119	19·34	15,686,074	25 10 10	3¾ to 5
Tasmania	22,751	14·86	485,256	21 6 7	3½ to 5
New Zealand	135,827	20·88	3,580,545	26 7 3	4 and 5
Grand Total	772,697	19·42	19,751,875	25 11 3	3½ to 5

NOTE.—There are both Post Office and General Savings Banks in Victoria, New South Wales, Tasmania, and New Zealand; Post Office Savings Banks only in Queensland and Western Australia; and General Savings Banks only in South Australia. There is a limit to the amount of an interest-bearing deposit, varying from £100 to £250 in the different colonies. When two rates of interest are quoted, the lower one is that allowed by the Post Office Banks.

¹ Rate reduced to 3½ per cent. on 1st September, 1893.

TABLE XXI.—STATE-ASSISTED IMMIGRATION, 1851 TO 1892.

Year.	Number of Immigrants introduced in each year.							
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Total.
1851 to 1860 ..	87,963	71,649	..	48,905	..	16,636	No record.	225,153
1861 to 1870 ..	46,594	18,212	1,617	13,730	..	1,852	..	82,005
1871 to 1880 ..	5,545	24,412	50,782	25,415	889	477	100,920	208,440
1881 to 1890 ..	2	34,079	103,140	7,295	4,552	2,734	14,614	166,416
1891 ..	..	190	2,676	..	134	..	44	3,044
1892 ..	..	179	729	..	317	..	..	1,225
Total ..	140,104	148,721	158,944	95,345	5,892	21,699	115,578*	686,283

* Exclusive of the number for New Zealand for years prior to 1870.

TABLE XXII.—STATISTICS OF FIJI, 1878, 1880, 1885, 1890, 1891, AND 1892.

** Fiji consists of from 70 to 80 inhabited islands, the estimated area of which is 7,500 square miles. There are also about 150 smaller islands uninhabited. The total area of the group is estimated to be 7,740 square miles.

Year.	Estimated Population on the 31st December.			Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Immigrants (Polyne- sians and Coolies only).		
	Males.	Females	Total.				Males.	Females	Total.
1878 ..	64,748	52,350	117,098	2,262	2,244	419	1,346	174	1,520
1880 ..	67,598	54,286	121,884	4,103	4,326	1,358	2,500	34	2,534
1885 ..	69,860	57,419	127,279	4,319	5,775	1,133	1,422	736	2,158
1890 ..	67,902	57,780	125,682	3,681	4,035	1,980	968	392	1,360
1891 ..	67,981	57,421	125,402	4,335	5,948	1,065	993	377	1,370
1892 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Year.	Emigrants (Poly- nesians and Coolies only).			Public Revenue.			Public Expen- diture.	Public Debt.	Value of Imports	Value of Ex- ports.
	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Raised by Taxa- tion.	Not raised by Taxa- tion.	Total.				
1878 ..	638	71	709	£ 42,697	£ 18,324	£ 61,021	£ 65,267	£ 100,000	£ 136,608	£ 192,865
1880 ..	170	18	188	46,544	34,134	80,678	91,102	210,000	185,741	229,528
1885 ..	1,681	265	1,946	62,985	13,684	76,669	92,209	264,025	294,585	326,750
1890 ..	239	41	280	46,928	19,889	66,817	60,826	248,989	206,757	364,533
1891 ..	364	125	489	57,267	13,983	71,250	67,820	246,690	253,049	474,334
1892 ..	..	..	..	..	..	71,553	67,652	242,236	253,586	434,791

Year.	Shipping.				Crown Lands Granted and Sold in each Year. ¹	Live Stock. ²			
	Inwards.		Outwards.			Number of—			
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs. ³
1878	124	23,180	128	24,080	acres. 39,476	200	3,000	3,100	50,000
1880	157	32,933	150	32,689	27,562	360	5,000	4,769	50,000
1885	124	54,056	135	55,892	26,368	650	5,953	6,350	50,000
1890	79	56,711	89	60,644	2,824	695	6,988	6,800	2,000
1891	101	69,276	97	63,865	..	959	9,861	6,072	1,778
1892	91	71,444	91	67,865		..	..	..	..

¹ The total area alienated at the end of 1891 was 413,440 acres, and the area unalienated 4,540,520 acres. The amount realized by the State for sales of land to the end of 1888 was only £26,446, which, however, represents the price of but a small proportion of the acreage alienated. The majority of the grants issued were for lands acquired by whites and others previously to annexation, and these received their titles at the nominal price of one shilling.

² In addition to the live stock referred to in these columns, about 5,000 Angora goats were kept on the islands.

³ Returns from Europeans only since 1886.

TABLE XXII.—STATISTICS OF FIJI—*continued*.

NOTE.—The following additional information is for the year 1891 :—Birth rate, 34·57 ; death rate, 47·43 ; marriage rate, 8·49. per 1,000 persons living. *Immigration*—The total number of arrivals was 2,229, of whom 533 were Europeans. *Emigration*—Total departures, 1,137, of whom 497 were Europeans. *Sources of Revenue*—Customs duties, £31,269 (£32,424 in 1892) ; other taxes, £25,998 ; other sources, £13,983. *Heads of Expenditure*—Interest on public debt, £8,248 ; post office, etc., £942 ; immigration, £6,368 ; other expenditure, £52,262. *Public Debt*—Consists of £115,390 Imperial advances, bearing no interest, in aid of annexation, and in payment of compensation in respect of disallowed land claims ; £100,000 for payment of liabilities of former so-called Government ; and £50,000 for public works and immigration, less £18,700 redeemed, bearing interest at 4½ per cent. *Imports and Exports*—Of the total value of imports, £228,260 (£244,386 in 1892) was from the Australasian Colonies, and £24,789 (£9,200 in 1892) from other countries ; and of the total value of exports, £420,783 (£388,177 in 1892) was to Australasian Colonies, and £53,551 (£46,614 in 1892) to other countries ; almost the whole of the exports were of Fijian production. *Postal Returns, 1891*—Number of offices, 36 ; letters, 197,398 ; newspapers, 153,218. *State Education*—Number of schools, 3 ; teachers, 5—viz., 3 males and 2 females ; scholars on the rolls, 214—viz., 150 males and 64 females. *Agriculture*—Land under cultivation (by whites only), 37,809 acres, of which 300 acres were under maize ; 20,666 acres under cocoanuts ; 12,828 acres under sugar-cane ; 2,708 acres under bananas ; 250 acres under tea, 214 acres under peanuts ; and 843 acres under cotton, coffee, tobacco, tapioca, pineapples, and other crops. The produce of these crops was as follows :—Maize, 2,444 bushels ; cocoanuts, 42 tons ; copra, 6,669 tons ; sugar, 20,470 tons ; molasses, 167,508 gallons ; bananas exported, 784,675 bunches (788,100 in 1892) ; peanuts, 300 tons ; cotton, 98 tons. The following new industries have been started :—Desiccated cocoanut (of which 56 tons exported in 1892), vanilla, and tobacco.

TABLE XXIII.—STATISTICS OF BRITISH NEW GUINEA, 1888-9 TO 1891-2.

Area, 90,000 square miles ; population, between 300,000 and 350,000.

Financial Year.	Public Revenue.			Public Expendi- ture.	Value of—		Shipping.			
	Locally Raised.	Provided by Guarantee.	Total.		Imports.	Exports.	Inwards.		Outwards.	
							Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
£	£	£	£	£	£					
1888-9† ..	2,680	12,320	15,000	10,770	11,109	5,943	198	7,482	188	6,952
1889-90 ..	3,016	11,984	15,000	14,975	16,104	6,455	92	5,897	96	6,287
1890-91 ..	2,674	12,326	15,000	15,000	15,530	8,434	64	4,597	61	4,365
1891-2 ..	4,784	10,216	15,000	15,000	23,756	11,289	56	4,966	55	5,977

Financial Year.	Gold Produced.*		Postal Returns.					
	Quantity.	Value.	Received.			Despatched.		
			Letters.	Packets.	Newspapers.	Letters.	Packets.	Newspapers.
	ozs.	£						
1888-9† ..	3,850	14,387	2,366	93	4,071	2,587	98	574
1889-90 ..	3,470	12,440	3,166	111	6,844	2,586	84	590
1890-91 ..	2,426	8,371	2,664	142	6,042	2,191	88	468
1891-2 ..	1,235	4,322	4,393	260	8,505	3,917	160	756

NOTES.—The finances are supplied by a sum not exceeding £15,000 per annum, for which the colony of Queensland has made itself primarily responsible, Victoria and New South Wales contributing equally with Queensland towards this amount. Local revenue is applied in reduction of the sums payable by the contributing colonies, and any credit balance in the appropriation account must be written off at the end of the year.

Crown lands may be alienated for agricultural purposes, at not less than 2s. 6d. per acre, conditional on the introduction of some new industry. Where no such condition as to improvements is imposed, the minimum prices are :—For agricultural land, 10s. per acre ; pastoral land, 2s. ; for trading or fishing purposes, £5 ; and for cocoanut planting, 5s. per acre. Areas not exceeding 50 acres may be sold under deferred payments, extending over 5 years, the minimum price in such cases being £1 per acre.

The following is additional information for the year 1891-2 :—*Population*.—It is impossible to obtain anything more than a rude guess at the total of the indigenous population. The non-native population of the possession in April, 1891, was about 272, of whom only 156 were whites, the remainder being chiefly Polynesians, Malays, etc. *Sources of Local Revenue*.—Customs duties, £4,429 ; licences, £137 ; gold-fields, £24 ; fees, fines, etc., £45 ; miscellaneous, £149. *Heads of Expenditure*.—Salaries and allowances, £8,215 ; vessels, £2,993 ; buildings, £781 ; agriculture, £336 ; and miscellaneous, £2,675. *Chief Exports*.—Bêche-de-mer, 49 tons, value £3,401 ; pearl shell, value £542 ; copra, 340 tons, value £2,084.

* Gold entered at Cooktown, Queensland, as received from British New Guinea, no other record being available. The number of miners on the goldfields has fallen off from 700 or 800 in 1888-9, to only about 40 in 1891-2. The alluvial washing is stated to have come to an end. The miners are principally men that are acclimatized, and who possess such knowledge of the natives and of the country as often gives them great advantage over new comers, who are not likely to meet with success.

† Ten months only.

APPENDIX D.

TARIFFS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

NOTE.—The Tariffs of Victoria and Western Australia having been entirely revised since the last publication of the *Victorian Year-Book*, they are given in full. The tariffs of the other colonies, having been only slightly, if at all, altered, do not appear in the present work, but a description is given of the changes which have taken place.

The articles are arranged according to the system of classification described on page 3 *ante*, and the position of an article may be ascertained by reference to the index on pages 4 to 7 *ante*.

RECENT ALTERATIONS IN TARIFFS OF VARIOUS COLONIES.

The following, so far as known, are the only changes which have taken place in the tariffs of South Australia and New Zealand since the issue of this work for 1888-9, and in those of New South Wales (no change), Queensland (no change), and Tasmania since the issue for 1892, when they were published in full.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		Date of Alteration.
		Former.	Present.	
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
21	Meat, Fresh	10 per cent.	5s. 100lbs.	November, 1892.
22	Barley per bushel	0 1 0	0 1 6	25th June, 1891.
	Malt „	0 2 6	0 4 6	25th June, 1891.
	Wheat per cental	exempt	0 2 0	November, 1892.
25	Hay and Chaff	10 per cent.	10s. per ton	„
33	Live Stock, viz.:—			
	Cattle each	0 5 0	1 0 0	„
	Horses „	0 5 0	2 0 0	„
	Pigs „	0 2 0	0 5 0	„
	Sheep „	0 0 6	0 1 0	„
	TASMANIA.			
	Primage Duty payable on all goods with the exception of free goods and those paying 5 per cent. ... ..ad valorem	Nil.	3¼ per cent.	Latter part of 1893.
	NEW ZEALAND.			
23	Tobacco (unmanufactured) to be manufactured in the colony by any licensed tobacco manufactory into tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, or snuff per lb.	0 2 0	0 1 6*	1st January, 1892.

* Until the 31st December, 1893, only ; and from the 1st January, 1894, to 31st December, 1896, 2s. per lb.

RECENT ALTERATIONS IN TARIFFS OF VARIOUS COLONIES
—continued.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		Date of Alteration.
		Former.	Present.	
	NEW ZEALAND—continued.			
	Primage Duty (in addition to Import Duty) on all goods, wares, and merchandize imported into the colony .. ad valorem	1 per cent.	Nil.	30th September, 1890.

ERRATA.

The following items were either incorrectly given or accidentally omitted from the tariffs as published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9:—

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA. <i>Northern Territory.*</i>	
	Import Duty on—	£ s. d.
14	Opium per lb.	1 10 0
22	Rice ”	0 0 1
	„ Meal Offal per ton	0 10 0
26	Chinese Oil per gal.	0 1 0

TARIFF OF VICTORIA.†

(Corrected up to December, 1893.)

IMPORT DUTIES.‡

For the position of any article see Index, page 4, *et seq.*, *ante*.

Order.	Articles Imported by Land or Sea.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
1	Cards, Playing per doz. pcks.	0 3 0
	„ „ in Sheets ”	0 2 6
	Stationery, Manufactured, as under—	
	Albums of all sorts ad valorem	35 p. cent.i

* In force since 17th November, 1886.
† Several amendments were made in the Tariff on the 29th July, 1892, under Act 56 Vict., No. 1285; and these are indicated by letters as explained in the next footnote. In exceptional cases, where the alterations were made at some other date, special footnotes are given.
‡ Letters placed against the names of articles have the following meanings:—(i) increase, (r) reduction, n) new duty, (a) other alterations.

IMPORT DUTIES*—continued.

For the position of any article see Index, page 4, *et seq.*, *ante*.

Order.	Articles Imported by Land or Sea.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
1	Stationery, Manufactured, as under— BlotTERS, Blotting Cases, Blotting Pads, Bill-heads, and all other printed, ruled, or engraved forms of paper, bound or unbound, including Printed or Lithographed Advertisements or Posters of all kinds when framed ad valorem Books—Account, Betting, Cheque, Copy, Diary, Drawing, Exercise, Guard, Letter, Music, Memo., Pocket, Receipt, Sketch Bill Files and Letter Clips Cards—Printers', Visiting, Funeral, Menu, Programme, Wedding, in sheet or cut Card Cases, not being of Gold or Silver Date Cases, Cards, Calendars Envelopes Ink Bottles, Inkstands, Ink Wells Labels—Luggage and other Memo. Slates and Tablets Mounts or Stands for Pictures Parchment—Cut Sketch Blocks Wrappers—Fancy, for Writing Paper Writing Cases, Desks, and Stationery Cases	35 p. cent. " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
2	Instruments, Musical (except action-work in separate pieces, including Rails and Keys), including second-hand— Pipe Organs and all parts thereof, including Pianoforte action, made up Pianos, upright " Square, Grand, or Semi-Grand Harmoniums and Cabinet Organs, not otherwise enumerated...	25 per cent. 5 0 0 15 0 0 3 0 0
4	Architraves and Mouldings of all sorts, wholly or partly prepared— Under 3 inches 3 inches and over Pipes—Smoking, Clay " " All other, and Cigar and Cigarette Holders " Cases for Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Holders	per 100ft. lin. 0 4 0 0 7 0 per gross 0 1 0 ad valorem 25 per cent. "
5	Fireworks	20 per cent.
6	Clocks, and all parts thereof, whether wholly or partly made up Watches, and all parts thereof, wholly or partly made up	" "
8	Explosives (except Fine Meal Powder, not Sporting, in bulk and in packages of not less than 25 lbs. each), viz. :— Powder, Sporting " Blasting Gelatine and Gelatine Dynamite Other Explosives Fuze, per coil of 24 ft. or less, and in proportion for any greater quantity Shot	per lb. 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 4 0 0 1½ per lb. 0 0 1

* See footnote (†) on page 493.

IMPORT DUTIES*—continued.

For the position of any article see Index, page 4, *et seq.*, *ante*.

Order.	Articles Imported by Land or Sea.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
9	Cutlery (except Plated and Mixed Metalware otherwise dutiable, and Cutlery of Iron and Steel being tools of trade, and axes) ad valorem	10 per cent.
	Engines, being Portable Engines, fixed on a Locomotive Boiler horizontally, and fitted up with wheels and shafts suitable for transport on an ordinary road	25 per cent.
	Implements (Agricultural)†	20 per cent.
10	Axles—	
	Common Dray, with Linchpins	25 per cent.
	Common nut and others not enumerated—	
	Up to 1½ inch diameter inclusive... .. per arm	0 3 0
	Above 1½ inch	0 4 6
	Mail patent, up to 1½ inch diameter inclusive	0 4 6
	„ above 1½ inch	0 7 0
	Other patent Axles, with brass caps	0 10 0
	Carriages, Carts, and Conveyances, including second-hand, viz.:—	
	Boston Chaises, Dog Carts, Gigs, Tilburys, and other Two-wheeled Vehicles on Springs or thorough braces each	10 0 0
	Buggies—Four-wheeled Without Tops,	
	Waggons for carrying Goods mounted on springs {	
	„ Single or Double Seated or thorough braces {	15 0 0
	„ Express braces {	
	Hansom Safety Cabs	
	Waggons—Single and Double seated with Tops {	20 0 0
	Waggonettes	
	Buggies—Four-wheeled	
	Omnibuses and Coaches for carrying mails or passengers	40 0 0
	Barouches, Broughams, Drags, Landaus, Mail Phaetons	50 0 0
	All Carts and Waggons without springs, and Spring Carts and Spring Drays with Two wheels ad valorem	20 per cent.
	All Carriages or Conveyances not otherwise enumerated	25 per cent.
	Bicycles, Tricycles, and similar Vehicles	„
	Perambulators and Children's Carriages, whether wholly or partly made up, or parts of same	35 p. cent. ⁱ
	‡Parts of Carriages:—	
	Sets of Wheels (unbored and untired) per set	2 0 0
	„ „ (bored and tired)	3 0 0
	Poles each	0 5 0
	Shafts and Bars per set	0 1 0
	Under Gear (including axles and arms) per set	4 0 0
	Buggy Tops (if composed principally of leather) each	5 0 0
	„ „ (if of any other material)	3 0 0
	Carriage bodies in the white	5 0 0
	§Saddle-trees:—	
	Harness per dozen	0 10 0
	Riding	1 0 0

* See footnote (†) on page 493.

† The following are now considered by the department to be agricultural implements:—Chaff-cutters, Cleaners, Corn Screens, Corn Crushers, Cultivators, Drills—Seed, Harrows, Hay Presses, Hay Rakes, Horse Rakes, Horse Hoes, Maize Shellers, Mowers, Ploughs, Reapers, Rollers—Field, Root Cutters, Seed-sowers, Smutters, Strippers, Stump Extractors, Threshers, Wheat Cleaners, Winnowers.

‡ Any separate parts of carriages not specially enumerated as dutiable or free are chargeable with such duty as the Commissioner may determine under section 6 of *Customs and Excise Duty Act 1890*.

§ See also "Leatherware" under Order 24.

IMPORT DUTIES*—continued.

For the position of any article see Index, page 4, *et seq.*, *ante*.

Order.	Articles Imported by Land or Sea.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
12†	Bricks—Fire, Retorts, Fire Lumps, and Fireclay Goods ... ad valorem	20	p. cent.	a†
	Cement, including Plaster of Paris and other products having sulphate of lime as a basis ... per cwt.	0	1	0n†
13	Furniture, including second-hand and all articles of furniture made of metal or wicker ... ad valorem	40	p. cent.	i§
	Lamps, Lampware, and Lanterns (except Globes, Shades, and Chimneys, otherwise dutiable as Glassware; Electroliers and Gasaliers, otherwise dutiable as Manufactures of Metal) ... „	35	p. cent.	i||
	Springs—Sofa, Chair, and other furniture ... „	10	per cent.	
14	Blacking, including Burnishing Ink, Dressing, Harness Polishing, and Paste ... „	25	per cent.	
	Drugs, viz. :—			
	Acid, Acetic, containing not more than 30 per cent. acidity ... per pint or lb.	0	0	3
	„ „ for every extra 10 per cent. or part of 10 per cent. above 30 per cent. ... „ „	0	0	1
	„ Muriatic ... per cwt.	0	5	0
	„ Nitric ... „	0	5	0
	„ Sulphuric ... „	0	5	0
	Ammonia, Carbonate of ... per pint or lb.	}	0	0 2
	„ Liquid ... „ „			
	Chlorodyne ... ad valorem	25	per cent.	
	Cocculus Indicus ... per lb.	0	1	0
	Gelatine ... „	0	0	6
	Glycerine, Pure ... „	0	0	3
	„ Crude ... „	0	0	1
	Morphia ... per oz.	0	1	6
	Nitrate of Silver ... „	0	0	6
	Nux Vomica ... per lb.	0	0	2
	Strychnine ... per oz.	0	1	0
	Inks—Writing, Liquid, or Powder ... ad valorem	10	per cent.	
	Ink (printing), coloured ... per lb.	0	0	6
	Medicines—Consisting of two or more ingredients mixed ready for use, not being in chemical combination; Drugs and Chemicals, packed ready for retail sale or consumption, including medical compounds containing spirits not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer; and all preparations recommended as beneficial for any portion of the human or animal body, or the cure or the treatment of any disease or affection whatever; and Medicine Chests or Cases, with or without fittings ... ad valorem	25	per cent.	
	Matches and Vestas—Wax Vestas—			
	For every gross of metal boxes, not otherwise specified, containing in each box—			
	100 Vestas or under ...	0	1	3
	Over 100 and not exceeding 200 Vestas... ..	0	2	6
	And so on per gross of metal boxes for each additional 100 Vestas or part thereof ... additional	0	1	3

* See footnote (†) on page 493.

† See also under “Timber,” Order 25.

‡ From 20th October, 1892.

§ From 27th October, 1892.

|| From 3rd November, 1892.

For the position of any article see Index, page 4, *et seq.*, *ante*.

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IMPORT DUTIES*—continued.

For the position of any article see Index, page 4, *et seq.*, *ante*.

Order.	Articles Imported by Land or Sea.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
19	Apparel, Slops, Clothing, Underclothing, and articles of attire, not otherwise enumerated, whether wholly or partly made up (except Diving Dresses, including the Boots, Gloves, and Helmets for such Dresses) ad valorem	35	p. cent.	i
	†Boots and Shoes—English sizes of 1888 to be the standard (except Children's, 0 to 3, and slippers of straw only), viz.:—			
	Men's, No. 6 and upwards per doz. pairs	3	0	0i
	Youths', Nos. 2-5 "	2	2	0i
	Boys', Nos. 7-1 "	1	10	0i
	Women's, Nos. 3 and upwards "	2	5	0i
	Girls', Nos. 11-2 "	1	16	0i
	„ Nos. 7-10 "	1	4	0i
	Children's, Nos. 4-6, and Slippers "	0	8	6i
	With Uppers of Lasting or of other material not being Leather, with or without Leather Toe-caps, but not goloshed or vamped with Leather "	1	10	0i
	Slippers, Nos. 7-2 "	0	12	0i
	„ Not otherwise mentioned "	0	18	0i
	Shoes—Spiked "	0	12	0
	Goloshes or Overshoes "	0	4	0
	„ Indiarubber "	0	12	0
	Feathers for ornamental purposes ad valorem	25	per cent.	
	Frilling, Ruffling, Plaitings, Ruchings "			
	Fur—Hatters' (except Mungo) "			
	„ Skins—Dressed or Prepared for making up per lb.	0	0	2
	Gloves (Kid or Leather) ad valorem	20	per cent.	
	Hair—Articles of artificial human hair manufactured, viz., Headdresses, Hair Plaits, Hair Plait Stems, Side Pads, Chignons "	25	per cent.	
	Curled per lb.	0	0	2
	Handkerchiefs (except of Cotton or Linen only), whether made up or in the piece ad valorem	10	per cent.	
	Hats and Caps—Cloth, sewn, and not upon any foundation or frame per dozen	0	8	0
	„ Children's, Boys', Men's, or Women's Felt "	1	16	0i
	„ Boys' and Men's, with a Calico or other foundation or frame, and covered with any material "	1	16	0i
	„ Dress "	3	0	0
	„ or Helmets of Pith "	1	0	0
	„ Caps, and Bonnets, all other ad valorem	25	per cent.	
	Hoods—Felt, Pull-over Hoods, and any article of felt prepared for the manufacture of hats per dozen	0	5	0
	‡Hosiery (except of Cotton, Linen, and Elastic Silk Stockings for surgical purposes or otherwise specified) ad valorem	35	p. cent.	i

* See footnote (‡) on page 493 *ante*.
† For Boot-uppers, etc., see "Leather," Order 24.
‡ Hosiery means Stockings, Socks, and other Machine or Hand knit Covering for the feet or legs, and no other articles. (Sec. 11, Act 1882.)

IMPORT DUTIES*—continued.

For the position of any article see Index, page 4, *et seq.*, ante.

Order.	Articles Imported by Land or Sea.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
19	Parasols, Sunshades, and Umbrellas, with or without Covers, made up wholly or in part, viz. :— From Materials not containing Silk ... each " containing Silk ... "	0	1	0
	Parasol, Sunshade, and Umbrella Sticks, when wholly or partly fitted with Frames ... "	0	2	6
	Parasol, Sunshade, and Umbrella Sticks, when wholly or partly fitted with Frames ... "	0	1	0
	Waterproof Rugs and Horse Clothing, including Saddle Cloths, also Girths, not otherwise dutiable ... ad valorem	35	p.cent.	i§
20	Bags and Sacks (except Gunnies and Sugar Mats), the capacity of which is less than 3 bushels ... per doz.	0	0	6
	Cordage (except unserviceable, when cut into lengths of not over 3 feet, Metal Cordage, Coir Yarn, Reaper and Binder Twine), viz. :— Coir Rope ... per cwt.	0	5	0
	Other Cordage, including Engine Packing (not being Sheet) and Housing and Seizing Lines, and Spunyarn ... "	0	12	0
	Matting—Coir, Jute ... ad valorem	35	p. cent.	i
	Mats and Rugs, not otherwise enumerated ... "			i§
	Oil and other Floor Cloths ... "	20	per cent.	
	Reaper and Binder Twine and Yarn made from Jute, Hemp, or Flax ... per cwt.	0	8	0
	Twine (except sewing or seaming of Hemp, Cotton, or Flax) ... per lb.	0	0	2¼
	Woolpacks ... per doz.	0	3	0n
21	Butter ... per lb.	0	0	2
	Butterine and Oleomargarine ... "	0	1	0
	Cheese ... "	0	0	3i
	Eggs ... per gross	0	2	0
	Fish (<i>see Meats</i>).			
	Honey ... per pt. or lb.†	0	0	2
	Meats—Beef, Mutton, Veal, and Lamb ... per 100 lbs.	0	7	0n||
	" Pork ... "	0	10	0n||
	" and Fish—Potted; and Meats, Fish, Soups, and Vegetables—Extracts of, or concentrated ad valorem	20	per cent.	
	" " Preserved; not salted, or dried, or preserved in brine ... per pt. or lb.†	0	0	2
	" Hams and Bacon ... per lb.	0	0	2
	Provisions (including Vegetables), salted, dried, or preserved in brine, not otherwise enumerated ... per cwt.	0	5	0
22	Almonds ... per pt. or lb.†	0	0	2
	Arrowroot ... "	0	0	2
	Biscuits ... per lb.	0	0	2
	Confectionery, Comfits, Succades, Sweetmeats ... per pt. or lb.†	0	0	2
	Fruits and Vegetables‡—Dried or preserved from decay by any process ... per lb.	0	0	3i¶

* See footnote (†) on page 493 ante.

† Per pint or lb., or reputed package of that quantity or weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed quantity or weight.

‡ Except salted, etc. See Provisions, under Order 21.

§ From 26th October, 1892.

|| From 8th June, 1892.

¶ From 27th October, 1892.

IMPORT DUTIES*—continued.

For the position of any article see Index, page 4, *et seq.*, *ante*.

Order.	Articles Imported by Land or Sea.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
22	Fruits and Vegetables—Preserved (not dried) packed in bottles, jars, or other vessels, as under :—			
	Quarts and over a pint per doz.	0	6	0
	Pints and over half-a-pint „	0	3	0
	Half-pints and smaller sizes „	0	1	6
	Over a quart and not exceeding a gallon „	0	18	0
	Fruits—Boiled, or partly boiled, or pulp per lb.	0	0	3
	„ Green, not otherwise enumerated per bush.	0	1	6
	„ „ being Oranges or Lemons „	0	0	9
	Grain, viz.:—			
	Oats and Barley per cental	0	3	0
	Maize, Peas, Beans, Wheat „	0	2	11
	Rice „	0	6	0
	„ undressed, imported into any bonded warehouse			
	and dressed therein „	0	4	0
	„ Paddy „	0	2	0
	Prepared, viz.:—			
	Barley—Pearl and Scotch „	0	7	6
	Oatmeal „	0	9	0
	Maizena, Maize Flour, or Corn Flour per pt. or lb.†	0	0	2
	Malt per bush.	0	4	6
	Grain and Pulse of every kind, not otherwise enumerated, when prepared or in any way manufactured per cental	0	5	0
	Grain and Pulse of every kind, not otherwise enumerated „	0	2	0 <i>n</i>
	Jams or Jellies per pt. or lb.†	0	0	3
	Macaroni and Vermicelli „	0	0	2
	Molasses§ refined per cwt.	0	6	0 <i>i</i>
	„ „ in bond „	0	4	0 <i>i</i>
	„ unrefined „	0	2	0 <i>i</i>
	Nuts (except Cocoanuts and Candlenuts) per lb.†	0	0	2
	Onions per ton	1	0	0
	Peel, candied, drained, or preserved per lb.	0	0	2
	Potatoes per ton	1	0	0 <i>i</i>
	§ Sugar produced from—			
	Sugar-cane per cwt.	0	6	0 <i>i</i>
	„ and refined in Victoria in a bonded warehouse „	0	5	0 <i>i</i>
	Other sources „	0	12	0
	Glucose „	0	6	0 <i>n</i>
	„ liquid „	0	3	0 <i>n</i>
	Sugar Candy per pt. or lb.†	0	0	4 <i>i</i>
	Vegetables (<i>see</i> Provisions, Order 21, and Fruits <i>ante</i>).			
23	Aërated or Mineral Waters ad valorem	10	per cent.	
	Ale, Porter, Spruce, Lager, and other beer, Cider and Perry,			
	in bottles per gallon ‡	0	1	6 <i>i</i> ||
	Ditto, ditto not otherwise enumerated „	0	1	0 <i>n</i> ||

* See footnote (†) on page 493 *ante*.

† Per pint or lb., or reputed package of that quantity or weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed quantity or weight.

‡ Or for six reputed quart bottles, or for 12 reputed pint bottles.

§ Duty increased from 14th September, 1893. A rebate of 3s. per cwt. is allowed on Sugar used in the manufacture of Ale, Beer, Cordials, Syrups, Jams, Jellies, and Preserves, and on Sugar and Glucose used in the manufacture of Confectionery, subject to regulations approved by the Governor-in-Council.

|| From 13th July, 1892.

IMPORT DUTIES*—continued.

For the position of any article see Index, page 4, *et seq.*, *ante*.

Order.	Articles Imported by Land or Sea.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
23	Coffee, Cocoa, Chicory, Chocolate (except Cocoa or Coffee raw) per lb.	0	0	3
	Hops "	0	0	8
	Milk—Preserved per pt. or lb.†	0	0	2
	Mustard per lb.	0	0	2
	Perfumery ad valorem	20 per cent.		
	Pickles (packed in Bottles, Jars, or other vessels, not exceeding one gallon in size) as under :—			
	Quarts and over a pint per dozen	0	3	0
	Pints and over half-a-pint "	0	2	6
	Half-pints and smaller sizes "	0	1	0
	Over a quart and not exceeding a gallon "	0	12	0
	Pickles, all other ad valorem	20 per cent.		
	Salt (except rock salt) per ton	1	0	0
	Sauces, packed in Bottles, Jars, or other vessels, not exceeding one gallon in size, as under, viz. :—			
	Quarts and over a pint per dozen	0	4	0
	Pints and over half-a-pint "	0	2	0
	Half-pints and smaller sizes "	0	1	0
	Over a quart and not exceeding a gallon "	0	12	0
	All other ad valorem	10 per cent.		
	Spices, ground per pint or lb.†	0	0	2
	Spirits—Perfumed per gallon	1	4	0
	Spirits or Strong Waters of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so on in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof "	10	15	0½§
	Spirits, Cordials, Liqueurs, or Strong Waters, sweetened or mixed with any article, so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer (including all alcohol diluted or undiluted with water or other menstruum, and containing in solution any essence, essential oil, ether, or other flavouring or other substance, whether of natural or artificial origin) "	0	15	0½§
	Tea per lb.	0	0	3½§
	Tobacco (except Sheepwash, including tobacco soaked on the landing thereof from the importing ship or on delivery from the warehouse in turpentine, oil, or other fluid in the presence of some officer of Customs, so as to render it unfit and useless for human consumption) :—			
	Manufactured "	0	3	0
	Unmanufactured "	0	1	0
	Cigars "	0	6	0
	Snuff "	0	3	0
	Vinegar, not being Acetic Acid or Crude Vinegar, Aromatic or Raspberry per gallon	0	0	6

* See footnote (†) on page 493 *ante*.

† Per pint or lb., or reputed package of that quantity or weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed quantity or weight.

‡ Or 30s. for each reputed 2-gallon case, or 60s. for each reputed 4-gallon case, when the said cases respectively do not contain more than the reputed contents, and so on for each reputed gallon or part of a gallon.

§ From 13th July, 1892.

IMPORT DUTIES*—continued.

For the position of any article see Index, page 4, *et seq.*, *ante*.

Order.	Articles Imported by Land or Sea.						Rate of Duty.		
							£	s.	d.
23	†Wine—Sparkling	...	...	...	...	per gallon	0	15	0½†
	„ Other	...	...	...	...	„	0	12	0½†
24	Candles	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0	0	2
	Combs—Toilet	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	10	per cent.	
	Glue	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0	0	2
	„ Liquid, and Liquid Gum and Cements	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	20	per cent.	
	Grease—Antifriction	...	...	...	...	per ton	0	0	0
	Leather—Wellington Fronts and Grafts	...	...	...	...	per doz. pairs	0	6	0
	Uppers of Cashmere, Lasting, or Stuff	...	...	...	...	„	0	3	0
	Clogs and Pattens	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	20	per cent.	
	Leather (except Crust or Rough-tanned Calf, Goat, Hogskin, Sheep, or Kangaroo, when not exceeding seven pounds each Skin; and English Bend, sometimes called Butt; also Kid, Calf Kid, Mock Kid, and Patent Calf)	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0	0	6
	„ Furniture, Bootmaking, and Bookbinding Morocco (except black), Persian Sheep, Roan, and Skivers	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	35	p. cent.	as
	„ Black Morocco and Goat Levant	...	...	...	...	„	20	„	n§
	„ Laces	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0	1	0
	„ Uppers—Closed, Men's	...	...	...	...	per doz. pairs	1	4	0
	„ „ „ Women's and Children's	...	...	...	...	„	0	18	0
	Leatherware, Harness, Saddles, or Articles made up of Leather, or any Manufacture of which Leather is the most valuable part, including Whips of any description, Trunks and Portmanteaus, and Leather cut into shapes, not otherwise enumerated...	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	45	p. cent.	i
	Soap—Perfumed and Toilet	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0	0	4
	„ other	...	...	...	...	„	0	0	2
	Stearine	...	...	...	...	„	0	0	2
25	Buckets and Tubs—Wooden	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	35	p. cent.	i
	Beehives	...	...	...	...	„		„	i
	Boxes—Cardboard or Paper, including Paper or Cardboard (with or without Printing) cut into shapes for wrapping or boxing	...	...	...	...	„	25	per cent.	
	Blue	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0	0	2
	Corks, cut	...	...	...	...	„	0	0	4
	Casks or Shooks, new or second-hand	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	35	p. cent.	i†
	Paper (except Writing and Printing in original wrappers and uncut edges as it leaves the mill; Paperhangings and Millboard):—								
	Cut	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0	0	2
	Advertising Matter, Printed or Lithographed, or any Printed Plates, Lithographs, Pictures, Cards, or matter of a similar description used, or capable of being used, for advertising purposes	...	...	...	...	„	0	0	4
	Cardboards and Pasteboards, on	...	...	...	...	per cwt.	0	4	0
	Other	...	...	...	...	„	0	6	0
	Paper Bags	...	...	...	...	„	0	15	0
	Seeds—Canary	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	10	per cent.	

* See footnote (†) on page 493 *ante*.
† Wine containing more than 25 per cent. of alcohol of the S.G. '825 at the temperature of 60° Fahrenheit is chargeable with duty as spirits.
‡ From 27th October, 1892.
§ From 28th October, 1892.

IMPORT DUTIES*—continued.

For the position of any article see Index, page 4, *et seq.*, *ante*.

Order.	Articles Imported by Land or Sea.		Rate of Duty.		
			£	s.	d.
25	Starch	... .. per lb.	0	0	2
	Timber and Building Materials:—				
	Except	Ash, Australian and New Zealand Pine, Black-wood, Cedar, Hickory, Oak, Posts and Rails, Staves, Sycamore, Walnut, Whitewood, Willow	Undressed.		
		Hardwood—Undressed logs, of the size of 9 inches square or larger	Free		
		California Redwood, Sugar Pine, American White Pine (undressed, 1 inch and over in thickness)			
		Spokes and Felloes of Hickory, in the rough			
		Spars in the rough			
		Timber, known as Oregon, undressed logs of any size			
		Staves, shaped or dressed	Otherwise dutiable		
		Timber, finished, not otherwise enumerated			
		Architraves and Mouldings of all sorts, wholly or partly prepared			
		Ditto, ditto			
		Boards—Flooring			
		„ Lining...			
		„ Weather			
		„ Shelving†			
		Doors not exceeding 1½ inch in thickness	0	5	0
		„ over 1½ inch and not exceeding 1¾ inch	0	7	6
		„ over 1¾ inch	0	10	0
		Frames—Door and Window	0	5	0
		Hardwood	0	3	0½†
		Laths	0	5	0
		Palings	0	0	9
		Pickets—Dressed	0	6	6
		„ Undressed	0	0	6
		Sashes—Window, Unglazed	0	2	0
		„ „ Glazed...	0	3	0
		Shingles	0	0	9
		Skirtings, wholly or partly prepared	0	7	0
		Spokes and Felloes in the rough (except Hickory)	0	0	6
		Timber—Bent	25 per cent.		
		„ cut into Shapes, for making into Cases, Boxes, or similar articles	0	0	6
		„ Oregon, less than 7 in. by 2½ in.	0	5	0½
		„ „ 7 in. by 2½ in. to 12 in. by 6 in.	0	2	6½
		„ „ 12 in. by 6 in. and upwards	0	1	6½
		„ of sizes less than 7 in. by 2½ in.	0	4	0½
		Wickerware	45 p. cent. ½		
		Woodenware (except furniture otherwise dutiable), including Beehives, Bellows, Picture-frames, and Wooden Hames, Turnery (except Billiard Balls in the rough), Staves shaped or dressed, and Finished Timber not otherwise enumerated (except Engravers' Boxwood, Shafts and Poles in the rough, Ash Oars)	35 p. cent. ½		

See footnote (†) on page 493 *ante*.

† From 27th October, 1892.

‡ From 3rd November, 1892.

IMPORT DUTIES*—continued.

For the position of any article see Index, page 4, *et seq.*, *ante*.

Order.	Articles Imported by Land or Sea.	Rate of Duty.
26	Oils, packed in Bottles, Jars, or other vessels, not exceeding one gallon in size, as under :— Over a quart and not exceeding a gallon per dozen Quarts and over a pint „ Pints and over half-a-pint „ Half-pints and smaller sizes „ Oils, in Bulk (except Cocconut, Fish of all sorts, Mineral Refined of which the point of ignition is below 80° Fahr., Kerosene, Palm, Lubricating of which the chief component part is mineral and resin) per gallon Oil and Paste—Furniture ad valorem	£ s. d. 0 12 0 0 4 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 6 20 per cent.
28	Charcoal and coal (ground) „	„
29	Bottles†—Glass or Stone, containing a reputed quart, or any less quantity of spirits (not perfumed), Wine, Ale, Porter, or other Beer, and Bottles containing Aërated or Mineral Waters per dozen „ of all kinds, containing an Imperial quart or any less quantity (except one fluid dram or less) of liquid or other substance not otherwise enumerated „ Brownware and Tiles ad valorem Chinaware and Porcelain (except Photographic, Scientific, and Telegraphic Materials) „ Earthenware, including Packing (except Photographic, Scientific, and Telegraphic Materials), measuring outside the package as imported per cubic foot Glassware, including Packing (except Locket, Brooch, and Watch Glasses, and Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments, Photographic Materials, and Syphon Bottles for Aërated Waters), viz.:— Cut, Embossed, Engraved, Etched, Frosted, Ground, Sandblast, and not otherwise enumerated, measuring outside the package as imported „ Glass Bottles for Aërated Waters, measuring outside the package as imported „ Glass Bottles for Medicines, measuring outside the package as imported „ Other, measuring outside the package as imported „ Glass, viz.:— Bent, Bevelled, Heraldic, Silvered, Corners — Cut, Bevelled, or Engraved, Panes, Prisms, and all others framed with metal ad valorem Marble and Stone, Wrought (except Lithographic Stones, and Stones for Milling and Grinding purposes) „ Gold and Silver Leaf „ „ Plate of per oz. troy Jewellery (except Cameos and Precious Stones unset), viz.:— Rings of Gold, finished or unfinished, but without Cameos or Precious Stones set therein per dwt. troy All other, whether manufactured wholly or in part, including Imitation Jewellery, also cases containing Jewellery or Imitation Jewellery and Pencil Cases ad valorem	0 0 6 0 0 3 20 per cent. 15 per cent. 0 0 8 0 2 6i 0 0 6† 0 1 0i 0 1 0i 35 p.cent.i‡ „ i 20 per cent. 0 8 0 0 4 0 25 p.cent. i

* See footnote (†) on page 493 *ante*. † See also “Glassware,” *infra*. ‡ From 20th October, 1892.

IMPORT DUTIES*—continued.

For the position of any article see Index, page 4, *et seq.*, *ante*.

Order.	Articles Imported by Land or Sea.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
31	Silver, Plate of per oz. troy	0 2 0
32	Barbed Wire per ton	3 0 0
	Buckets and Tubs—other than wood ad valorem	25 per cent.
	Fillets—Line, for Book-binders „	10 per cent.
	Lead, Sheet and Piping per cwt.	0 2 6
	Metals, Manufactures of, and Machinery, Machines and Engines of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated (including fittings for Pipes and Tubes, but not including Furniture otherwise dutiable) ad valorem	35 p. cent.†
	„ H Rolled Girder and Channel Iron Castings, viz. :—	
	Cylinders—Hydraulic, Pipes, and connections for same,	
	Plates—Tank, Bars—Fire, Weights—Sash per ton	3 0 0‡
	„ Nails, Horse-shoe per cwt.	0 14 0i
	„ „ Iron and Steel (except for Trunks and Grindery) „	0 7 6i
	Metalware, Plated and Mixed (except Door Handles, Locks, Shaft Tips, Stump and Finger Joints, and Slot Irons used in carriage building, Harness Mountings and Hames, and Furniture otherwise dutiable) ad valorem	35 p. cent.i
	Rolls—Ornamental, for Bookbinders „	10 per cent.
	Typeholders for Bookbinders „	„
33	Live Stock, viz. :—	
	Bulls, Cows, Calves over 6 months old, Heifers, Oxen, Steers (except Working Bullocks in teams) each	1 10 0i‡
	Colts, Fillies, Geldings, Horses, Mares, not in saddle or harness „	2 10 0i‡
	Sheep, whether Rams, Ewes, Wethers, or Lambs „	0 2 0i‡
	Pigs „	0 10 0i‡
35	Brushware (except Artists' Brushes) ad valorem	35 per cent.
	Fancy Goods (except Artificial Flowers) „	10 per cent.
	Oilmen's Stores (except essential Oils and Essences not containing Alcohol), packed in Bottles or Jars not exceeding one reputed quart in size, or in Canisters or Vessels not exceeding one quart in size „	20 per cent.
	Ditto, not otherwise enumerated (except Isinglass, uncut) „	10 per cent.

Exemptions.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
3	Globes—School, mounted	9||	Centrifugal Cream Separators
	Works of Art		Cutlery of Iron and Steel, being Tools of Trade and Axes
7	§ All Surgical Instruments or Appliances		Dairy Refrigerators and Separators
9||	Agricultural Implements, known as Reapers and Binders		Engines—Traction

* See footnote (†) on page 493 *ante*.

† From 26th October, 1892.

‡ From 8th June, 1892.

§ Provided that such Surgical Instruments or Appliances and Minor Articles are enumerated in any order of the Commissioner, and published in the *Government Gazette*. || See also under "Metals," Order 32.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Exemptions — continued.

For the position of any article see Index, page 4, *et seq.*, *ante*.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
9*	Machines, not including the motive power, viz.:—Button-Making, Eyelet, Knitting, Sheep-Shearing, Stitching	24	Charcoal (Animal)—Ground
10*	All Carriages and other Vehicles used in the conveyance of passengers or goods across the frontier which have been registered with the Officers of Customs nearest the place where such Carriage or Vehicle may ply or pass, and in such manner as the Commissioner may by any order from time to time approve		Leather, being crust or rough tanned Calf, Goat, Hogskin, Sheep or Kangaroo, when not exceeding seven pounds each skin; and English Bend, sometimes called Butt
11*	Ships' Fittings		„ Kid, Calf Kid, Mock Kid, and Patent Calf
13*	Furniture, second-hand, accompanying any passenger, which has been in such passenger's own use, up to £50 in value, which is not imported for sale	25†	Boxes—Cardboard, containing non-dutiable goods ordinarily imported therein
14	Matches—Wood, Safety		Candle Nuts
15	Carpeting and Druggeting, being Printed Felt		Woodenware, viz., Turnery, being Billiard Balls in the rough, Engravers' Boxwood, Shafts and Poles in the rough, and Ash Oars
	Wool Piece Goods, being Printers' Blankets and Collar Checks	26	Oils in bulk, viz., Resin
16	Silks, being Hatters' Silk, Plush, Umbrella Silk, Silk for Flour Dressing, Silk Fags, Oil Silks, Fringes, Tassels and Gimp for Furniture, Reps, Damasks, and other material for covering furniture	29	Bottles of all kinds containing one fluid dram or less of liquid or other substance
19	Apparel, being Diving Dresses, including the Boots, Gloves, and Helmets for such Dresses		Glassware, being Locket, Brooch, Watch Glasses and Optical, Surgical Scientific Instruments and Photographic Materials, and Syphon Bottles for Aërated Waters
	Boots and Shoes, being children's 0 to 3, and Slippers, of Straw only		Marble and Stone, Wrought, being Lithographic Stones, and Stones for Milling and Grinding purposes
	Gloves, other than Kid or Leather	31	Jewellery, being Cameos and Precious Stones, unset
	Hosiery, being of Cotton, Linen and Elastic Silk Stockings for Surgical purposes	32	Galvanized machine-made wire netting
20	Jute Piece Goods		Metals—Manufactures of, and Machinery, viz.:—
	Matting (except Coir and Jute)		Anchors
22	Fruits—Green, viz.:—		Anvils
	Bananas		Balances—spring, to weigh up to 3 cwt.
	Guavas		Bands—Curtain
	Mangoes		Bar, not machined and in the rough
	Olives		Bell fittings
	Pine Apples		Bells, 6 inches and under
	Grain—Rice imported into any bonded warehouse and manufactured into starch therein		Bits (<i>for harness</i>)
23	Coffee—Raw		Blocks and Types—Printers'
	Cocoa „		Blowers, for ventilating mines
			Boilers—Oval (Cast Iron)
			Brassfoundry used in the manufacture of Furniture
			Bushes—Patent Roller, for Block-making
			Buttons
			Caps—Percussion

* See also under "Metals," Order 32.

† See also same Order, page 503.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Exemptions—continued.

For the position of any article see Index, page 4, *et seq.*, *ante*.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
32	<p>Metals—Manufactures of, and Machinery, viz.:—</p> <p>Cast Iron, being Oval Boilers, Camp Ovens, Digesters, Kettles; Brazing, Fry, Maslin, Preserving, Sauce, or Stew Pans; Danish, French, Glue, Oval, Plumbers' Stock, and Three-legged Pots; Tea Kitcheners or Fountains</p> <p>Chaffcutter Knives</p> <p>Chains</p> <p>„ Curtain</p> <p>Cloth—Wire, over 36 mesh</p> <p>Concentrators (<i>for mining purposes</i>)</p> <p>Conductors—Lightning</p> <p>Copper and Copperware, being Prepared plates for Engravers and Lithographers, Silver Plated Sheet, Perforated Sheet, Rivets, Washers</p> <p>Cornices in piece</p> <p>Crucibles</p> <p>Detonators</p> <p>Digesters (Cast Iron)</p> <p>Door-fittings (except Handles and Plates and Latches—Cast)</p> <p>Firearms</p> <p>Fittings (<i>See</i> Bell, Door, Meters, Pipes, Tubes, Window)</p> <p>Fittings—Electric, viz., Arc Lamps without Globes, Carbons, Incandescent Lamps, Automatical Resistors, Transmitters, or Transformers, and Storage Batteries</p> <p>Fountains—Tea (Cast Iron)</p> <p>Furniture, Brassfoundry used in the manufacture of</p> <p>Hames</p> <p>Handles—Trunk</p> <p>Hinges, except Hook and Eye Strap and T</p> <p>Hooks (Brass)</p> <p>Hooks—Cornice</p> <p>Hooks—Curtain</p> <p>Hoop, not machined and in the rough</p> <p>Instruments—Optical, Scientific</p> <p>Iron—Angle and T</p> <p>Iron, Sheet—Corrugated</p> <p>Irons—Box and Sad</p> <p>Irons—Stirrup</p>	32	<p>Metals—Manufactures of, and Machinery, viz.:—</p> <p>Kettles (Cast Iron)</p> <p>Kitcheners—Tea (Cast Iron)</p> <p>Knives—Chaffcutter</p> <p>Knives—Reaping Machine</p> <p>Latches (except Cast)</p> <p>Locks</p> <p>Lightning Conductors</p> <p>Machinery for Carding, Spinning, Weaving, and Finishing the manufacture of fibrous material, and Cards for such Machinery</p> <p>„ for Telegraph purposes</p> <p>„ used in the manufacture of Paper and for Felting, including Wire-cloth and Felts</p> <p>Machines, viz., Button Making, Eyelet, Knitting, Sheep-shearing, Stitching, Dairy Refrigerators and Separators</p> <p>„ —Printing, and Presses</p> <p>„ —Sewing</p> <p>„ known as Centrifugal Cream Separators</p> <p>NOTE.—Exemption of Machines does not apply to the motive power thereof (if any)</p> <p>Meters—Gas, Internal Fittings of, when imported in parts not put together</p> <p>Mortars and Pestles</p> <p>Nails, for Trunks and Grindery</p> <p>Netting—Wire, Galvanized, Machine-made</p> <p>Ovens—Camp (Cast Iron)</p> <p>Pans (Cast Iron), viz.—Brazing, Fry, Maslin, Preserving, Sauce, Stew</p> <p>Pestles and Mortars</p> <p>Pig</p> <p>Pins—Gimp</p> <p>Pipes and Tubes, viz., Brass-cased, Brazed, Solid-drawn, Welded, and Fittings, Iron screwed for Wrought Iron Pipes</p> <p>Plate, not machined and in the rough</p> <p>Plates—Circular, for the manufacture of Saws</p> <p>„ prepared for Engravers and Lithographers</p> <p>„ —Decorated Tin, for manufacturing Tinware</p>

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Exemptions—continued.

For the position of any article see Index, page 4, *et seq.*, *ante*.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
32	Metals—Manufactures of, and Machinery, viz.:— Pots (Cast Iron), viz., Danish, French, Glue, Oval, Plumbers', Stock, Three-legged Presses—Printing Primers Pulleys, under 4 inches Rails—Tram and Railway Reaping Machine Knives Rings—Curtain Rivets (Copper) Rod, not machined and in the rough Saws of all kinds, but not the Machinery connected therewith (if any) Scales, to weigh up to 3 cwt. Scrap Screws—Cork, Galvanized, Hand, Table, Wood Sheet, not machined and in the rough Sheet, viz., Copper, Brass, Zinc, Muntz, and other Mixed Metals, in circles not less than 24 inches in diameter Sheet (Copper) Silver Plated Sheet (Copper) perforated Slides—Cornice Spokes, not machined and in the rough Spoons—Iron or Steel Springs—Buffer Steelyards, to weigh up to 3 cwt. Tacks, 1 inch and under Tires of Steel, in the rough Tools of Trade, not being Machinery (except Napping, Spalling, and Quartz Hammers, Picks, Mattocks, Gas and Blacksmiths' Tongs, Crowbars, Mauls, Wedges, Soldering Irons)	32	Metals—Manufactures of, and Machinery, viz.:— Traps—Vermin Tubes and Pipes, viz.—Brass-cased, Brazed, Solid-drawn, Welded, and Fittings, Iron screwed for Wrought Iron Pipes Types—Printers' and Brass Washers (Copper) Window Fittings (except Shutters, Blinds, Poles and Cornices) Wire, not machined and in the rough Metalware—Plated and Mixed, being Door Handles, Locks, Shaft Tips, Stump and Finger Joints, and Slot Irons used in carriage building, Harness Mountings, and Hames
		33	Animals, Live, being Horned Cattle, not exceeding ten in number, and Horses, not exceeding ten in number, which for the previous six months have formed portion of the <i>bonâ fide</i> working stock of any person coming across the border into Victoria to settle on the lands of this colony
		36	Asphyxiators for Rabbit Killing Goods, Wares and Merchandise for the supply of Her Majesty's land or sea forces, or for the use of Her Majesty's Government All minor articles of mixed or undescribed materials used in the manufacture of any dutiable article* All packages in which goods are ordinarily imported, not otherwise enumerated All packages, second-hand, in which ships' stores have been imported Passengers' luggage, being cabin furniture and personal luggage.

PRIMAGE DUTY.†

On all goods imported into Victoria by land or sea, except those specified in the subjoined list ad valorem 1 per cent.*n*

* Provided that such minor articles are enumerated in any order of the Commissioner, and published in the *Government Gazette*.

† Levied in addition to import duties. The duty was imposed on 20th July, 1893. See also footnote (‡) on page 493 *ante*.

PRIMAGE DUTY—*continued.**Exemptions.*

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
10	Carriages and other vehicles used in the conveyance of passengers and goods across the border	31	Bullion and Coin
13	Furniture, secondhand, accompanying any passenger, exempt from Customs duty	32	Opals and other Precious Stones in the rough
24	Hides, Green	33	Ores for treatment
	Opossum, Rabbit, and other Undressed Skins	33	Animals imported in bond to be frozen or otherwise preserved for exportation
	Sheepskins, Undressed	35	Travellers' Samples
	Tallow	36	All goods transhipped to be exported from Victoria, and all goods passing or forwarded through Victoria under bond
	Wool		Baggage—Passengers'
25	Redgum in the round for sawing purposes		

EXPORT DUTY.

Order.	Article.	Rate of Duty.
32	Scrap iron per ton	£ s. d. 3 0 0

EXCISE.*

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
23	Spirits distilled from—	£ s. d.
	Malt, grain, grapes, or wine per gallon†	0 11 0 i‡
	Sugar, treacle, or molasses, or from wort wash or spent wash with which sugar, treacle or molasses has been made or mixed, or from beer or ale „	0 13 0 i‡
	Roots „	0 13 0 i§
	Beer brewed from—	
	Malt and hops exclusively „	0 0 2n||
	Sugar or any material other than malt or hops „	0 0 3n||
	Tobacco	
	Snuff	
	Cigars and Cigarettes } Manufactured in any tobacco factory, on being entered for home consump- tion per lb.	0 0 6

* See footnote (†) on page 493 *ante*.

† Such duties on spirits respectively shall be paid on the gallon standard measure of spirits of the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than proof.

‡ From 27th October, 1892.

§ From 28th October, 1892.

|| From 1st September, 1892. This is the first beer duty imposed since 31st August, 1882.

(Amended tariff in force from 7th September, 1893.)

For the position of any article see Index, page 4, *et seq.*, *ante*.

* Letters placed against the names of articles have the following meanings:—(i) increase, (r) reduction, (n) new duty, (a) other alterations.

IMPORT DUTIES*—*continued.*For the position of any article see Index, page 4, *et seq.*, *ante.*

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.	
		£	s. d.
9	Boilers (steam, and parts of), not otherwise enumerated ... ad valorem	5	per cent.
	Bottling Plant	"	"
	Cutlery, not otherwise enumerated	15	p. cent. <i>i</i>
	Forges and Anvils	5	per cent.
	Garden Rollers	10	p. cent. <i>r</i>
	Handtrucks and parts	20	p. cent. <i>i</i>
	Hose of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated	5	per cent.
	Implements and Machinery—Agricultural, Horticultural (not Garden Rollers), and Viticultural, and parts of the same... ..	"	"
	Lithographic Machinery and Presses, including Stones	"	"
	Machinery—Bookbinders'	"	"
	" and parts of, not otherwise enumerated	"	"
	Machines and Coolers—Ice Cream	10	p. cent. <i>r</i>
	" and Scales—Weighing	5	per cent. <i>r</i>
	Meters—Gas and Water	10	p. cent. <i>r</i>
	Presses (copying and embossing)	5	per cent. <i>r</i>
	Printing Machinery and Presses	"	"
	Pumps and Apparatus for Raising Water, not otherwise enumerated	"	"
	Tools, and parts thereof	"	"
	Typewriters	"	"
10	Bicycles, Tricycles, and parts thereof	15	p. cent. <i>i</i>
	Carriage and Cart Makers' Materials, not otherwise enumerated	5	per cent. <i>r</i>
	Carriages, Carts, and Waggon	20	per cent.
	Dashboards—Leather-covered	"	<i>i</i>
	Harness and Saddlery, not otherwise enumerated	15	p. cent. <i>r</i>
	Perambulators	10	p. cent. <i>r</i>
	Saddle Flaps	20	p. cent. <i>i</i>
	Saddlers' Materials, Furniture, and Ironmongery	5	per cent. <i>r</i>
	Saddles (riding)	20	per cent.
	Wheelbarrow	"	<i>i</i>
	Wheels for Carriages	10	p. cent. <i>r</i>
	" Carts and Waggon	20	p. cent. <i>i</i>
11	Anchors	5	per cent.
	Boats	20	per cent.
	Cables and Chains	5	per cent.
	Oars	10	p. cent. <i>r</i>
	Sails	20	p. cent. <i>i</i>
	Slips and Docks (patent)	5	per cent. <i>r</i>
12	Bricks	20	p. cent. <i>i</i>
	Cement per barrel	0	2 0
	Doors, Sashes, and Frames ad valorem	20	per cent.
	Mantelpieces	"	"
13	Furniture — Household and Cabinetware, not otherwise enumerated	"	"
	Furnituremakers' Materials	5	per cent. <i>r</i>
	Lamps and Lampware	10	p. cent. <i>r</i>
14	Acids of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated	15	p. cent. <i>i</i>
	Alkalies of all kinds " "	5	per cent. <i>r</i>
	Apothecaries' Wares " "	15	p. cent. <i>i</i>

* See footnote on page 510 *ante.*

IMPORT DUTIES*—continued.

For the position of any article see Index, page 4, *et seq.*, *ante*.

Order.	Articles.		Rate of Duty.		
			£	s.	d.
14	Asphalt	... ad valorem	10	p. cent.	<i>r</i>
	Bay Rum	... "	20	p. cent.	<i>i</i>
	Bluestone (sulph. copper)	... "	5	per cent.	<i>r</i>
	Dip—Sheep	... "		"	<i>r</i>
	Drugs and Druggists' Sundries, not otherwise enumerated	... "	15	p. cent.	<i>i</i>
	Dyers' Materials	... "	5	per cent.	<i>r</i>
	Inks of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated	... "		"	<i>r</i>
	Lead—Red and White	... "	10	p. cent.	<i>r</i>
	Matches and Vestas	... "	15	p. cent.	<i>i</i>
	Medicines—Patent, of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated	... "		"	<i>i</i>
	Opium	... per lb.	1	10	0 <i>i</i>
	Paints, Colours, and Varnish, not otherwise enumerated	... ad valorem	10	p. cent.	<i>r</i>
	Powders—Baking, Egg, Yeast, and Custard	... per lb.	0	0	3 <i>a</i>
	Soda Ash and Nitrate of Potash	... ad valorem	5	per cent.	<i>n</i>
	„ Crystals	... per cwt.	0	2	0
	Spirits—Methylated	... per gallon	0	2	0 <i>i</i>
	Sulphate of Iron	... ad valorem	5	per cent.	<i>r</i>
	Sulphur	... "		"	<i>n</i>
	Tanning Materials—Sumach, Myrobalans, Valonia	... ad valorem	5	per cent.	<i>r</i>
15	Blankets, Rugs, and Shawls	... "	10	p. cent.	<i>r</i>
	Carpeting	... "		"	<i>r</i>
	Yarn—Spun	... "	5	per cent.	<i>r</i>
16	Silk for Flour Dressing	... "		"	<i>r</i>
	Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Plush, in piece	... "	15	p. cent.	<i>i</i>
	„ Sewing	... "	5	per cent.	<i>r</i>
17	Calicoes in the piece, not otherwise enumerated	... "	10	p. cent.	<i>r</i>
	Cotton Piece Goods, not otherwise enumerated	... "		"	<i>r</i>
	Cottons and Threads—Sewing	... "	5	per cent.	<i>r</i>
	Flags	... "	15	p. cent.	<i>i</i>
	Forfars, Dowlas, and Flax Sheeting, in the piece	... "	5	per cent.	<i>r</i>
	Muslins of all kinds, in the piece	... "	10	p. cent.	<i>r</i>
	Tarpaulins	... "	20	p. cent.	<i>i</i>
	Textile Piece Goods not containing Silk, and otherwise enumerated	... "	10	p. cent.	<i>r</i>
18	Counterpanes and Quilts	... "		"	<i>r</i>
	Drapery, not otherwise enumerated	... "	15	p. cent.	<i>i</i>
	Haberdashery, not otherwise enumerated	... "		"	<i>i</i>
	Lace Goods, not otherwise enumerated	... "		"	<i>i</i>
19	Apparel and Slops	... "	10	p. cent.	<i>r</i>
	Boots—Men's Leather, invoiced at or under 10s. per pair	... per doz. pairs	0	18	0 <i>a</i>
	„ Women's, invoiced at or under 6s. per pair	... "	0	10	0 <i>a</i>
	„ Shoes, and Slippers—Children's	... ad valorem	10	p. cent.	<i>r</i>
	„ all other, including Shoes, Slippers, and Goloshes, not otherwise enumerated	... "	15	p. cent.	<i>i</i>
	Buttons	... "	5	per cent.	<i>r</i>
	Clothing—Piece Goods for, not otherwise enumerated	... "	10	p. cent.	<i>r</i>
	Dresses and Skirts, made up	... "	15	p. cent.	<i>i</i>
	Furs	... "		"	<i>i</i>
	Gloves	... "		"	<i>i</i>
	Hat and Bonnet Shapes	... "	5	per cent.	<i>r</i>

* See footnote on page 510 *ante*.

IMPORT DUTIES*—continued.

For the position of any article see Index, page 4, *et seq.*, *ante*.

Order.	Articles:	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
19	Hats and Caps (for men) ad valorem	10 p. cent. <i>r</i>
	Hosiery "	15 p. cent. <i>i</i>
	Mantles "	" <i>i</i>
	Millinery "	" <i>i</i>
	Shirts, Collars, and Cuffs "	10 p. cent. <i>r</i>
	Umbrellas and Parasols "	15 p. cent. <i>i</i>
20	Air Beds and Cushions "	10 p. cent. <i>r</i>
	Bagging in the piece "	5 per cent. <i>r</i>
	Bags and Sacks, not otherwise enumerated "	" <i>a</i>
	Bunting in piece "	" <i>r</i>
	Canvas "	"
	Cordage and Rope "	"
	Engine Packing "	"
	Jute Piece Goods "	" <i>r</i>
	Mats, Matting, Floorcloths and Verandah Chicks "	10 p. cent. <i>r</i>
	Oil Baize in the piece... .. "	" <i>r</i>
	Wool Bales each	0 0 4
21	Butter per lb.	0 0 2
	Cheese "	0 0 3
	Eggs per dozen	0 0 2 <i>a</i>
	Fish in Paste ad valorem	15 p. cent. <i>i</i>
	Fish—Preserved, Tinned, Salted, or Dried per lb.	0 0 1 <i>a</i>
	Lard "	0 0 2
	Meats—Bacon "	0 0 3
	" Beef, Salted "	0 0 1½ <i>i</i>
	" Extract of ad valorem	15 p. cent. <i>i</i>
	" Fresh per lb.	0 0 1½ <i>i</i>
	" Hams "	0 0 3
	" Pork, Salted... .. "	0 0 2 <i>a</i>
	" Potted Hams, Chicken, Tongues, or other Meats ad valorem	15 p. cent. <i>i</i>
	" Preserved per lb.	0 0 0¾ <i>a</i>
	" Tongues "	0 0 3
22	Arrowroot, Sago, Tapioca, Cornflour, and other Farinaceous Foods, not otherwise enumerated "	0 0 1
	Beans per bushel	0 0 6 <i>a</i>
	Biscuits per lb.	0 0 2 <i>i</i>
	Confectionery "	0 0 4
	Flour per ton	1 10 0 <i>i</i>
	" Self-raising per lb.	0 0 1 <i>i</i>
	Fruit—Currants "	0 0 2 <i>r</i>
	" Dates "	0 0 1
	" Dried, not otherwise enumerated "	0 0 3
	" Fresh ad valorem	10 p. cent. <i>r</i>
	" Preserved and in syrup "	15 p. cent. <i>i</i>
	" Pulp per lb.	0 0 2 <i>a</i>
	" Raisins "	0 0 3
	Grain and Pulse—Barley, Malting per bushel	0 0 4
	" " " other than Malting "	0 0 6 <i>i</i>

* See footnote on page 510 *ante*.

IMPORT DUTIES*—continued.

For the position of any article see Index, page 4, *et seq.*, *ante*.

Order.	Articles.						Rate of • Duty.		
							£	s.	d.
22	Grain and Pulse—Gram per bushel						0	0	6
	" " Maize "						0	0	6
	" " Malt "						0	3	0 <i>i</i>
	" " Oats "						0	0	4
	" " Peas "						0	0	6 <i>a</i>
	" " " Split per cwt.						0	2	0 <i>a</i>
	" " Rye per bushel						0	0	4 <i>a</i>
	" " Wheat "						0	0	6
	Molasses and Golden Syrup per cwt.						0	2	0 <i>r</i>
	Nuts—Edible per lb.						0	0	2 <i>a</i>
	Oatmeal per ton						1	0	0 <i>r</i>
	Onions "						1	0	0
	Peel—Candied per lb.						0	0	3
	Potatoes per ton						1	0	0
	Rice per cwt.						0	2	0
	" Ground "						0	4	0 <i>i</i>
	" Meal "						0	4	0 <i>i</i>
	" Paddy "						0	2	0
	Saccharine ad valorem						20 p. cent. <i>i</i>		
	Sugar per cwt.						0	4	0
	" Glucose "						0	2	0 <i>r</i>
	Vegetables—Preserved ad valorem						10 p. cent. <i>r</i>		
23	Aerated and Mineral Waters "						20 per cent.		
	Ale, Beer, and Stout, in wood per gallon						0	1	3 <i>i</i>
	" " bottle "						0	1	6 <i>i</i>
	Beer—Ginger, Hop, and Spruce ad valorem						20 p. cent. <i>i</i>		
	Chicory per lb.						0	0	3 <i>a</i>
	Cider and Perry per gallon						0	1	0
	Cocoa and Chocolate, not otherwise enumerated per lb.						0	0	3
	" in slabs "						0	0	1 <i>r</i>
	Coffee—Date "						0	0	6 <i>i</i>
	" mixed with Chicory "						0	0	6 <i>i</i>
	" Raw "						0	0	1 <i>r</i>
	" Roasted or Ground "						0	0	3
	Cordials, not spirituous ad valorem						20 per cent.		
	Essences, being spirituous compounds per gallon						0	16	0 <i>v</i>
	Ginger, Ground per lb.						0	0	4 <i>i</i>
	" Whole "						0	0	2 <i>r</i>
	Hops "						0	0	4
	Limejuice ad valorem						20 p. cent. <i>i</i>		
	Pepper—Ground per lb.						0	0	3
	" Whole "						0	0	1 <i>r</i>
	Perfumes and Pomades ad valorem						20 per cent.		
	Salt—Rock "						5 per cent. <i>n</i>		
	" not otherwise enumerated per ton						1	0	0
	Spice—Horse and Cattle ad valorem						15 p. cent. <i>a</i>		
	Spices—Ground per lb.						0	0	4 <i>i</i>
	" Whole "						0	0	2 <i>r</i>
	Spirits—Brandy, Colouring per gallon						0	16	0 <i>a</i>

* See footnote on page 510 *ante*.

IMPORT DUTIES*—continued.

For the position of any article see Index, page 4, *et seq.*, *ante*.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
23	Spirits of Wine, Cordials or Strong Waters of all kinds not otherwise enumerated, for each and every imperial gallon of such spirits of any strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, or any quantity greater or less than a gallon per gallon	0	16	0 i
	Spirits of Wine, proof as above, destroyed in bond under regulations to be framed "	0	5	0 r
	Tea per lb.	0	0	4
	Tobacco—Cigars "	0	6	0 i
	„ Cigarettes "	0	6	0 i
	„ Manufactured "	0	3	0
	„ Unmanufactured "	0	2	0
	„ Sheepwash, destroyed in bond... .. "	0	0	3
	„ Snuff "	0	6	0 i
	Vinegar per gallon	0	0	6
	„ Raspberry ad valorem	20	p. cent.	i
	Wine—Sparkling per gallon	0	10	0 i
	„ Still "	0	6	6 i
24	Beeswax per lb.	0	0	2 a
	Belting for Machinery ad valorem	5	per cent.	r
	Belts and Trusses—Abdominal "			r
	Bristles "			r
	Candles per lb.	0	0	2
	Dog Collars... .. ad valorem	20	p. cent.	i
	Feathers "	15	p. cent.	i
	Flock and Horsehair "	5	per cent.	r
	Glue per lb.	0	0	1 a
	Hair—Fancy and Wigs ad valorem	20	p. cent.	i
	Hides—Green per hide	0	1	6 n
	Ivory Goods, not otherwise enumerated ad valorem	20	p. cent.	i
	Leather—Boot and Shoe Vamps, Uppers, and Laces "	10	p. cent.	r
	„ Dressing and Composition "	5	per cent.	r
	„ Goods—Manufactured, not otherwise enumerated "	15	p. cent.	i
	„ Kip, Whole and Split, Bridle, Stirrup, Bag and Basil, Rim, Skirt, and Sear "			i
	„ Sole and Harness "			i
	„ all other kinds, not otherwise enumerated "	5	per cent.	i
	Paraffine Wax "			n
	Soap—Fancy, Perfumed, and Toilet "	20	per cent.	
	„ Powder and Extract "			i
	„ all other kinds, not otherwise enumerated per cwt.	0	5	0 i
25	Tallow ad valorem	10	p. cent.	r
	Bark for Tanning "	5	per cent.	r
	Baskets "	15	p. cent.	i
	Bass "	5	per cent.	r
	Bran per ton	1	0	0
	Bungs ad valorem	5	per cent.	r
	Cane, not otherwise enumerated "			r
	Cardboard—Unprinted, in the flat "	10	p. cent.	r

* See footnote on page 510 *ante*.

IMPORT DUTIES*—*continued.*For the position of any article see Index, page 4, *et seq.*, *ante.*

Order.	Articles.						Rate of Duty.		
							£	s.	d.
25	Cardboard for Boxmaking	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	5	per cent.	<i>r</i>
	Casks—Empty	...	...	...	...	"	"		<i>r</i>
	Corks	...	...	...	...	"	"		<i>r</i>
	Gum of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated	...	...	...	...	"	15	p. cent.	<i>i</i>
	Hay and Chaff	...	...	...	...	per ton	1	10	0 <i>i</i>
	Indiarubber Stamps	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	20	p. cent.	<i>i</i>
	Kapok	...	...	...	...	"	5	per cent.	<i>r</i>
	Linseed—Whole	...	...	...	...	per bushel	0	0	6 <i>a</i>
	Millboard	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	5	per cent.	<i>r</i>
	Oakum	...	...	...	...	"	"
	Oilcake	...	...	...	...	per ton	0	10	0 <i>a</i>
	Paper and Cardboard Boxes, whether made up or not	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	15	p. cent.	<i>i</i>
	„ Bags	...	...	...	...	"	"		<i>i</i>
	„ Cigarette	...	...	...	...	"	"		<i>i</i>
	„ Unprinted, in the flat, in original wrappers, not otherwise enumerated	...	...	...	...	"	5	per cent.	<i>r</i>
	„ Wall	...	...	...	...	"	15	p. cent.	<i>i</i>
	Papiermaché Ware	...	...	...	...	"	20	p. cent.	<i>i</i>
	Pitch	...	...	...	...	"	5	per cent.	
	Pollard	...	...	...	...	per ton	1	0	0
	Resin	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	5	per cent.	
	Shellac	...	...	...	...	"	"		<i>r</i>
	Spars	...	...	...	...	"	5	per cent.	<i>r</i>
	Starch	...	...	...	...	"	15	p. cent.	<i>i</i>
	Staves and Hoops	...	...	...	...	"	5	per cent.	
	Strawboard	...	...	...	...	"	"		<i>r</i>
	Tar	...	...	...	...	"	"		<i>r</i>
	Timber—Architraves, Mouldings, Skirting Boards, Laths, and Palings	...	...	...	...	"	20	per cent.	
	„ Boards, planed, tongued, and grooved	...	...	...	...	"	"
	„ in balks, rough or hewn, not otherwise enumerated	...	...	...	...	"	5	per cent.	<i>r</i>
	„ short lengths for case making	...	...	...	...	"	"		<i>r</i>
	„ of all kinds, unworked	...	...	...	...	"	10	p. cent.	<i>r</i>
	„ Pine and other Soft Woods, in balks, rough or hewn	...	...	...	...	"	5	per cent.	<i>r</i>
	„ Worked	...	...	...	...	"	20	p. cent.	<i>i</i>
	Veneer	...	...	...	...	"	"		<i>i</i>
	Waterproof Material, in the piece	...	...	...	...	"	10	p. cent.	<i>r</i>
	Wickerware	...	...	...	...	"	15	p. cent.	<i>i</i>
	Woodenware	...	...	...	...	"	"		<i>i</i>
26	Oil—Castor, refined	...	...	...	...	"	"		<i>i</i>
	„ Cod, in bulk	...	...	...	...	"	5	per cent.	<i>n</i>
	„ „ Liver, refined	...	...	...	...	"	"		<i>r</i>
	„ Eucalyptus	...	...	...	...	"	20	p. cent.	<i>i</i>
	„ Fish, Vegetable, and Turpentine, not otherwise enumerated	...	...	...	...	per gallon	0	0	6
	„ Harness	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	5	per cent.	<i>r</i>
	„ Mineral	...	...	...	...	per gallon	0	0	4½ <i>a</i>
	„ Sandalwood	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	20	p. cent.	<i>i</i>
27	Wirecloth for Quartz-crushing	...	...	...	...	"	5	per cent.	
29	Asbestos	...	...	...	...	"	"		<i>r</i>
	Bottles—Empty	...	...	...	...	"	"

* See footnote on page 510 *an* &.

IMPORT DUTIES*—continued.

For the position of any article see Index, page 4, *et seq.*, *ante*.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
29	Cornices and Ceiling Roses ad valorem	20 p. cent. <i>i</i>
	Earthen, Stone, and Chinaware, not otherwise enumerated	15 p. cent. <i>i</i>
	Filters	10 p. cent. <i>i</i>
	Glass in Sheets	10 p. cent. <i>r</i>
	Glassware, not otherwise enumerated	15 p. cent. <i>i</i>
	Marble, Stone, and Slate, in the rough	5 per cent. <i>i</i>
	„ „ worked	20 per cent.
	Plaster of Paris per cwt.	0 2 0 <i>a</i>
	Seltzogenes... .. ad valorem	15 p. cent. <i>i</i>
	Stones—Grind	5 per cent. <i>r</i>
	„ Mill	„
	Whiting per cwt.	0 1 0 <i>a</i>
31	Gold and Silver Leaf... .. ad valorem	20 per cent.
	„ Plate	„
	Jewellery of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated	„
	Precious Stones	„
	Silver Goods, not otherwise enumerated... ..	„
	„ Plate	„
32	Bedsteads	5 per cent. <i>r</i>
	Birdcages	20 p. cent. <i>i</i>
	Bottling Wire and Capsules	5 per cent.
	Brassware, not otherwise enumerated	15 p. cent. <i>i</i>
	Castings of all kinds, not being parts of machinery	„ <i>i</i>
	Copper—Wire	5 per cent.
	Copperware of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated	15 p. cent. <i>i</i>
	Enamelled ware of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated	10 p. cent. <i>r</i>
	Fashion Plates, printed and engraved	15 p. cent. <i>i</i>
	Hammocks	20 p. cent. <i>i</i>
	Iron and Steel Fencing Wire, Standards, and Staples	5 per cent. <i>a</i>
	„ Galvanized, Corrugated per ton	1 0 0 <i>r</i>
	„ „ Plain	0 10 0 <i>n</i>
	„ Gas, Water, and Drain Pipes ad valorem	5 per cent.
	„ Gates and Hurdles	„ <i>a</i>
	„ Hoop	„ <i>r</i>
	„ Safes	15 p. cent. <i>i</i>
	„ Tanks, Grates, Stoves, and Ovens	10 p. cent. <i>r</i>
	„ Wire Netting	5 per cent.
	Ironware of all kinds, Galvanised, not otherwise enumerated	15 p. cent. <i>i</i>
	Lead—Sheet, Pig, and Piping per cwt.	0 2 6
	Metals, not otherwise enumerated ad valorem	5 per cent. <i>r</i>
	Nails, Screws, Tacks, and Bolts	„ <i>r</i>
	Platedware, not otherwise enumerated	15 p. cent. <i>i</i>
	Quicksilver	5 per cent. <i>r</i>
	Smelting Material, not otherwise enumerated	„ <i>r</i>
	Tin—Block, Plate, and Foil	„
	Tinware of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated	20 per cent.
	Zinc—Sheet and Plain	5 per cent.
33	Camels each	2 0 0 <i>n</i>
	Dogs	1 0 0 <i>n</i>
	Poultry and other Birds ad valorem	10 p. cent. <i>n</i>

* See footnote on page 510 *ante*.

IMPORT DUTIES*—continued.

For the position of any article see Index, page 4, *et seq.*, *ante*.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
35	Brewery and Distilling Plant ad valorem	5 per cent.
	Brooms and Brushes "	10 p. cent. ^r
	Fancy Goods "	20 p. cent. ⁱ
	Grindery—Shoemakers' "	5 per cent. ^r
	Hardware, not otherwise enumerated "	15 p. cent. ⁱ
	Holloware " " "	" ⁱ
	Ironmongery " " "	" ⁱ
	Japanned Ware of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated "	20 p. cent. ⁱ
	Lithographic Materials "	5 per cent. ^r
	Oilmen's Stores, not otherwise enumerated "	15 p. cent. ⁱ
	Photographic Apparatus and Material "	10 p. cent. ^r
	Printing Materials, not otherwise enumerated "	5 per cent.
	Telegraph and Telephone Materials, including Instruments "	" ^r
	Tobacconists' Ware "	15 p. cent. ⁱ
	Type "	5 per cent.

Exemptions.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
1	Books, printed, of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated	34	Bulbs
	Copybooks and Slates for Schools		Plants
2	Musical Instruments for Churches and Bands of Defence Forces		Trees—Fruit and Ornamental Scions and Grafts
9	Fire Engines		Vine Cuttings
9A	Rolling Stock for Railways and Tramways	35	Outside packages in which goods are ordinarily imported, and which are of no commercial value, except as covering for goods
14	Disinfectants	36	Immigrants' Baggage and Effects (including only Wearing Apparel and other personal effects that have been worn or are in use by persons arriving in the colony), also Implements, Instruments, and Tools of trade, occupation, or employments of such persons, and household effects not exceeding £50 in value used abroad for more than a year by persons or families bringing them to the colony, and not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale
	Manures of all kinds		Uniforms and Appointments for Defence Forces
20	Felt Sheathing		
24	Stearine		
25	Paper—Printing, for Newspapers and Posters		
	Seeds—Garden		
28	Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel		
29	Glass—Coloured, for Church Windows		
	Stones and Slates imported by Municipalities for Flagging and Paving		
31	Specie—Bullion and Coin		
32	Bells for Places of Worship		
	Copper and Metal Sheathing		
	Iron and Steel—Bar, Rod, Pig, Plate, Hoop, and Sheet		
	Rails and Fastenings for Railways and Tramways		

* See footnote on page 510 *ante*.

EXPORT DUTIES.

For the position of any article see Index, page 4, *et seq.*, *ante*.

Order.	Articles.							Rate of Duty.		
								£	s.	d.
14	Guano	...	...	...	...	royalty	per ton	0	10	0
24	*Pearl Shells—Live	...	...	...	...	...	per ton	2	0	0
	„ „ Dead	...	...	...	...	...	„	1	0	0
25	Sandalwood (not cut from private lands)				„	0	5	0
33	Horses	per head	0	1	0

* Except Sharks Bay shells, which are duty free.

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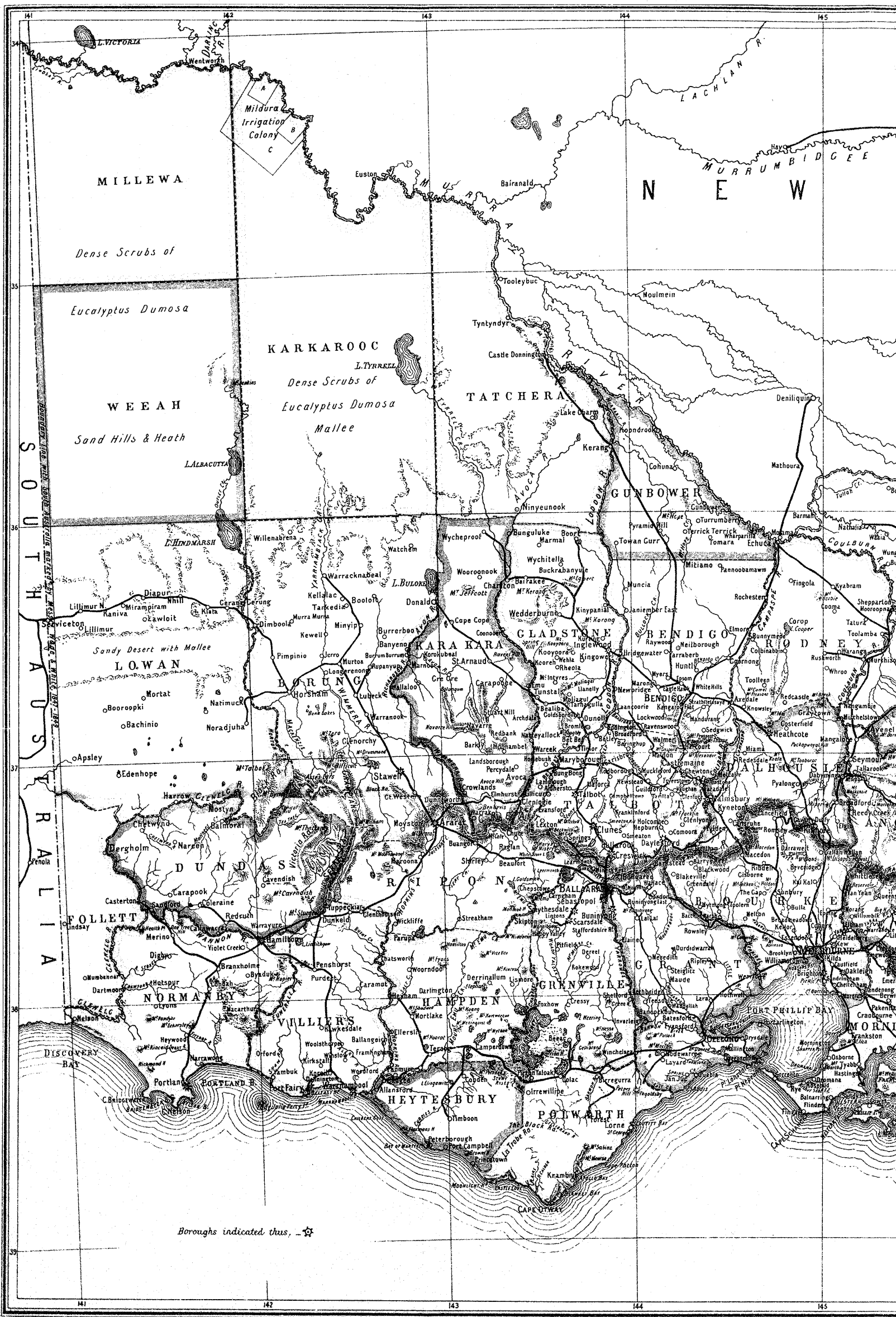
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END OF VOLUME II.



MILLEWA

Dense Scrubs of

Eucalyptus Dumosa

WEEAH

Sand Hills & Heath

KARKAROC

Dense Scrubs of
Eucalyptus Dumosa
Mallee

TATCHERA

N E W

GUNBOWER

GLADSTONE

BENDIGO

RODNEYA

DUNDOAS

RIPON

GRANVILLE

PORT PHILLIP BAY

MORNINGTON

FOLLETT

NORMANBY

VILLIERS

HAPPDEN

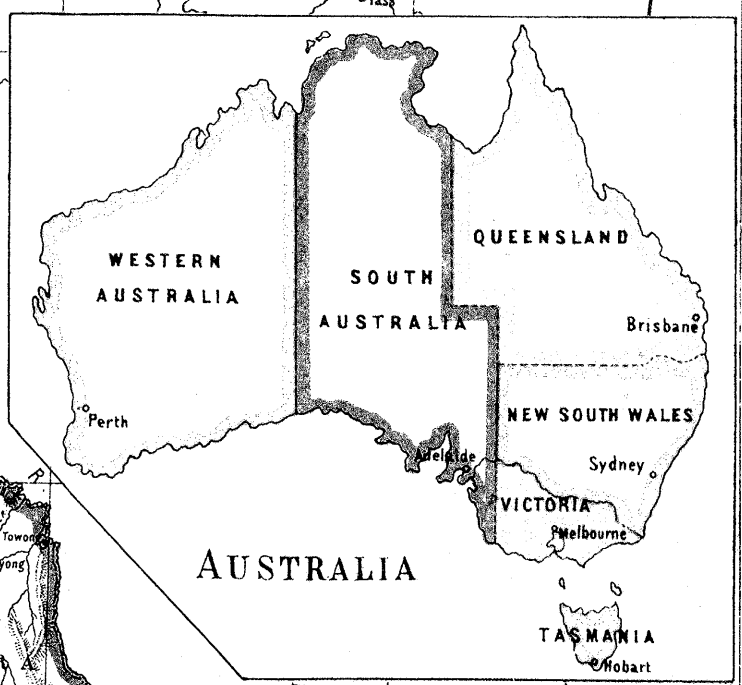
HEYTESBURY

POTWARTH

Boroughs indicated thus, -☆-



S O U T H W A L E S



VICTORIA.

Scale of Miles.
Drawn for publication by S.B. Henry at the Dept of Lands & Survey Melbourne N.T. 91